September 1, 1768. NUMB. 2071.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

The following Extracts, from the Minutes of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *are communicated to you, by their Order, and you are requeſted to give them a Place in your Gazette, as ſoon as your Convenience will allow.*

WILLIAM SMITH, Secretary.

NUMBER I.

At a Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, at the State Houſe, June 21, 1768, the Reverend Mr. EWING, one of the Secretaries, addreſſed to the Society the following Paper, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

FINDING in a late Publication of Mr. FERGUSON, a Magic Square, communicated to him by Dr. FRANKLIN, the Author of the Invention, the Principles of which, Mr. Ferguſon confeſſes, he did not underſtand; I was deſirous of diſcovering a general Method for conſtructing Magic Squares of any given Dimenſions, which the ingenious Inventor has thought proper to conceal. Having ſucceeded in the Attempt, I beg Leave to lay a Magic Square before the Society, conſtructed on the ſame Principles with that of Dr. Franklin, and containing all the Numbers in their natural Order, from 1 to 360; together with a general Solution of the Problem; as a Matter of Speculation and Amuſement to the Curious in Mathematical Enquiries.

The Solution depends upon the Properties of an arithmetical Series. It is a known Property of ſuch a Series, that Half the Sum of any two Numbers, equally remote from any Term of the Series, conſidered as the middle Term, is equal to the ſaid middle Term. The ſame is conſequently true of the Sum of any Number of Terms ſimilarly ſituated, with reſpect to the middle Term. From this Property is derived the Method of making theſe Squares, which is as follows.

Let the Number in the arithmetical Series, expreſſing Half the Number of little Squares contained in the large Square, or the middle Term of the whole Series, be placed in the Center of the Square; and each of the Numbers, placed at equal Diſtances from it, either horizontally, perpendicularly, or diagonally, is the Complement of the other, ſtanding on the ſame Line, to double the middle Number. But in order to know what Terms of the Series, added together, will make the horizontal or perpendicular Rows, that do not paſs through the Center, and what Terms muſt ſtand at the Corners of any included Square; it muſt be remembered, that the Number of Terms in the Side of any ſuch Square, muſt be odd, ſuch as 3, 5, 7, &c. as you recede from the central Square. Leſſen that Number by Unity, and take the Sum of the Number of Terms equal to Half the Remainder, on one Side of the central Number, or middle Term of the Series; then, paſſing over the Complements of theſe Numbers to double the middle Term, and as many other Terms contiguous to them, on the other Side of the middle Term, take the Sum of a like Number of the next Terms of the Series. To the total Amount of theſe two Sums, add ſuch another Term as will make the whole Amount equal to the Product of the middle Term, multiplied by the Number of little Squares in the Side of the circumſcribing Squares, whoſe Side you are ſeeking. This Term is always the Complement of one of the Terms paſſed over, and the moſt remote of them from the central Number. Theſe Terms will conſtitute one Side of the Square; and their Complements, reſpectively, will form the oppoſite Side of it. A like Number of Terms, taken on that Side of the Series, from which the firſt Terms were taken, but ſtill more remote from the middle Term than the Complements of the laſt mentioned Terms, added to the Terms paſſed over on the other Side, excluſive of the Complement of the odd Term above mentioned, together with the Sum of two Terms taken before on the ſame Side of the Series, with the Complement of the odd Term, and equally remote from it, will conſtitute the third Side of the Square; and their Complements to double the middle Term of the Series, will always be the Terms of the fourth Side.

This Rule may be made more intelligible by an Example. I deſire to know what Terms of the arithmetical Series, increaſing in the natural Order of the Numbers, from 0 to 360, will conſtitute the Sides of the fourth Square from the Center? Conſider that 4 Terms, on each Side of 180, the middle Term, make the Sides of the firſt Square; 8 Terms more on each Side of 180, make the ſecond Square; 12 Terms on each Side, make the third Square; and therefore 16 Terms on each Side make the fourth. Now theſe 16 Terms of the Series are 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155,-----205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220. As there muſt be 9 Terms in the Side of the Square, take $\frac{9-1}{2} = 4$ Terms neareſt to the middle Term, viz. 152, 153, 154, 155, and paſſing over thei Complements to 360, and 4 more Terms on the other Side of the Series, add to the ſaid four Terms the Sum of the Terms 213, 214, 215, 216, together with the Term 148, the Complement of 212, the moſt remote of the four Terms paſſed over, and their Sum will be $1620 = 180 \times 9$. Theſe Terms then conſtitute the Side of the Square; and their Complements make the oppoſite Side; for being Terms of the Series, ſimilarly ſituate with the foregoing, their Sum muſt alſo be 1620. Now take the Terms 140, 141, 142, 143, to which add the Terms paſſed over, viz. 209, 210, 211, omitting 212, the Complement of 148, the odd Term before mentioned, their Sum is 1196, to which add the Terms 208, 216, equally remote from 212, and on the ſame Side of the Series with it; the Sum is 1620, and will therefore conſtitute the third Side of the Square. The Complements of theſe Terms reſpectively make the fourth Side. In placing theſe Numbers round the Square, the two laſt mentioned muſt ſtand at the Corners, on the ſame Side, and their Complements on the oppoſite diagonal Corners. The reſt may be placed indifferently, only taking Care, that each Term ſtands oppoſite to its Complement on the ſame Line.----Thus may Magic Squares be conſtructed of any Size, which ſhall have the following Properties, viz.

1. The Sum of the Terms in each horizontal, perpendicular, or diagonal Row, that paſſes through the central Square, is the ſame.
2. The Sum of the Terms in the ſaid Rows of any included Square, independent of the circumſcribing Squares, is alſo the ſame among themſelves.
3. The ſaid Sum in each inſcribed Square, is leſs than that of the next circumſcribing Square, by double the central Number.
4. The Sum of any two oppoſite Terms, equally removed from any included Square, is the Double of the central Number.

JOHN EWING.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office in Trenton.

MARTIN Armſtrong, Somerſet Court-Houſe.

B. Peter Bandeler, New Germantown, to the Care of Juſtice Cole; Zaccheus Beebe, Trenton; Garrett Byrne, near Amwell; Simeon Brenner, Allen's Town; William Boyd, Auguſta County, near Philadelphia.

C. Philip Calvin, Amwell; John Calvert, Eaſt Jerſey; Thomas Compſon, Andover Furnace, New-Jerſey.

D. James Douglaſs, Somerſet County; Patrick Dorcey, Morris County; Philip Davis, Trenton.

H. Thomas Homfray, Kingwood; Samuel Henderſon, Freehold; Samuel Hook, Samuel Henry, Mrs. Mary Harriſon, Trenton; George Hipworth, Tanton Forge.

K. William Kirkpatrick, Trenton; William Kaſs, Amwell; John King, Somerſet County.

L. Richard Laning, Henry Landis, Amwell; Dr. Peter Le Conte, Eaſt New-Jerſey; Mrs. Mary Lee, to the Care of Capt. Anderſon, near Trenton.

M. John Moore (2) Trenton; Nathaniel Moore, Hopewell; George M'Leary, Maidenhead; James M'Call, Springfield, Monmouth County; Joſeph M'Guffock, Allen's Town.

O. Nathan Ogdon, Reading Town.

P. John Purdy, near Allen's Town; Peter Poſt.

Q. Alexander Qua (2) Monmouth County.

R. Peter Ryan, Trenton; Mrs. Sarah Rogers, Reckleſs Town; John Rogers (2) Samp Town; Alexander Roſs, Mount-Holly.

S. John Spangenberg, Newtown, Suſſex County; Joſeph Sinclear (2) Quaker Town; Brice Steel, Michael Sands, Trenton; Col. Joſeph Stout, Hopewell; Robert Sherwood, Burlington County.

W. Iſaac Waines, Squire's Point; Robert Wallace, Bordentown.

Y. William Young, Bordentown.

To be SOLD,

A GENTEEL Engliſh made POST CHARIOT, little or nothing the worſe for wear, never having been uſed only about 12 times, and then in viſiting in town, harneſſes and every thing compleat for four horſes, is to be ſeen at Mr. Johnſon's chaiſe maker, a little above the ſign of the Lamb, in Market-ſtreet. The perſon who owns ſaid chariot is juſt gone to England, not to return, is the reaſon of its being ſold.

ALSO a likely Negroe man, about 20 years of age, has had the ſmall pox, very capable of waiting on a gentleman, taking care of a horſe, or doing any thing in a houſe that a ſervant man can do, is particularly recommended for his honeſty and ſobriety, free of duty, as he has been bred up in this city. For further particulars, enquire of EDWARD IRELAND, in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite the Bird in Hand Wharff. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from Trenton goal, the 12th of Auguſt laſt, a certain Jacob Hoover, alias Jacob Matthews; had on, when he went away, a white homeſpun ſhirt, ſtriped trowſers, thread ſtockings, a caſtor hat, ſomewhat worn, with a black crape round it, and a black handkerchief round his neck, about 5 feet 11 inches high, well built, ſpeaks French and High Dutch, but indifferent Engliſh. Whoever takes up the ſaid perſon, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me

GEORGE BROWN, Goaler.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31, 1768.

THOSE of the Creditors of William M'Cord, of Lancaſter, who have not ſent in their Accounts to the Aſſignees, are hereby deſired to take Notice, that unleſs they do furniſh the ſaid Aſſignees with their Accounts, by the 20th Day of September next, the Delinquents will be excluded from receiving their Proportion of the firſt Dividend, which will be ſtruck at that Time. JOSEPH SWIFT, CADWALADER MORRIS, ISAAC WIKOFF, and GEORGE FULLERTON, Aſſignees. ¶

TO BE SOLD by
SAMUEL and JONATHAN SMITH,
At the corner of Water and Arch-ſtreet,

GENUINE Madeira wine, of age for immediate uſe, bohea tea, loaf ſugar, flax, New England rum, Halifax beaver, and an aſſortment of hollow iron ware.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 30th day of September inſtant, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, containing 120 acres, lying and being in the townſhip of Lower Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey, bounding on Salem creek; there are two good landings on ſaid creek, to which conſiderable quantities of cordwood are brought for tranſportation to Philadelphia. There are on ſaid plantation, a good dwelling-houſe, about 50 or 60 acres of plowable ground, a ſufficient quantity of meadow, and more may be made, as the land is moſtly low, and ſuitable for meadow; the unimproved part is very well timbered, and not far to the landing. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by me

¶ SINNICK SINNICKSON.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS AARON OAKFORD, living in Darby, 7 miles from Philadelphia, has erected a complete FULLING MILL, with two ſtocks, &c. and has all the works in good order for carrying on the fulling and blue dying buſineſs, in their various branches, in an extenſive manner.----All thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved with care and diſpatch, and on the loweſt terms.

N. B. Cloths, ſtuffs, &c. are received by John Weſt, at the Old Ferry-houſe, by Aaron Muſgrove, and James M'Laughlin, merchants, near the Drawbridge; at which places attendance will be given once a week. § 3 M.

THIS is to give NOTICE, that there is in the poſſeſſion of JOHN M'CULAGH, living in Lancaſter county, Saliſbury townſhip, a black mare, with a ſtar and a white foot. Likewiſe a brown colt, with a ſtar. Whoever comes and proves their property, may have them again, paying charges. §

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young ſervant girl, a good needle woman, who has between 3 and 4 years to ſerve; ſold for want of employment. Enquire of the printers.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d of September inſt. at the ſign of the WHITE HORSE, on Lancaſter road,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, now in the tenure of Thomas Garret, ſituate in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, within one mile of the White Horſe tavern aforeſaid, containing 100 acres of good land, half thereof cleared, and the other half well timbered with good oak, and cheſtnut timber, the whole is well watered, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow may be made; there is on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe. The purchaſer, on paying FIFTY POUNDS in three months after the day of ſale, ſhall have a ſufficient deed for the ſame, giving good ſecurity, and paying intereſt for the remainder. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcribers, overſeers of the poor of the townſhip aforeſaid. JOHN KERLIN, JOHN CLOYD. ¶

Charleſtown, Auguſt 5, 1768.

WHEREAS a certain CHARLES PERIGER obtained of ELEANOR MARTIN, of Charleſtown, in Cheſter county, a bill for about Six Pounds, and Ten Shillings, dated ſome time in June laſt, and the ſaid Charles has ſince diſappeared. Now this is to warn all perſons that they do not accept of any aſſignment on ſaid bill, for ſhe will not pay the ſame except compelled thereto, as the moſt part of the effects for which the ſaid bill was given, has ſince been taken from her by authority. ¶

RAN away the 21ſt of laſt month, from the ſubſcriber, in Eaſt-Bradford, Cheſter county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named WILLIAM TYLER, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has black ſtraight hair, about 30 years of age, pitted with the ſmall-pox, one leg and foot ſhorter and leſs than the other, occaſioned by a ſhot in the knee, by trade a barber; he has been much at ſea, and in divers parts of the world, and is a good ſcholar; had on when he went away, an old felt hat, a lightiſh coloured bear-ſkin jacket, with white metal buttons, a ſtriped under ditto, with the back part of cloth, a homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers, good ſtrong ſhoes; chews tobacco, and drinks to exceſs when he can get it. Took with him a large brindle dog, with ſome white about his neck and breaſt, and a large ſcar on one of his fore legs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN TOWNSEND. ¶

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are forbid to conceal or carry him off at their peril.

To be SOLD *or* EXCHANGED *for DRY GOODS,*

A VALUABLE piece of LAND, in Oxford townſhip, adjoining the lands of Edward Hill, deceaſed, and Oxford church road, ſix miles from Philadelphia, and one from Frankfort mills, containing 56 acres, with 5 acres of good meadow, and about 16 acres woodland. Whoſoever inclineth to purchaſe or to exchange for ſhop goods, may know the terms by applying to THOMAS SKILLMAN, at his ſtore in Frankfort, who will give a good title for ſaid land, or to RICHARD FINNEY, who will ſhew the premiſes.

Said SKILLMAN, hath to ſell at his ſtore in Frankfort, rum, ſugar, tea, melaſſes, dry goods, and ſundry articles, too tedious to mention. ¶

To be SOLD *on REASONABLE TERMS,*

A TRACT of LAND, containing 400 acres, with the following improvements, viz. a large ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a breaſt griſt-mill, and ſaw-mill, with as good a ſtream of water as any in the county, and the race drawn to all advantages, 20 acres of upland cleared, and 100 acres of meadow may be made, plenty of good timber, &c. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, one mile and an half from Winchеſter, in Frederick county, or JAMES DOWDALL, merchant, in Winchеſter. ROBERT GRAGG. ¶

N. B. The purchaſer may depend on having an indiſputable title or patent.

STRAYED or STOLEN, off the commons of the borough of Wilmington, in New-Caſtle county, a likely horſe COLT, a little turned of two years old, ſhod before; he is of a duniſh ſorrel, has a ſtar in his forehead, paces and trots, and it is thought has ſome white on one of his feet, not bridle trimmed, but docked, and thought now to be near 14 hands high. Whoever takes up ſaid colt, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Wilmington aforeſaid, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

PHINEAS HARLING.

N. B. He was miſſed about the latter end of July laſt.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Merion, Philadelphia county, near the Swedes Forge, a red COW, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, the ends of her horns cut, a ſmall bell on. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN EASTBURN.

CAME to the ſubſcriber in Bucks county, New Britain townſhip, on the 1ſt of June laſt, a bright bay Mare, about 13 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead, and one hind foot white, paces and trots, and ſuppoſed to be about 6 or 7 years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. † JACOB HENDRICKS.

For LONDONDERRY,
The SCHOONER
ENTERPRIZE,
Benjamin Caldwell,
COMMANDER,

WILL ſail with all Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL, or ſaid Maſter on board, at the South Side of Market-ſtreet Wharff.

WANTED,

A PERSON well recommended, and properly qualified for a miller, to have the management of a double geered mill, one pair of the ſtones are French burrs. Such a perſon may meet with proper encouragement, by applying to BRYAN FAIRFAX, Eſq; at Toulſton, near to the Mill, on Difficult Run, in Fairfax county, Virginia, or to the ſubſcriber, at Alexandria. WILLIAM RAMSAY. § 8 W.

LONDON, *May* 26.

THURSDAY last the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh. On this occasion, his Majesty's High Commissioner, the Right Hon. the Earl of Glasgow, made a grand appearance.

His Grace opened the Assembly with an elegant speech from the throne, to which the Moderator made a very suitable return. His Majesty's most gracious letter to the Assembly was then given in by his Grace, and read with all due honour and respect, and ordered to be recorded, of which the tenor follows.

"GEORGE, R.

"Right Reverend and Well-beloved, We greet you well. The unwearied attention which you have shewn to the great cause of religion and virtue, and the frequent proofs we have experienced of your duty, loyalty, and affection for our person and government, have the justest title to our royal protection; it is therefore with the highest satisfaction that we renew, on this occasion, those assurances which we have so often given of our steady resolution, to maintain and support the Church of Scotland, as by law established, in the full and free enjoyment of all her just rights and privileges.

"We cannot too earnestly recommend to you the continuance of that harmony, which will give dignity to your proceedings; and that, avoiding narrow distinctions, private animosities, and personal altercation, you confine your deliberations to the great and laudable work of promoting every Christian virtue, and discouraging every tendency to vice and immorality. And you cannot render a more essential service to your country, or a more acceptable one to me, than by inculcating the inseparable duties of a strict observance of the tenets of our holy religion, and a perfect obedience to the laws of our happy constitution.

"We have again made choice of our right trusty and right well beloved cousin John, Earl of Glasgow, to be our Commissioner, to represent our person in this Assembly, whose fidelity, zeal, and attachment, we have already experienced, and whom we are convinced will not only be acceptable, but pleasing to you; and we cannot doubt but he will, by a steady adherence to the duties of his high office, promote those great ends which we have so much at heart. That your endeavours for those laudable purposes may meet with the success which they deserve, and that this present meeting of the General Assembly may, from your wise conduct, be brought to a happy conclusion, by the most entire unanimity, cordiality, and brotherly love, amongst all its Members, is our sincere wish; and so we bid you heartily farewell.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 23d day of April, 1768, in the eighth year of our reign. By his Majesty's Command, (Signed) WEYMOUTH."

May 28. A great Officer in a neighbouring nation is grown so unpopular, 'tis said, in consequence of a late affair, that he has desired to be recalled.

'Tis said that no less than fifty people have been murdered in Dublin, during the course of the last fortnight, by the insurrection of the populace.

A suit will, we hear, be shortly commenced for a divorce from her husband, by a lady of fashion, who has been horsewhipped by her Lord no less than fifty seven times since Christmas.

A Theatrical marriage is said to have taken place, of the most extraordinary nature which has hitherto appeared in the annals of the drama.

No less than 40,000 l. were lost at one match of billiards, within the course of the present week, in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden.

A Correspondent says, "I have just said grace after my two-penny-halfpenny mackarel, and am scratching my head for a toast. The Public in general will drink Wilkes in a Bumper: But I will toss off my pint, with health and prosperity to our good Chamberlain, Sir Stephen Theodore Janssen, Bart. who has found out the ways and means of making mackarel cheap."

We hear there is a plan in contemplation, intended to be offered for consideration of Parliament in November next, for putting a final stop to monopolizers and destroyers of that necessary part of life, fish, by opening the port of London for foreigners, as well as natives, whereby all persons inclinable may bring their fish, as cod, hake, lyng, mackarel, whitings, herrings, turbot, plaise, pilchards, lobsters, oysters, crabs, &c. freely, and dispose of them at Billingsgate market, with a severe penalty annexed on any one who shall presume to forestal the markets at Gravesend, &c. or be detected in throwing overboard quantities of fish, to keep up the price, as hitherto done.----Such a salutary law would give universal satisfaction to the inhabitants of this metropolis, whose worthy representatives, no doubt, will exert their known abilities in so laudable a scheme.

The Public are doubtless much obliged to our present worthy Chamberlain, for the pains he always takes to render service to the poor, as well as his Fellow-Citizens, of which, his scheme for bringing mackarel to market in greater quantities than has been known for some years past, is a recent instance.

At a meeting of the West-India merchants on Tuesday last, at the King's-Arms, Cornhill, it was agreed that twenty guineas should be paid in at Messrs. Welch and Rogers's, Bankers, towards extending the premiums for bringing plenty of mackarel to Billingsgate, for the supply of the poor.

SCOTLAND.

Annan, May 27. Last week at Ecclefechan, a market-town 4 miles from hence, the people had Mr. Wilkes burnt in effigy. They fixed the execution on a fair day, when a gallows was erected in the street, and poor Wilkes (a figure as large as the life) was brought on horseback to the fatal tree, where he was hoisted up, and after hanging a few minutes, he was shot through and through; this done, he was cut down and burnt, amidst the acclamations of some thousands of spectators. In short, it is very dangerous to mention his name in this country. But at Dumfries they speak rather in moderation, and seem not to have bartered all their sense and reason for prejudice and nationality.

Edinburgh, May 24. We hear from Caithness, that a horrid conspiracy has been lately discovered there. A gang of villains, to the number of 24, or upwards, had combined together, to murder and rob several persons of the best families in that country; the plot was laid so as to have been put into execution at the same hour on an affixed night, at all the different places where they expected to find money; and a vessel was prepared at a centrical place, to carry them off next morning; but, luckily, this horrid plot was discovered two days before the appointed time of action. We hear that several of the villains are apprehended, and we hope they will soon meet a just punishment for such hellish villainy.

June 1. Yesterday the first division of the 4th regiment, commanded by General Brudenell, arrived here from Berwick, in order to replace the Royal Welsh Fuzileers, who have orders to march from the Castle as on Friday first in two divisions, the one for Glasgow, and the other for Perth.

June 4. We are informed from Dunipace, that on Wednesday, the canal between Forth and Clyde, was begun to be dug a little to the eastward of that place, about which a great number of hands were employed.

By Captain St. BARBE, *arrived at Boston from Falmouth, we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, *June* 2.

THERE was a report yesterday, but we hope it is without foundation, that the plague had made its appearance at a great trading sea port in the Mediterranean.

June 4. A nobleman from a neighbouring kingdom, it is said, has lately arrived to make some complaints of another noble personage.

We are told, that an extraordinary council is shortly to be summoned on purpose to consider of the last advices from Boston.

The late disturbances on the river have subsided, and both sailors and coal-heavers are now gone to work.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham at present enjoys a better state of health than his Lordship has done for these five years past.

June 7. This week several workmen in the manufactory of Baize at Colchester, were engaged to embark for Boston, New-England.

Last night a gentleman laid a wager of 100 guineas to five, that Mr. Serjeant Glynn will be returned member for Middlesex.

The following toast is now universally drank in the most polite companies in this metropolis, *Champaine* to Mr. *Wilkes*, and *real Pain* to his *Enemies*.

It is said orders are issued for double quarantine to be performed on board all ships coming from any port in the Mediterranean.

June 9. We are informed from undoubted authority, that the corporation of Aylesbury, have erected a flag upon the Town-hall, with an inscription of Wilkes and Liberty in gold letters.

June 11. The croud at Westminster-hall, on Wednesday, to hear Mr. Wilkes's outlawry argued, was so extremely numerous, that they broke down the door of the King's Bench before the Judges came.

Wednesday evening there were bonfires in various parts of the town, on account of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry being reversed.

The price of provisions has fell considerably.

From the Sherburne Mercury, June 13.

Mr. Bingley, who has lately been served with an attachment for publishing the North Briton, No. 50, when he appeared in the Court of King's Bench on Tuesday last, to shew cause why an attachment should not be issued against him, intended to make a defence himself, council having declined undertaking to make it for him; but he was not permitted by the court to do it: He has, however, since appealed to the public, by publishing the defence he intended to have made in court, in which the spirit of the liberty of antient Rome, even in its purest days of freedom, breathes forth. After asserting and shewing how the charges brought in No. 50 against Lord M-----, are founded in FACT, he concludes, "However, my Lords, whatever my offence may be, I desire to have it determined by a jury of my own countrymen. The favourable and glorious appeal of Englishmen is to GOD and their country. To them I stand or fall. I shall REFUSE to answer any questions by way of interrogatories on ATTACHMENT. There can be no pretext for denying me a trial by jury. The way of attachment is a STAR CHAMBER process; to which I will not submit; it is UNLAWFUL; it is unprecedented in such a case. My Lords, I am an Englishman, and I DEMAND, as my RIGHT, a trial by jury."

June 16. Yesterday arrived a mail from New-York, brought by the Earl of Halifax packet boat, Captain Jefferies.

The following is a list of the late changes: Richard Rigby, Esq; sole paymaster of the forces, in the room of George Cooke, Esq; deceased, and Thomas Townshend, jun. Esq; deceased.

Lord Clare, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, in the room of Mr. Rigby.

Lord Hilsborough, first Lord of Trade, and to continue Secretary for the colonies.

About half past 8 o'clock Tuesday morning Mr. Wilkes arrived at the Court of King's Bench, Westminster-hall, and about half an hour after that time the Judges came into court, when the arguments on the arrest of judgment were entered on, by Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Thurloe, and Sir Fletcher Norton, on behalf of the crown; and by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, and Mr. Davenport, on the part of the defendant. Mr. Serjeant Glynn entered farther than he had before done on the impropriety of the information being filed by the Solicitor-General; but the court were so clearly of opinion the business of the Attorney-General (in case of there being a vacancy in that office) must necessarily devolve on the Solicitor-General, that it was judged needless to say more on that head. The whole that Mr. Wilkes then had to avail himself of was the alteration of the record; which having been very learnedly and elaborately canvassed, the court declared themselves fully of opinion, that the alteration of the record at the judge's chambers was what they had an indispensable right to in the course of practice. After which the informations against Mr. Wilkes were read; and Lord Mansfield stated to the court the evidence as it stood on the former trial; when Mr. Attorney-General, and Sir Fletcher Norton, gave their opinions in aggravation of the case, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn answered in extenuation. Mr. Wilkes then desired that judgment might be passed, but was told that the court having heard the opinion of council on both sides, and some material observations having been offered, it was necessary to take these into consideration; but was assured, that though no day could be fixed for that purpose, no time should be delayed to bring it to an issue.

Mr. Wilkes returned to prison from Parliament stairs, and landed at King's Arms stairs, as being the nearest to it.

Among the vast crowd that attended yesterday se'nnight at Westminster-hall, and expressed their joy at the deliverance of Mr. Wilkes from his outlawry, a girl about 13 years of age, it seems, crying out a little rudely or irreverently, "Wilkes and Liberty!" was ordered into custody; but after being detained some time, and expressing sorrow for the offence, she was reprimanded, and discharged.

The number of persons who assembled in Westminster-hall is incredible; and considering the concourse, were remarkably quiet till about 4 o'clock, when they began to be impatient, but were not guilty of much irregularity.

A noble Lord said lately to a gentleman his acquaintance, "I am informed that you got Mr. Wilkes 61 votes at his late election; but hoped for his sake it was not true, as he should be sorry to hear that any of his friends voted for a person of Mr. Wilkes's principles. The gentleman, after thanking his Lordship for his candid opinion, answered, "It is not true, on my honour: I did not get Mr. Wilkes 61 votes; but I assure your Lordship, I and my friends made just 121 single votes for Mr. Wilkes; and as I am independent, on any future occasion will get 200, without one shilling expence to Mr. Wilkes.

Letters from Lyon Regis mention, that on receiving the news there of the reversal of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry, very great rejoicings were made, such as the ships displaying their colours, ringing of bells, illuminations, bonfires, &c.

It is said, that an offer has lately been made to a certain popular gentleman, of a present, equal to the amount of the capital prize in the lottery, if he would sign a general release to a noble L---, and three others, for some illegal proceedings formerly exercised upon the person and property of a certain gentleman, then resident in Westminster; which offer he refused, being determined to make no other end than by the laws of his country.

It is said Mr. Bingley will stand a Candidate for Middlesex, in the room of Geo. Cooke, Esq; if he succeeds, Middlesex will have one Member in King's Bench Prison, and the other in N-----e.

At a considerable meeting of Freeholders in the county of Middlesex, on Thursday last, they unanimously agreed to support the interest of Mr. Serjeant Glynn, at the ensuing election, for his spirited and disinterested behaviour in a certain great popular affair.

They have had severe storms of thunder and lightning, with rain and hail, the beginning of this month, at Hereford, Lancaster, lower part of Surry, Kent, &c. which has done great damage.

Last night 15 more of the riotous coal-heavers were taken into custody, and as it is imagined that the greatest part of them are now taken, it is hoped such measures will be pursued as will prevent the like outrages for the future, by removing the grievances of those who have been oppressed, and punishing the guilty.

Yesterday Laurence Sullivan, an Irish coal-heaver, died of the wounds he received in the riot at Shadwell.

On Monday, seven coal-heavers were taken into custody at Wapping, for being concerned in murdering several persons in the late riots there, and were conducted under a strong guard to the Gatehouse, Westminster, for examination; and yesterday five more were taken.

Two men, killed by the coal-heavers, now lie in Shadwell church yard to be owned.

A sailor who was beat on Saturday night in an unmerciful manner, died yesterday.

Above twenty more coal-heavers, concerned in the late riots, are in custody for examination.

During the late campaign in St. George's fields, an old woman asked a Scotch soldier, if he was at the battle of Culloden?---- "Yes, replied he, I was."---"And was it *there*," cried the woman, "that you learnt to fire at your countrymen?"

Yesterday the four coal-heavers, who were committed on suspicion of the murder of Beattie, were examined before Sir John Fielding, when John Grainger was discharged thereof, and the other three were remanded to Newgate.

The same day Richard Cornwall, David Clarke, and the above named John Grainger, were committed to Newgate, charged on oath with wilfully and maliciously shooting at Mr. Green, in his house at Wapping.

The same day Patrick Lynch and Matthew Burn were committed to Newgate, charged with assembling with divers others in a tumultuous manner, at Shadwell, and feloniously beginning to pull down Mr. Marsden's house.

Falmouth, June 2. Arrived, the Lord Hyde packet boat, Goddard, from New-York.

June 9. Arrived the Britannia, from Falmouth in N. England.

ANECDOTE.

When Mr. Wilkes appeared before the Court of King's Bench, and the L--- C---- J----- declared Mr. Wilkes was not before him--------A gentleman asked the ******* Ambassador, then present, whether he did not think it very extraordinary?

The Ambassador replied----No, not in ENGLAND. In my country, it WOULD have been very extraordinary; for we believe in the real presence.

HALIFAX, August 4.

Yesterday arrived the Sloop Hawke, Captain Hotchkiss, from Louisbourg, with a Company of the 59th Regiment, which is ordered in Garrison here. We hear that the other five Companies are embarked on board his Majesty's Ship Glasgow, Captain Allen, who is hourly expected.

We are informed that Captain Smith, of the Brig Curwen, loads intirely with Lumber for the Bounty, and should it answer the Whitehaven Market (which is one of the principal Towns in the County of Cumberland, and a Sea Port of extensive Trade) it is said there will be a yearly Demand from this Province of upwards of 2000 Tons.

On Friday Night last were brought in here as Prizes a large Snow and Brig, lately taken by his Majesty's Ship Glasgow, Captain Allen, for being concerned in a Contraband Trade.

Last Saturday were brought to this Town, from Liverpool, in this Province, three Men, viz. Laughlin Galaugher, John Woodrow, and James Woodrow, who stand charged with the Murder of Thomas Gordon of Liverpool, on the 28th of April last. Laughlin Galaugher, and John Woodrow, have confessed the Fact, and they were thereupon all committed to our Goal, where they remain to take their Trial.

BOSTON, August 18.

A very melancholy Occurrence, we hear, happened at Windsor, in Connecticut, on Saturday last; four young Women went over the River in the Morning to pull Flax, in their Return towards Evening they went to wash their Feet, but the Bank being slippery, they slipt off into deep Water, and were all drowned. Their Bodies were taken up and buried a Day or two after.

The Packet with the June Mail sailed from Falmouth for New-York, the 16th of June.

We hear that Capt. St. Barbe on his Passage, the 26th of July, near the Banks of Newfoundland, met with the Schooner Nova-Scotia Packet, commanded by the Lieutenant of a Man of War; which it is said was purchased by Commodore Hood, and dispatched by him for England, with Accounts of some Disturbance in this Town when the Sloop Liberty was seized, and put under the Care of the Romney Man of War.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

AS the shameless and inveterate Writer of the Piece, signed PLAIN TRUTH, in the last Chronicle, seems quite enraged to find his malicious Purposes defeated, by our just Representation of Facts, he has had the daring Impudence, as well as Folly, to charge us in that Piece with FORGERY-----A Crime, of which, we are sure, the PUBLIC not only believe us incapable, but must also see the Impropriety of our making any Reply to in this Paper: We are not, however, without Hopes of convincing even that paltry SCRIBBLER, of the Injustice and Temerity of his desperate Attack on our Characters.

HALL and SELLERS.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS.

You are desired to publish the following Address, and Answer, in your next Paper.

An ADDRESS of the GRAND JURY for the County of Cecil, in the Province of Maryland, to the Author of a Series of Letters, signed, A FARMER.

RESPECTED SIR,

THE Americans were so pleased and lulled asleep with the Justice their Mother-Country had done them in repealing the detestable Stamp-Act, they did not perceive the ill Consequences that would attend divers Acts of Parliament relative to the Colonies.

It is to you, Sir, they are indebted for awakening them at this critical Juncture, by your ingenious patriotic Farmer's Letters.

Permit us then to *throw in our Mite*, "amidst the general Acclamations of your Praise," and assure you, that with Hearts overflowing with Gratitude, we acknowledge not only the eminent Service you have done our gracious Sovereign's Subjects in North-America, but all Mankind; for your Letters diffuse the true Spirit of Liberty. HENRY SLUYTER, Foreman.

The ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Sincerely thank you for the favorable Notice you have been pleased to take of my Endeavors to assert the Interests of the British Colonies on this Continent, and am extremely glad, that my Conduct is approved by you.

I heartily wish Prosperity to you, Gentlemen, and to your County.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1768. A FARMER.

On Monday, the 15th ult. the Anniversary of the ever memorable Fourteenth of August, was celebrated by the Sons of Liberty in the Town of Boston, with extraordinary Festivity; when 59 Toasts were given at two different times, among which the FARMER of Pennsylvania twice.

Captain Budden, from London, spoke the following Vessels on his Passage, viz. June 7, in Lat. 49, Long. 12: 20, with Captain Richards, in a Ship, from New-York for London; July 2, in Lat. 40: 53, Long. 37, with Captain Hamilton, in a Ship, from Barbados for London, out 3 Weeks;---4th in Lat. 41: 12, Long. 38, spoke a Brig, from St. Christophers for Londonderry, 4 Weeks out;---10th, in Lat. 41, Long. 39, with Captain Watts, in a Ship, from Nevis for London, 3 Weeks out;---14th, in Lat. 41: 20, Long. 44: 30, with Captain Grig, in a Ship, from Virginia for London, out 15 Days;---21st, in Lat. 42: 5, Long. 49, with Captain Campbell, in a Ship, from Glasgow for Virginia, 38 Days out, who informed him, that 2 Days before, he had spoke a new Brig from Philadelphia, bound to Cork; August 3, in Lat. 38: 46, Long. 63: 30, spoke a Brig, from New-London for Martinico, 4 Days out;---17th, in Lat. 38: 13, Long. 68: 30, with Captain Pine, in a Schooner, from Rhode-Island for Turks-Island, 5 Days out;---on the 20th,

bout 6 Leagues from Soundings, with Captain Doyle, in a Sloop from this Port for Penſacola, out 2 Days; and the next Day he ſpoke a Ship for London, and a Snow for Falmouth, both from Maryland, and two Days out, all well.

Captain Budden brought a Number of Paſſengers, among whom were the Reverend Mr. STRINGER (deſigned for St. Paul's Church, in this City) and his Lady.

Captain Davidſon, from Madeira, on the 16th of July, in Lat. 40: 45, Long. 43: 30, ſpoke the Ship Charlotte, Captain Stewart, from the Bay of Honduras for London, 6 Weeks out, all well; and on the 20th ult. about 60 Leagues to the Eaſtward of our Capes, he ſpoke the Ship Philadelphia, Captain M'Cutchon, from this Port for Cork, 2 Days out.

Captain Livingſton, from Liſbon, on the 7th of laſt Month, in Lat. 30: 9, Long. 61: 39, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Starr, from New-London for the Grenades, 12 Days out; on the 11th, in Lat. 31, Long. 63: 32, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Sweeney, from Virginia for Barbados, out 10 Days; the next Day he ſpoke a Brig, Captain Richardſon, from Antigua for Holyhead, 16 Days out; and on the 19th, in Lat. 37, Long. 73: 46, ſpoke a Sloop from the Grenades for New-York, but the Wind blowing very hard, he could not learn the Maſter's Name.

Captain Wells, from St. Croix, on the 18th of Auguſt, met with a very heavy Gale of Wind, the Heighth of which laſted between three and four Hours, but happily he received no Damage; the next Day, being in Lat. 35: 56, Long. 70: 38, he ſaw a Sloop overſet, which he ſuppoſed to be Virginia built, almoſt new, the Top of her Round-houſe gone, and the Bedding hanging to the Timbers; he imagines ſhe was overſet in the Gale the Day before, but the Sea ran ſo high, he could make no farther Diſcovery.

We are informed, that a Gentleman in Virginia, has lately left, by his Will, a handſome Fortune to the patriotic Author of the FARMER's Letters, as a grateful Acknowledgment of the eminent Services thereby rendered to the Britiſh Colonies on this Continent.

On the 21ſt Inſtant, at Night, died ELIZABETH ALLINSON, jun. Wife of SAMUEL ALLINSON, Eſq; of Burlington, after a ſhort Illneſs of a violent nervous Fever, and was on the 23d decently interred in the Burying Ground of the People called Quakers, at that Place. To her Memory it may be juſtly ſaid, ſhe was a good Wife; a very tender Mother; an affectionate Daughter; a kind Siſter; a warm and conſtant Friend; charitable to the Poor. She lived beloved by thoſe who knew her, and died much lamented. In this diſtreſſing Situation, her afflicted Huſband has the conſolatory Reflection, that after the tendereſt Love ſubſiſting between them, during the Time of their Marriage, the inward State of her Mind, ſeveral Times expreſſed by herſelf, pretty early, as well as in the latter Part of her Illneſs, gives the beſt Reaſon to believe ſhe now enjoys the Rewards of a virtuous Life.

Early on the 22d, departed this Life ELIZABETH ALLINSON, aged about 70 Years. She was poſſeſſed of many good Qualities, that endeared her to her Family and Friends. For ſeveral Years paſt the Infirmities of old Age have impaired her Underſtanding, weakening all her Faculties, at laſt gave her a quiet Exit out of this troubleſome World. As ſhe had always lived in great Harmony with, and much eſteemed her Daughter, the Sorrow her Illneſs gave her, affords Reaſon to believe it was a Means of haſtening the Mother's End. They were carried to their Graves together, attended by a great Number of Relations, and Friends of all Denominations. The ſudden Death of the firſt, in the Flower of her Time, and the midſt of Enjoyment, teaches, in lively Characters, that it is our higheſt Intereſt to "remember our Creator in the Days of our Youth," by a ſober religious Life, ſince no Age or Circumſtance is exempt from the Stroke of Death.

On Saturday laſt eleven Sheep, belonging to Thomas Knight, of Biberry Townſhip, Philadelphia County, were killed by Lightning, as they lay under a Tree.

On Monday Morning laſt, one Robinſon, a Soldier, belonging to the 34th Regiment, was ſhot, purſuant to his Sentence, on the Commons, near this City, for Deſertion.----It is ſaid he had been an old Offender.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Olſon, at Barbados; Gordon, at St. Croix; Limehouſe, at Briſtol; and Captain Robinſon (laſt from the Bay of Honduras) at Leghorn.

At Barbados. Captain Shores, from Piſcataqua; Amos and Jonas Green, from New-Haven; Burnham and Higbee, from New-London; Hatton, Price, Robinſon, Maxwell, Williamſon, Buckler, Bradford, and Robinſon, from Virginia; and Captain Brook, from Maryland.

The Captains Codwiſe, and Lownes, from New-York, are arrived at St. Croix.

*** *If the Author of the Piece ſigned* Jack Lilliput, *will call on the Printers, they will give him a very good Reaſon for their not publiſhing the ſame.*

[*For NEWS brought by the PACKET, ſee the Poſtſcript.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Ranger, J. Young, from Maryland. Ship Ann, P. Miller, Londonderry. Sloop Hannah, D. Bates, N. Carolina. Sloop Lloyd, T. Rodgers, Barbados. Sloop Eliſabeth, G. Wells, St. Croix. Brig Peggy, J. Davidſon, Madeira. Brig Grace, J. Livingſton, Liſbon. Ship Philadelphia Packet, W. Budden, London. Sloop Frugality, J. Burrows, Saltertuda. Brig Porgy, J. Baſſet, Honduras. Sloop Peggy, T. Eaſtwick, New-Caſtle, on Delaware.

OUTWARES. Ship White Oak, J. Burrows, for Newfoundland. Schooner Two Williams, J. Cox, and Brig Dolphin, D. M'Carthy, St. Kitts. Brig James, W. Carliſle, St. Croix. Sloop Joſiah's Relief, J. Wainwright, Grenades. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Dominica. Sloop Polly, S. Wright, Barbados. Brig Speedwell, S. Davidſon, and Brig Eliſabeth, C. Weſt, Jamaica. Sloop Ranger, J. Kennedy, Maryland. Ship Britannia, R. Clark, Barbados. Ship Ann, P. Miller, for Cork.

CLEARED. Sloop Robert, J. Watſon, Schooner Peggy, R. Juſtice, Schooner Betſy, L. Hammond, and Sloop John and Betſy, W. Huffington, to Virginia. Schooner Eagle, J. Proctor, Salem, N. E. Brig Molly, J. Lockton, St. Kitts. Brig Peggy, R. Spier, Jamaica. Schooner Kenſington, T. Moon, N. Carolina. Brig Betſy, J. M'Coy, Liverpool. Ship Phenix, R. Miller, Cork. Sloop Dove, D. Ferguſon, New-York. Sloop Hannah, W. Sweetſer, Falmouth, N. E. Sloop Polly, J. Higgs, and Snow Barbados Packet, S. Chancellor, to Barbados. Sloop Rebecca, J. Fiſher, to Tortola. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, to S. Carolina.

*** No Alteration in the Price Current ſince our laſt.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 12th of September, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, at the ſign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties, two contiguous lots of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, each of them containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 230 feet, having a well finiſhed three ſtory brick meſſuage, and a large frame ſtable (which, at a ſmall expence, may be made into a two ſtory dwelling-houſe) erected thereon, at preſent in the tenure of James Nevill; the whole ſubject to a groundrent of Eight Pounds Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of William Faries; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

STOLEN, on Sunday Night, the 28th of Auguſt laſt, out of the Subſcriber's Paſture, in Cheſter County, a bright brown roan Mare, with a bald Face, 13 Hands and a Half high, three white Feet, a white Mark upon her Neck, behind her Ear, and a ſmall white Mark upon her Rump, paces and trots under the Saddle. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, ſhall receive Forty Shillings Reward, paid by SAMUEL JENKINS. ‖

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 13th of September, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the ſign of the Sun, in Race-ſtreet, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, eaſt and weſt, 34 feet, and in length 283 feet, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded northward with Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid, eaſtward with a lot of David Sickle, ſouthward with Cherry-ſtreet, and weſtward with Samuel Preſton Moore's ground; late the eſtate of Ludwick Singeiſen; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the ſecond day of September, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and water lot, or piece of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet, in Wicacoa, containing in breadth 48 feet 6 inches, be the ſame more or leſs, and extending eaſtwardly into the river Delaware as far as the adjacent water lots; bounded ſouthward by a water lot, granted or intended to be granted to Chriſtopher Marſhall, eaſtward by the river Delaware, northward by Margaret Jekyll's water lot, and weſtward by Swanſon-ſtreet aforeſaid; late the eſtate of John Pennell; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 19th of September, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, two certain contiguous lots of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; one of them containing in breadth 30 feet, and containing the ſame breadth to the extent of 170 feet into the river Delaware, and then to the diſtance of 250 feet into the river; the other of ſaid lots, containing in breadth 33 feet 8 inches, or thereabouts, and in depth 93 feet, having a convenient dwelling-houſe, brewery and malt-houſe, erected thereon; late the eſtate of John Jones, ſenior; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 20th day of September, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Moſes Vancourt, in the manor of Moreland, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the manor of Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 19 acres, and 16 perches, having a griſt-mill, meſſuage, kitchen, barn, ſtables, and cooper's ſhop, erected thereon (ſubject to an annuity of 35 l. Pennſylvania currency, payable unto Walter Moore, during the term of his natural life) ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

IMPORTED, by

ROBERT BASS, APOTHECARY,

In Market-ſtreet, in the Philadelphia Packet, Captain Budden, from LONDON,

A SMALL and freſh Aſſortment of capital DRUGS, which he will ſell at the ordinary and mercantile Advance. MEDICINES genuinely prepared, Practitioners Preſcriptions, and Family Receipts, carefully made up, as uſual.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 20th day of September, at the plantation late of James Coultas deceaſed, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the townſhip of Bockley,

HORSES, mares and colts, two of them are Briton's colts; ſeveral pieces of plate, viz. One neat plain tankard, two waiters, one ſoop ſpoon, one ditto ladle, one dozen table ſpoons, one butter cup, punch ſtrainer and ladle, and half pint cup. Neat China bowls, large and ſmall plates, tea cups and ſaucers, ſome glaſs ware, caſes of knives and forks, home-made blankets and coverlids, a handy ſmall water Engine, half a barrel linſeed oyl, ſome painters colours, wine in ſmall caſks, cordials in kegs, empty bottles, iron and wooden bound cyder hogſheads and barrels, a large frame intended for a ſtable, 50 feet long, by 32; 12 feet in the ſquare; alſo a large and neat made ſlay, with ſeveral other things.

At private ſale, 6 Negroes, viz. One man, a cooper by trade, and his wife, a very good houſe and kitchen wench, with 2 children, one a very handy girl, 13 years old, the other 2 years. One woman, a good dairy and kitchen wench, her daughter 15 years old, a ſtrong handy girl, can do all kind of houſe work.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid Coultas, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands, to bring their accounts to GEORGE GRAY, one of the executors, in order to be ſettled.

FOR LONDON,

The SHIP

PHILADELPHIA PACKET,

WILLIAM BUDDEN,

COMMANDER;

WILL ſail in three or four Weeks, having Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN WILLDAY, or ſaid Maſter on board, or at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE.

N. B. Said Willday has for Sale, Sail-Duck, a few Cheſts of Bohea Tea, and Three-quarter Mantuas.

Imported from BRISTOL, and to be ſold by

ROBERT PORTER,

At the ſign of the Horſe and Saddle, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the priſon,

A NEAT aſſortment of SADLERY WARE, amongſt which are a quantity of curious ſilver plated curb and ſnaffle bits, barred ſtirrups, and ſpurs, and a few dozen of coach thongs, ſix and twelve feet long.

Said Porter continues to carry on the ſadlers buſineſs, as uſual, in all its branches; he takes this method to return thanks to thoſe gentlemen and ladies who have been pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, and flatters himſelf they will continue to give him their orders; and any others that pleaſe to employ him, he hopes to give ſuch ſatisfaction as will convince them he eſteems their cuſtom. §

WANTED,

For the attending a Mill in the Jerſeys, about Thirty Miles from Philadelphia,

A MILLER, a ſingle Man, that well underſtands the manufacturing Wheat, &c. and can invoice the Flour, and bring a good Character (ſuch a Perſon only) may hear of a Place, by applying to the Printers hereof.

Auguſt 27, 1768.

STRAYED from a paſture near Marcus-hook, on the 19th inſtant, the following creatures, viz. A bay mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, with a ratch down the face, her off hind foot white, and ſome white on one of her fore feet, light ſhod all round, with a ſcratched tail. The other a ſorrel roan mare, about 14 hands high, with a white ratch down her face, her mane hangs to the near ſide, with one white hind foot. Whoever takes up ſaid creatures, and brings them, or either of them, to Adam Clayton, Inn-keeper in Marcus-hook, or to Edward Linvall, in Upper Chicheſter, within two miles of Marcus-hook aforeſaid, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward for each, or Twenty Shillings for both, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN EVANS. †

CHINA, juſt imported, now ſelling, Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Rates, by JOSEPH STANSBURY, at his Shop, in Second-ſtreet (next to Mr. Edmund Milne, Silverſmith) near Market-ſtreet; conſiſting of blue and white Tea Cups and Saucers, enamelled Ditto, blue and white Coffee Cups, Ditto three Pint and half Gallon Bowls.-------A general Aſſortment of Crockery, &c. as uſual. ¶

RUN away, on Thurſday, the 10th of Auguſt laſt, from the ſhip Philadelphia, Captain M'Cutchon, then lying at Knox's wharff, an apprentice lad, named Alexander Fullerton, about 19 years of age, of a fair complexion, wears his own hair tied, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on, when he went away, a light coloured jacket and trowſers, but he took with him a ſuit of long brown clothes. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and delivers him to Orr, Dunlope, and Glenholme, or M'Neill and Tolbert, Merchants, in Philadelphia, ſhall receive Three Pounds reward, and reſonable charges. ‡

IF JOHN ROACH, who came from Belfaſt, a redemptioner, on board the ſhip Prince-George, Captain Beatty, and arrived here the 11th of June, 1767, will apply to the Printers hereof, he will be informed of ſomething to his advantage.

TO be run for, on Monday, the 31ſt of October next, over the courſe in Charles-Town, Cæcil county, Maryland, a purſe of Twenty Piſtoles, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt of three two mile heats, on the following terms, viz. aged, full bloods, to carry 10 ſtone; three quarter bloods 9 ſtone 6 lb. half bloods 8 ſtone 10 lb. quarter bloods 8 ſtone; clear of blood 7 ſtone; and under age to carry weight agreeable to the rules of racing at New-market. Any horſe, mare, or gelding, winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the prize.---- Any perſon detected in unfair riding, to be deemed diſtanced. Proper judges will be appointed, to determine all diſputes that may ariſe. The horſes to be entered two days before running, with Mr. Edward Dougherty, paying Thirty Shillings entrance, or double at the poſt.

On the day following, a purſe of Ten Pounds, to be run for, obſerving the ſame rules as above (the winning horſe the preceding day excepted) paying Two Dollars entrance. And, on the day following, a grand FOX-HUNT is propoſed.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

ESCAPED from the conſtables, ſome weeks ago, the following perſons, viz. ANDREW CRAWFORD, late from Ireland, about 25 years old, five feet eleven inches high, ſtoop-ſhouldered, pockpitted, pale-faced, has black hair, tied behind, his cloathing uncertain. ROBERT SCOTT, 24 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, full-faced, pockpitted, has light brown hair; both apt to ſwear, and get drunk, and very quarrelſome; they generally make their home at one Raiſton's, near Newark. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellows, and delivers them to Joſeph Thomas, Goalkeeper, for Cheſter county, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, or Six Pounds for Crawford, and Four for Scott, paid by JOSEPH THOMAS, Goaler. ¶

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital gratefully acknowledge the Readineſs of many of the Inhabitants, in ſaving and beſtowing Linen Rags, for the Uſe of the Poor of this Hoſpital; but underſtanding ſome idle Perſons, without any Authority, have preſumed to go about and abuſe this Charity; In order to prevent future Impoſition of this Sort, the Managers have now directed their Apothecary, Robert Slade, to give ſuch Perſons as may be employed for this Purpoſe, a Note from under his Hand, and they requeſt the Continuance of the Kindneſs of the Inhabitants, in ſaving their Linen Rags, for the Uſe of this Inſtitution, to be delivered to ſuch Perſon only, as may be authoriſed to call for them.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 29, 1768.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcribers, living in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, two ſervant men, both from Dublin; one ſays he was born in Scotland, near Glaſgow, a barber by trade, a ſlender Fellow, about 5 feet and an half high, has ſtraight brown hair, much cut on the top of his head, an old felt hat, blue jacket, without ſleeves, tow trowſers, and ozenbrigs ſhirt; had no ſhoes on when he went away, is ſlow in ſpeech, his name SMITH TOMSON, and about 18 years of age. The other named JOHN MOORE, born in the city of Dublin about 20 years of age, a blackſmith by trade, about 5 feet high, walks ſmartly, has a lively countenance, a large ſcar on one of his cheeks, and lightiſh coloured hair, and is ſlender made; had on a light coloured jacket, with large horn buttons, check trowſers, a fine flaxen homeſpun ſhirt, old felt hat, and is ſuppoſed to have a ſtriped flannel waiſtcoat, and old ſhoes, one of them burſt in the ſide, with buckles in them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, and ſecures them in any goal in America, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, or for either of them Thirty Shillings, with reaſonable charges, paid by us, ROBERT WAY, and JOHN LAMBORN. ⊕ 4 W.

By the HONOURABLE

JOHN PENN, Eſquire,

Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennſylvania, and Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, on Delaware,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to me, by the Depoſition of *Stephen Skinner*, Eſquire, Treaſurer of the Eaſtern Diviſion of *New-Jerſey*, tranſmitted to me by his Excellency Governor *Franklin*, that the Houſe of the ſaid *Stephen Skinner*, at *Perth-Amboy*, was, in the Night of the Twenty-firſt Day of *July* laſt paſt, robbed of Money, to the Amount of SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS, and upwards, by ſome Perſon or Perſons unknown, Part of the ſaid Money being in *Dollars*, a ſmall Part in *Gold*, and the reſt chiefly in new Bills of Credit of that Province:

I HAVE THEREFORE, by and with the Advice of the Council, thought fit to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby requiring and enjoining all Judges, Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and all other Officers of the ſaid Province of *Pennſylvania*, and Counties on *Delaware*, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to diſcover and apprehend the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of the ſaid daring Villainy, and to ſecure the ſaid Money; and for that Purpoſe ſtrictly to examine all Perſons, who, from being poſſeſſed of an unuſual Sum of *New-Jerſey* Currency, or from other Circumſtances, there may be reaſon to ſuſpect were concerned therein.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at *Philadelphia*, the Sixth Day of *Auguſt*, in the Eighth Year of His Majeſty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty-eight.

JOHN PENN.

By His Honour's Command,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, junior, Secretary.

GOD Save the KING.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at North-East, in Cecil county, Maryland, on the 17th day of May laſt, a luſty likely young NEGROE MAN, named BEN, aged 19 or 20 years: Had on, when he went away, a coarſe homeſpun dark coloured kerſey jacket, the under part of the ſleeves white, old felt hat, fine ſhirt, ruffled at the boſom, or a coarſe tow ditto, ſtriped linſey trowſers, good ſhoes, and braſs buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by

WILLIAM CURRER.

N. B. All perſons or maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,

At the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, on Wedneſday, the 24th Inſtant, at Twelve o'Clock,

TEN PIPES MADEIRA WINE, three Years old, warranted genuine, and is of the beſt QUALITY.

Cumberland County. WHEREAS ſeveral tracts of unſeated lands have been duly rated and valued, by the aſſeſſors of ſaid county, and the owners have neglected to pay the taxes thereof: Now we, the commiſſioners of ſaid county, do give this public notice, that unleſs the ſaid owners do pay, or cauſe to be paid, to John Agnew, in the town of Carliſle, before the firſt day of October next, the ſeveral ſums to their names reſpectively mentioned, being their proportion of taxes, agreeable to ſaid valuation, we ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of proceeding as the law directs. Given under our hands, this 12th day of Auguſt, 1768. WILLIAM CLARK, WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN BYERS, Commiſſioners.

Samuel Hunter, 4s. 6d. Thomas M'Kee, 6s. George Davis, 2 16 3; Alexander Benſtead, 1 2 6; James Stirling, 3 17 6; John Stephens, 2 5 0; Thomas Dicas, 15s. Iſrael Pemberton, 4 13 9; Edward Shippen, jun. Eſq; 5 12 6; Benjamin Chew, Eſq; 3 15 0; William Moorhead, 16s. Samuel M'Grady, 9s. James Whitehill, 16s. 9d. James M'Ilvaine, 2 0 9; Widow Andrews, 3 6 0; John Anderſon, 7s. 6d. David Scott, 7s. 6d. Horace Bratton, 3s. Hugh Hunter, 12s. 2d. William Armſtrong, 2 0 6; John Blackburn, 5s. 6d. James Kenny, 11s. 3d. John M'Dowell, 16s. 9d. Joſeph Dey, 7s. 6d. James M'Bride, 4s. 6d. Joſeph M'Kinny, 3s. Robert Culbertſon, 4s. 6d. William Graham, 1 2 6; James Peel, 9s. Thomas Batterton, 3s. Widow James, 1 4 0; George Gabriel, 3s. John M'Bride, 2s. 6d. Andrew Long, 3s. William Stuart, 4s. 6d. D. M'Clure, 1 2 6; James Stuart, 1 10 0; Robert Levers, 1 2 6; James Allice, 1 10 9; Joſeph Barnet, 16s. 6d. James Entreken, 4s. 6d. Alexander Neſmith, 2 8 11; Matthew Knox, 18. 6d. William M'Cleary, 16s. 6d. Thomas Neſbit, 6s. Geo. Galloway, 1 1 0; John Gregg, 4s. 6d. Wm. Armſtrong, 15s. 4d. Arthur Neſmith, 12s. James Orton, 4s. 6d. William Reed, 12s. 3d. James Waggoner, 6s. Alexander Walker, 10s. 6d. Francis Amberſon, 1s. 6d. James Boyd, 9s. 9d. Thomas Freeman, 1 1 0; Robert M'Clelland, 8s. 3d. Matthew M'Dowell, 8s. 3d. James Black, 1 0 3; Thomas Colhoon, 4s. 6d. John Hill, 3s. Frederick Swaghart, 2s. 3d. William Plunket, 18s. 9d. Widow Jordan, 3s. James Smith, Eſq; 2 9 11; Jeremiah Warder, 2 8 9; James Burd, Eſq; 1 10 0; William Nicholls, 3s. Major Thomas Barnſly, 1 17 6; Alexander Lowry, 4 13 9; James Sterrat, 1 17 6; John Simpſon, 1 2 6; James Thompſon, 1 2 6; John Chambers, 3 12 9; David Jennings, 7s. 6d. George Allen, 2 5 0; James Johnſton, 3s. 9d. Robert Irwin, junior, 15s. John Mitchell Waggoner, 18s. James Renkin, 15s. Jos. Simons, 15s. Jacob Simons, 1 2 6; James and George Millegan, 4 10 0; Edward and Jo. Nicholls, 2 12 6; Ralph and M'Cord, 3 0 0; John Ceſney, ſenior, 1 2 11; John Foutz, 9s. 11d. John Cox, 1 17 9.

WHEREAS in purſuance of an act of General Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania, intituled, An act for granting the ſum of Sixty Thouſand Pounds for the King's uſe, and for ſtriking Fifty Five Thouſand Pounds thereof in bills of credit, and to provide a fund for ſinking the ſame, and by three ſubſequent acts for granting to his Majeſty the additional ſum of Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds, the following tracts of located and unimproved lands have been duly valued and rated, by the aſſeſſors for the county of Cumberland, the property of the perſons herein after named; and whereas the owners of ſaid tracts of land have neglected to pay the collectors of the different townſhips the ſeveral undermentioned ſums, which according to the ſaid valuation have been aſſeſſed and laid upon ſaid lands as the proportion thereof for ſeveral years paſt, for ſaid tax by the acts impoſed: We the commiſſioners of the county of Cumberland aforeſaid, in purſuance of ſaid acts, do give notice, that on Tueſday, the 29th day of November next, at the houſe of John Pollock, in the town of Carliſle, we will expoſe to ſale by public vendue, the following tracts of located unimproved lands, or ſuch part as will be ſufficient to anſwer the ſaid taxes, and all charges accruing by reaſon of the non-payment thereof, to the higheſt bidder. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Given under our hands this 12th day of Auguſt, 1768. WILLIAM CLARK, WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN BYERS, Commiſſioners.

260 acres in Hopewell townſhip; 300 in Newtown, and 300 in Hamilton, belonging to the eſtate of William Plumſted, Eſq; deceaſed, rated, £ 11 9 11.

1600 acres in Fermanagh townſhip, and 1600 in Barree, belonging to Edward Duſfield, 18 15 0.

150 acres in Lack townſhip, and 1500 in Derry, belonging to John Patton, 5 16 8.

400 acres ſouth of the Ball-hill; 300 on Sideling-hill; 300 on Bruſh-creek, all in Colerain townſhip, and 300 in Derry, belonging to William Henry, 8 5 0.

1500 acres on Dunning's creek, Bedford townſhip; 400 oppoſite Frederick Founder's; 200 adjoining Meſſieurs Wharton and Pollock, in Barree, and 2500 on Wills's creek, Cumberland, belonging to Meſſieurs Peters and Clark, 148 10 0.

100 acres (9 of which clear) in Rye townſhip; 600 in Lack; 600 in Fermanagh, and 3000 in Derry, belonging to Joſeph Jacobs, 24 8 5.

27700 acres on Frankſtown waters, in Barree townſhip; 3000 on Wills's creek, in Cumberland; 1100 on Yellow-creek, in Colerain; 1800 at Fort Shirley, &c. in Dublin; 200 in Fermanagh; 200 (10 of which cleared) in Dublin; 200 (3 of which cleared) Fannet; and 250 (10 of which clear) in Fannet, belonging to Meſſieurs Baynton, Wharton and Morgan, 241 5 11.

800 acres on Frankſtown waters; 300 at the end of Cheſtnut-hill; 500 at the South Branch of Frankſtown; 1500 in Morriſon's cove; 1500 patented, in Morriſon's cove, all in Bedford townſhip; 487 at the heads of Shaver's run, in Cumberland; 290 on Town creek, in Colerain; 600 adjoining John Gammil; 5000 on the Eaſt Branch of Juniata; 1500 adjoining Captain Brady; 1500 recovered from Mr. Elliot, and 6000 in Barree, belonging to Samuel Wallace, 114 5 9.

6950 acres in Bedford townſhip; 900 in Derry, and 100 (9 of which clear) in Lack, belonging to John Wallace and Company, 29 8 11.

1800 acres in Fermanagh townſhip; 1500 in Derry; 200 in Fermanagh, and 300 in Weſt Pennſborough, belonging to William Wallace, 19 17 6.

1500 acres in Derry townſhip, belonging to Bernard Carey, 5 12 6.

1500 acres on Juniata, and Shaver's creek, in Barree townſhip, belonging to John Brady and Company, 5 12 6.

1050 acres in Bedford townſhip, and 600 in ditto, belonging to Andrew Levy, 6 3 9.

2600 acres in Bedford townſhip, and 1800 in Barree, belonging to Col. Henry Bouquet, deceaſed, 16 10 0.

3000 acres on Evers's creek, in Bedford townſhip, and 500 on Evers's creek, in Cumberland, belonging to Thomas Baſſet, Eſq; 9 7 6.

6000 acres in Point Valley, Barree townſhip, and 100 (5 of which clear) in Dublin, belonging to James Elliot and Company, 22 10 5.

400 acres below Frankſtown; 800 at Canoe Run, and 500 (40 of which clear) all in Barree townſhip, belonging to Maſſieurs Lukens and Little, 8 10 11.

300 acres in Weſt Pennſborough; 200 in ditto; 300 at the Great Meadows, in Dublin townſhip; 200 in Pennſborough; 300 in Fannet, and 250 in Lack, belonging to John Lukens, Eſq; 8 8 9.

200 acres in Lack townſhip; 200 in Cumberland; 400 in Colerain, and 600 in Derry, belonging to John Little, 6 0 0.

ON the 13th of Auguſt laſt, eloped from her huſband, JANE RUSSELL, the wife of WILLIAM RUSSELL, living in Edgmont townſhip, Cheſter county, and this is to caution all perſons whatever, not to truſt or credit the ſaid Jane Ruſſell, to the amount of One Shilling or Shilling's worth, on my behalf, for ſundry reaſons, too tedious to mention, for I ſhall or will not pay any debt that ſhe contracts from the date hereof. WILLIAM RUSSELL. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

By way of public vendue, on Thurſday, the 20th day of October next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation, or tract of land, containing about 250 acres, ſituate near the Trap, in St. George's hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, but a ſmall diſtance from the King's road, leading from New-Caſtle to Duck-Creek.---There are on the premiſes, a good convenient dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, and other valuable improvements.---The land is very good, particularly for wheat, and other grain, and is now in good repair. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon, or perſons, inclining to purchaſe the premiſes, may view the ſame, and examine the title, before the day of ſale. The purchaſer, on giving bond and ſecurity, may have ſix months credit for one half of the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half, by

¶ WILLIAM GOLDEN.

WHEREAS ROSE, the Wife of JAMES WELCH, of the City of Philadelphia, Taylor, hath, for ſome Time paſt, behaved herſelf in a very unſeemly Manner, and as they, the ſaid James and Roſe, by a mutual and voluntary Agreement, have agreed to live ſole and ſeparate, and not to cohabit together for the future; theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons truſting the ſaid Roſe, on any Account, as he, the ſaid James, will pay no Debts of her contracting after this 29th Day of Auguſt, 1768. ¶ JAMES WELCH.

RUN away, the 18th of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcribers, living in New Munſter, Cæcil county, Maryland, an Iriſh ſervant, named JAMES TAYLOR, about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches high, brown hair, round viſaged, a ſmall mark on one cheek; had on, and took with him, a brown broadcloth coat, lined with white ſhaloon, and yellow metal buttons, a blue jacket, with black backs, leather breeches, one coarſe linen ſhirt, one check ditto, patched with white, old patched ſhoes, two pair of coarſe linen trowſers, and an old felt hat. Likewiſe an Engliſh ſervant man, named JOHN GARDINER, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, brown hair; had on, an old blue coat, a brown jacket, without ſleeves or ſkirts, the button holes worked with thread, the buttons of the cloth, a pair of coarſe linen trowſers, a pair of tow ditto, an old felt hat, grey worſted ſtockings, old patched ſhoes, two ſhirts, one of coarſe brown linen. It is ſuppoſed they went off together. The firſt belonged to William Longwill, the other to David Barr, of the Welch Tract, New-Caſtle county. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, if together, and ſecures them, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, but if ſeparately, Forty Shillings for each, paid by WILLIAM LONGWILL, or DAVID BARR. ¶

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, or others, are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid ſervants, at their peril.

To be SOLD by public auction, at Winchester, in the county of Frederick, and colony of Virginia, on Tueſday, the 6th of September inſt. being court day in ſaid town,

A VALUABLE tract of land, ſituate on the river Potowmack, in the county and colony aforeſaid, within 6 miles of the warm-ſprings, containing about 400 acres (late the eſtate of Mr. Joſhua Baker, deceaſed) chiefly rich bottom or low ground, well calculated for hemp, corn, and tobacco. The timber chiefly conſiſting of walnut, and oak, not inferior to any on ſaid river. There is about 50 acres of clear land now in crop, with ſome other improvements. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving ſufficient ſecurity, with intereſt (if required) or the uſual diſcount allowed for prompt payment, by BRYAN BRUIN.

N. B. Said ſubſcriber has divers other tracts of land for ſale in ſaid county, for which he will afford good terms to purchaſers.

TO be SOLD, by public vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 7th of September, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following houſes and lots, being part of the eſtate of Captain JOHN MEASE deceaſed, viz.

NUMBER 1. A lot on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, near Arch-ſtreet, containing 44 feet front on Fourth-ſtreet, and 50 feet deep; on which there is erected a commodious brick dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, alſo a large convenient brick bake-houſe, three ſtories high, with two ovens, now in the poſſeſſion of Matthias Cline, baker, ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds Ten Shillings per annum.

Number 2. A lot in Front-ſtreet, near the corner of Lombard-ſtreet, 17 feet front on ſaid ſtreet, and extends weſt 70 feet, to an alley in Lombard-ſtreet, of which this lot hath the privilege: There is on this lot, a neat two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe, with a cellar underneath, and a brick kitchen, and piazza, built back. WILLIAM ALLISON, WILLIAM MILLER, JAMES MEASE, JOHN MEASE, Executors.

To be SOLD by public vendue,

On Monday, the 5th of September inſt. at two o' clock P. M. at the houſe of Thomas Cooper, in the townſhip of Abington, Philadelphia county,

THIRTY ACRES of LAND (26 whereof is very good wood land) ſituate in Abington aforeſaid, bounded by land of John Roberts, William Jenkins, Samuel Davis, and the Saſquehanna Street.

And on Wedneſday, the 7th of September, at five o' clock P. M. will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of the widow Jenkins, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, Seventy-four and an half acres of land, in the townſhip of Blockley, in the county aforeſaid, 40 acres thereof under leaſe at 12 l. per annum, about one year and a half of which is not expired. There are about 20 acres of the above land cleared, on which are a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtable, and young orchard, with fruit trees of ſeveral kinds; the remainder is very good wood land; the whole bounded by land of the late James Coultas, Eſq; John Ball, John Marſhall, and Haverford road.

The above land is part of the real eſtate of Charles Jenkins, deceaſed, and will be ſold by virtue of his laſt will and teſtament. Attendance will be given, at the time and place of ſale, by MARY JENKINS, and GEORGE GRAY, Execut. ¶

TO be SOLD, on the 15th day of September inſt. at the houſe of JOSHUA PENNELL, junior, a valuable plantation, ſituated in the townſhip of Marple, county of Cheſter, within 8 miles of Cheſter, and 12 of Philadelphia, containing 251 acres of good land, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two rooms on a floor, and two large cellars under it, a large frame barn, ſtable and out-houſes, ſpring-houſe, and draw-well, near the door, an orchard bearing good fruit, with about 30 or 40 acres of good meadow, well watered, and as much more may be made; about 90 acres cleared of good tillable land, the reſt well timbered. The ſale to begin at two o'clock ſaid day, in the afternoon, where due attendance will be given, by

‡ 4 W. JOSHUA PENNELL, junior.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Jemima Thomas, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the 12th of September inſt. by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Charles-Town Townſhip, near Mount Joy Forge, Cheſter County, containing 100 Acres, be it more or leſs; it is thought, from ſome Appearances on Part of ſaid Tract, there is a Quantity of choice Copper Ore, &c. Attendance will be given, and Conditions made known, on ſaid Day, by MORDECAI MOORE, and NATHAN LEWIS, Executors. ¶

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtates of Jemima and Abraham Thomas, are, for the laſt Time, requeſted to pay, which will prevent Trouble; alſo thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtates, are deſired to be expeditious in calling on the Executors, there being a Neceſſity for a final Settlement.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the Firſt day of September, at the houſe of Jeremiah Smith, in Front-ſtreet, at five o'clock in the afternoon, a certain lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Cable Lane, in the Northern Liberties, containing in front on ſaid Lane 17 feet, and in depth 300 feet to Front-ſtreet, having a two ſtory brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, erected on Cable Lane; the whole lot ſubject to a ground-rent of Nine Pounds per Annum; late the eſtate of David Roſe; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the ſecond day of September, at the houſe of John Hinkle, in Cretham townſhip, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right of John Muckle and Wife, in a certain tract of land, containing about 33 acres, with a ſmall wooden tenement erected thereon, ſituate in the townſhip of Springfield, the ſaid right to ceaſe on the death of the ſaid John Muckle or Wife; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 3d day of September, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the houſe of the widow Malaby, at the ſign of the Ship Hero, in Front-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet, containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet, 18 feet, and in depth 66 feet, and at the back end thereof in breadth 11 feet; late the eſtate of John Lawton, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an act of General Aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey, lately paſſed, intituled, an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors; we the ſubſcribers, being now confined in the goal of the county of Hunterdon, have petitioned the judges of the ſupream court for the benefit of ſaid act, and filed a ſchedule of effects, do give notice to all our creditors to appear, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, on the third day of September inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, before the judges of the ſaid court, at the dwelling-houſe of Renſalier Williams, in Trenton, why they ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to the direction of the ſaid act. WILLIAM HEWLINGS, JOSEPH STOUT, SAMUEL PRESTOIN, ROBERT RUTHERFORD. ¶

To be SOLD on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 7th of September inſt. by public vendue,

THE undermentioned plantation, late the property of Capt. ALEXANDER SAGE, containing 20 acres, and 2 perches, 6 acres of which are woodland, and a ſmall part meadow, a fine young bearing orchard, containing 300 apple-trees, moſtly grafted, beſides ſundry plumb, peach, cherry trees, &c. A garden with 14 beds of aſparagus; raſberries, currants, &c. A neat ſtone houſe, wooden kitchen, and chair-houſe, an oven, and a well of excellent water; it has the privilege of a lane to, and a landing on Schuylkill, two perches wide; it is in a fine healthy ſituation, within leſs than a quarter of a mile of Schuylkill, being bounded weſtward by lands of Joſhua Fiſher and Joſeph Marriot, northward by thoſe of Samuel Biſſel, eaſtward and ſouthward by lands of Henry Harriſon, Eſq; deceaſed. There are now on the premiſes the undermentioned ſtock and utenſils, which will alſo be ſold, viz. nine head of horned cattle, one horſe, one plough, one cart, a parcel of oats, ſome Indian corn and potatoes in the ground; one feather bed, ſome houſhold goods, particularly ſuch as ſuit a ſmall dairy.

Six months credit will be given for two thirds of the purchaſe money, the purchaſer giving ſecurity for the remainder, if required.

TO be SOLD by public vendue, on the third of September inſt. at 10 o'clock in the morning, a plantation, ſituate in Pileſgrove, Salem County, containing about 200 acres, between 60 and 80 acres of which cleared land, under good fence, and more may be cleared, the woodland well timbered, about 20 acres of marſh and aſh ſwamp, beſides ſom a run ſwamp, and a good bearing orchard, of about 200 trees of the beſt fruit; alſo a fine young thriving bearing peach orchard, of the beſt peaches, about 400 trees; there are on the place two log houſes, and a ſpring of good water, convenient to each houſe; a log barn 28 feet by 20; it lies on the north ſide of Salem-creek; and there is a landing at the corner of the land, where ſhallops and flats come and load. Alſo to be ſold, 12 acres and a half of cedar-ſwamp, about 13 miles from ſaid land. The conditions of ſale will be made known, and attendance given by

¶ AARON SILVER.

TAKEN up at the plantation belonging to JAMES TILGHMAN, Eſq; near Talbot Court-Houſe, a ſmall black gelding, about 12 hands high, upwards of 10 years old, now in the poſſeſſion of William Evans, where the owner may have his right, making reaſonable ſatisfaction. †

Nottingham Forges, Baltimore county, Auguſt 3, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living on the Great Fall of Gunpowder, an Iriſh ſervant man, named MARTIN DOWLAND, about 6 feet high, of a fair complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſtoops much, has a down look, and generally complains of ſore eyes, he wore ſhort black curled hair. A middle ſized bay horſe was miſſing with him, which he is ſuppoſed to have ſtole, the horſe was uſed to the geers, has a very black mane and tail, and was ſhod all round. He had on, and took with him, a brown thickſet coat, a pair of lead coloured breeches and jacket, two old white ſhirts, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, two pair of old blue worſted ſtockings, a new felt hat, a pair of old turned pumps, and two ſtriped ſilk handkerchiefs. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward, paid by me CORBIN LEE. ‡

Baltimore county, Maryland, July 27, 1768.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living near Baltimore-Town, an Iriſh ſervant man, named William Fields, a linen weaver by trade, a well ſet fellow, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, pretty much pitted with the ſmall-pox, one eye-brow ſhaved, but a little grown out again, a natural mark on one of his wriſts, of a claret colour; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, half-worn lincey coat and jacket, old country linen ſhirt and trowſers, doeſkin pumps, and one large braſs buckle.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have a reward of Three Pounds, current money, and if taken out of the province Five Pounds currency, paid by JOSHUA OWINGS, junior. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

By the JULY PACKET, *arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following freſh Advices, viz.*

WARSAW, May 25.

IT is reported that there has been an action near Halicz, between a large body of Ruſſians and the Confederates, commanded by the Staroſte Potocki; that the latter having been briſkly attacked, had actually begun to make a retreat, but ſuddenly receiving a conſiderable reinforcement, they fell in their turn, with great fury upon the Ruſſians, entirely routed them, and made a great number of priſoners.

Toulon, May 26. The regiment of Anhalt embarked the day before yeſterday for Corſica. That of Medoc ſailed lately from Marſeilles for the ſame place. The firſt ſhips which went to that Iſland are ſafely arrived there. Several other merchant ſhips are equipping, deſtined to take more troops on board at Antibes, and carry them to Corſica.

Warſaw, June 4. Count Creczetnikow, a Ruſſian General, hath publiſhed a declaration, by which he warns the Magnates to abſtain from all correſpondence with the Confederates of Barr, whom he treats as rebels; adding, that in caſe of their acting a contrary part, he would ſeize their perſons, or cauſe his troops to live at diſcretion on their eſtates.

Warſaw, June 13. We juſt now learn, that count Potocki obtained an advantage over the Ruſſians, on the 28th or 29th paſt, near Barr. The Confederates loſt, at firſt, upwards of 1500 men; but ſoon redoubling their courage, they fell upon the Ruſſians ſword in hand, and gained ſo greatly the advantage, that the loſs of the Ruſſians now exceeds theirs by at leaſt one half.

Genoa, June 4. *The following are the Articles agreed on between France and this Republic, touching the ceſſion of Corſica.*

I. *The Republic of Genoa cedes the kingdom of Corſica, together with its fortreſſes, to France, the latter paying in money for the artillery and warlike ſtores, according to the valuation which ſhall be made of them.*

II. *The ſovereignty of that Iſland ſhall always remain veſted in the Republic.*

III. *Every perſon ſhall be preſerved in his effects, on proving the right he has to them.*

IV. *The Corſicans ſhall be deemed ſubjects of France, ſo long as the latter continues in poſſeſſion of that Iſle.*

V. *France ſhall be obliged to maintain there* 16 *battalions.*

VI. *France ſhall guaranty the Genoeſe commerce againſt the Corſican and Barbary cruiſers.*

VII. *In caſe the Republic ſhould be deſirous of reſuming again the poſſeſſion of that kingdom, it ſhall repay to France all the charges that crown ſhall have been at by that time, for which purpoſe an exact account ſhall be kept of all that the latter ſhall have advanced, and likewiſe of the revenues it ſhall have collected.*

VIII. *The King ſhall beſtow in property on the Republic, the ſovereignty of the Iſland of Capræa. This Treaty contains beſides, three ſecret articles.*

Warſaw, June 13. We have received advice, that the Ruſſian Colonel Wieſſman, after having defeated Count Potocki, purſued him into Moldavia, pretty far into the territories of the Turks; that the Baſhaw of the neighbouring fortreſſes acquainted him, that he acted contrary to the treaties which ſubſiſted between Ruſſia and the Ottoman Empire, by entering with an armed force into the provinces of the latter; that the Porte was already informed of it, and therefore he adviſed him not to advance any farther, otherwiſe he muſt expect to have troops ſent againſt him. The Colonel endeavoured to excuſe himſelf, by alledging, that he was unacquainted with the limits, nevertheleſs we are not without apprehenſions for the conſequences of this miſtake; eſpecially as the Turks ſuffered Count Potocki to paſs into Moldavia without any oppoſition, by which means he joined the Confederates of Barr, in the neighbourhood of Kaminieck.

Rome, June 15. Yeſterday an expreſs arrived here with advice, that a body of Neapolitan troops took poſſeſſion of Benevento the 11th inſtant, and that the Prelate Lante, Governor of that place, had left it, in order to return here. It is aſſured, that theſe troops intended likewiſe to take poſſeſſion of Ponte-Corvo, another town belonging to the Pope.

Warſaw, June 18. *The day before yeſterday advice was brought here that the Ruſſians had beaten the Confederates of Great Poland, under the command of the Sieur Raydzinſki, and in number about* 3000, *part of which had eſcaped into Sileſia; and that on this occaſion the town of Piſdry was reduced to aſhes. The report of a Confederacy at Cracow is without foundation.*

LONDON.

June 14. It was yeſterday currently reported in moſt of the Coffee-houſes in town, that our Ambaſſador at a neighbouring court was on the point of departure from thence, on account of the meaſures lately taken, and ſtill perſiſted in, by that court (notwithſtanding our Ambaſſador's remonſtrances) for taking poſſeſſion of a certain iſland in the Mediterranean.

June 18. Among other proceedings in regard to Mr. Wilkes on Tueſday laſt, Mr. Serjeant Glynn took notice, that as a *Writ of Error*, was intended to be brought before a higher Court of Juſtice, before the Houſe of Lords, he deſired that the caſe of the *alteration of the Records*, under ſuch peculiar circumſtances, might be ſtated on the back of the Record, to be tranſmitted to the Lords, otherwiſe that important point could not come before the Houſe. This was refuſed by the Court.

Mr. Wilkes again offered bail, but was refuſed.

So ſoon as the Britiſh ſquadron intended for the Mediterranean appears in thoſe ſeas, a ſpirited requiſition, relative to Corſica, demanding a categorical anſwer, will be made by the Britiſh Court at that of Verſailles; our patriot Miniſters being reſolved that the French power in the Mediterranean ſhall not be encreaſed by the acquiſition of ſo valuable an Iſland.

A war is again talked of by many of our politicians as utterly unavoidable.

We are told that large bodies of the French forces are ordered down to the ſea coaſts; a circumſtance which gives much ground for political ſpeculation.

The papers ſeem to have all adopted a wrong term reſpecting the diviſion the other day about Mr. W-----. *Expulſion* never came under conſideration, nor could it; for a man cannot be *expelled* from whence he never was. Mr. W----- never took his ſeat for M--------; the debate was on the ſubject of *rejection*, and that was carried in the negative by a majority of one.

We are told that ſome merchants of great eminence have a plan to lay before the government, which is likely to effect a happy accommodation, between the mother country and the American colonies.

This morning Mr. Wilkes received judgment at the bar of the Court of King's Bench, for republiſhing the North-Briton, No. 45, for which he was ſentenced to pay a fine of 500 l. and to ſuffer 10 months impriſonment; and alſo for publiſhing the *Eſſay on Woman*; for which he is to pay a fine of 500 l. more, and to ſuffer 12 months impriſonment, in all 22 months; and beſides to find ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years, himſelf bound in 1000 l. and two ſureties in 500 l. each.

The above ſentence was pronounced by Mr. Juſtice Yeates.

Private letters from the Hague mention, that the King of Pruſſia had propoſed the exchange of certain territories on the continent for one of the Dutch iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.

They write from Hamburgh, that two thouſand tons of naval and ordnance ſtores are now buying there, and at Altena, for the ſervice of France.

It is ſaid a Britiſh ſquadron will ſoon make its appearance in the Bay of Biſcay.

June 21. The King of Denmark is expected here about the beginning of Auguſt next, and great preparations will be made for his Majeſty's reception: It is thought that his Majeſty will ſtay for one month or ſix weeks.

Saturday night Mr. Bullock, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, was ſent away with diſpatches of importance to Sir James Grey, his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of Madrid.

Mr. Wilkes moved, on Saturday, in the Court of King's Bench, for a Writ of Error, which was allowed; and deſired that the Alteration of the Records, by Lord Mansfield, might be put in ſuch a Form as to come before the Houſe of Lords, which was refuſed.

It is ſaid that the Writ of Error for Mr. Wilkes was ſigned on Saturday laſt, and that it is expected to paſs the ſeal this day.

We are informed that on Sunday laſt there were not fewer than 200 coaches which brought viſitors to the King's Bench Priſon.

This day both Houſes of Parliament meet, purſuant to their laſt adjournment.

We hear that our Ambaſſador at a certain Court has been ordered to demand a *categorical* anſwer with regard to the deſigns of that Court on the Iſland of Corſica; and that, contrary to all expectation, inſtead of the *Retort courteous*, he had received the *Reply valiant*.

It is ſaid the commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſquadron in the Mediteranean, has ſent home an expreſs, containing ſome diſpatches of great importance.

They write from Gibraltar, that a rupture with the Emperor of Morocco was thought to be unavoidable.

During the trial for printing the Eſſay on Woman, Mr. Kearſly declared in court, that Mr. Wilkes could *not* have the leaſt intention of publiſhing that poem, as he only deſired a very few copies to be printed for his particular friends. When he was aſked by Mr. Wilkes's counſel how the letters (which were then read, and ſworn to be Mr. Wilkes's hand writing, by Jonathan Scott) were obtained, he declared, they were forcibly taken off his file, and out of his bureau, by the King's meſſengers, when they executed the GENERAL WARRANT; but as the court ſeemed not to recollect that circumſtance on Tueſday laſt, when the errors in the proceedings were argued, Mr. Kearſly made an affidavit of it the next morning, which was laid before the judges, prior to Mr. Wilkes's receiving ſentence.

This morning a number of agents for the American colonies attended at Lord Hillſborough's Office, Whitehall, on affairs relative to the commercial intereſts of Great-Britain and the plantations.

The appointment of the Earl of Hillſborough to the poſt of Firſt Lord of Trade, is an event much to the ſatisfaction of thoſe concerned in our colonies, as well as to the mother country in general; being univerſally acknowledged a judicious choice in the Miniſtry, as that amiable Nobleman's character and abilities will add luſtre to their recommendation; eſpecially as there are now two ſchemes in contemplation, which will be offered for conſideration of an Auguſt Aſſembly, particularly framed on purpoſe to remove thoſe frequent jealouſies and heart-burnings between our colonies and the mother country. The following, we are informed, are the outlines thereof.---In the firſt, it is propoſed by government "to grant free liberty to the North Americans to open and work their mines (which it is well known, that fertile country abounds with) on the ſame plan and conditions of thoſe in Great-Britain." No mines ſhall be deemed Royal. To permit a coinage amongſt themſelves, inſtead of the preſent deſtructive paper currency. To repeal thoſe Acts of Parliament which more immediately affect their trade and intereſt. In lieu of ſuch repeal, the North Americans agree to raiſe a ſum of money, equal to the preſent duties now paid, by a mode to be adopted by each ſeparate province after their own manner, and applied towards maintaining a ſufficient number of the military, for garriſons, &c. the overplus placed in the nature of a ſinking fund, for defraying the debts and incumbrances contracted by government, for their ſupport in the laſt war. Secondly, if the former ſhould be deemed impracticable, it is propoſed as an equivalent for the taxes now paid to Great-Britain (which appear to be ill calculated, and very impolitic) to take in kind ſuch raw materials as each different province produce; as indigo, green myrtle wax, roſin, pitch, tar, tobacco; timber of all kinds, ſuch as fir fit for the Navy; hemp, flax, iron, black lead, ſalt petre (which is found in North America) gums, hides, furs, fiſh or train oil, whalebone, ſpermaceti; together with ſilver, copper, and lead ores, reduced into a regulus only, from the mines worked in the preſent manner; all thoſe various articles taken at the European market price, fixed on by proper perſons appointed for ſuch purpoſes, by government, at a ſmall ſtipend annually, allowing freight, &c. in the uſual manner. This plan will greatly encourage the culture of raw materials in thoſe parts, prevent very conſiderable ſums from being ſent to Ruſſia, Norway, &c. and augment our marine greatly, by finding employ for ſhipping, &c. The revenues of this department to be applied as the former.

June 23. Yeſterday the Lords Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty prorogued both Houſes of Parliament to Thurſday the 11th of Auguſt.

It is much talked that almoſt a general change will very ſhortly be made in the Miniſtry.

We are informed, that the iſland of Corſica abounds in harbours, not only capable of receiving a fifty gun ſhip, but even the whole navy of England; not to mention the numerous bays, gulfs and inlets on every ſide, as may be ſeen by inſpecting the map of that iſland; many of which, at little expence, may be converted into the fineſt ports in the Mediterranean. This is ſo well known to the French Miniſtry, that we are aſſured they have appointed proper engineers to accompany the troops from Marſeilles and Toulon, to fortify them.

The young Queen of Naples on her firſt interview with her Royal Conſort, ſaid, "She hoped to find in him a Huſband, a King, and the love of a Father, which it ſhould ever be her ſtudy to deſerve."

Monday the Court of Common Pleas was moved, that as Mr. Wilkes's outlawry was now reverſed, he might be at liberty to withdraw his demurrer to Lord Halifax's plea and reply, but the Court were of opinion, that it was proper to give a term's notice of this motion, and Mr. Wilkes's Attorney has given notice accordingly. The ſame day Mr. Serjeant Nares moved for an attachment againſt the Printer of a daily paper, for publiſhing Mr. Wilkes's Addreſs to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middleſex, as he apprehended that the ſame tended to enflame the Jury of the County, before whom the cauſe was to be tried. The Court aſked him, Whether he made that motion on behalf of the Attorney-General? which he averring, the Addreſs was read, but the Court refuſed the attachment.

It is given out, that in a late grand meeting relative to the affairs of Corſica, the majority were of opinion that thoſe brave people ought to be vigorouſly aſſiſted by us.

Letters from Vienna, dated May 30, ſay, "This Court appears reſolved not to take any part in the differences ariſen lately between the Pope and the Infant Duke of Parma.

The Court at St. James's this day, on account of its being kept as his Majeſty's birth-day, was extremely numerous and brilliant.

They write from Cadiz, that a man of war of 74 guns is fitting out there, to carry over a Grandee of Spain as Ambaſſador from his Catholick Majeſty to the Emperor of Morrocco.

They write from Tunis, that a fleet of nine zebecks of war lately ſailed from thence to cruize againſt the Chriſtian Powers in the Mediterranean.

When Mr. Serjeant Glynn pleaded on the Alteration of the Records, on the 15th inſtant, we are informed that he concluded thus:

"My Lords, I have now done with my Client and his Cauſe; your Lordſhips will determine according to your wiſdom. But here let me intreat you, for the ſake of the ſafety of every ſubject of this nation, that your Lordſhips will pleaſe to fix ſome limits to the diſcretionary power of altering Records; that we may know for the future when we can be certain of the cauſe we are to plead; and that the Subject may not be liable to ruin at the diſcretion of a Judge."

It is rumoured at the weſt end of the town, that a certain perſon will ſoon receive a free pardon.

June 25. A letter from Leghorn, dated June 3, adviſes, that the French have landed 9000 troops on the iſland of Corſica, and that General Paoli had iſſued orders for all the Corſicans, from 16 to 60 years of age, that are able to bear arms, to prepare to attack them; but theſe letters ſay, that he is in great want of money, artillery and ammunition. They further obſerve, that if the French make themſelves maſters of that iſland, the trade of Great-Britain to the Mediterranean ſea, will be loſt in any future war.

John Pownall, Eſq; Secretary to the Lords of Trade, is appointed Under Secretary of State in the Office of the Earl of Hillſborough.

It is ſtrongly reported, that a new error is diſcovered in certain late proceedings againſt a popular gentleman, ſufficient of itſelf to ſet aſide the laſt part of the judgment thereon founded; by which, if true, he may poſſibly take his ſeat next April.

According to letters from Conſtantinople, the Divan have for ſome time paſt been ſomewhat diſguſted at the proceeding of the Ruſſians in Poland.

They write from Sallee, that the Emperor of Morocco has given orders for a great number of ſlaves to be employed in making fortifications on the iſland of Fedal, on the Barbary coaſt.

They write from Leghorn, that the Court of Verſailles had cauſed it to be intimated to General Paſchal de Paoli, that the very firſt attempt on his part to obſtruct the landing of the French troops on the iſland, would be conſidered as a full declaration of war.

June 28. *We are informed that their Majeſties, who are deſirous, on every occaſion, to ſhew their regard to the intereſt of their country, appeared at the drawing-room yeſterday in white and ſilver. A laudable example to the Court, and their Servants, to promote the manufacturing Intereſt of this city.*

On Friday evening the two Princes of Saxe-Gotha, couſins to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, arrived in town from that place, and on Saturday they were introduced to her Royal Highneſs.

The report of the day is, that one of the Royal Family will certainly pay a viſit to North-America this ſummer, or early next ſpring.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will ſail to the Mediterranean in a few days, in a man of war, commanded by the Hon. Captain Barrington. His Royal Highneſs goes as a midſhipman, and we hear the ſhip is ſtationed for two years.

We hear that the manufacturers of Birmingham, and other towns, ſubſiſting chiefly by their trade for hard wares, are greatly alarmed on account of the remarkable decreaſe of orders from America.

At a certain church at the weſt end of the town, yeſterday ſe'nnight, when the Reader came to the following paſſage in the Litany, "For all priſoners and captives;" one of the Congregation cried out aloud, "eſpecially for our old friend John Wilkes, Eſq;"

There are no more than two frigates of war *actually fitting out for the Mediterranean, to join thoſe already on that ſtation; the preparations at Portſmouth and Plymouth, in* over-hauling *the line of battle ſhips, is no more than* uſual *at this time of the* year.

It is given out that a great perſonage propoſes to viſit the iſland of Corſica.

It is reported that orders have been given, to repair and ſtrengthen the fortifications of Minorca, and that a regiment of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, will this ſummer be ſent over to reinforce the garriſon there.

Letters from Amberg, in Bavaria, dated June 3, *mention, that on the* 21*ſt of the preceding month, a girl of* 13 *years of age was beheaded for the murder of two children, one four, the other ſix years of age, &c. The Electoral Council of Munich enjoined, that all the children from ſchools ſhould be conducted near to the place of execution, to take warning by this example of ſeverity.*

June 30. They write from Genoa, of the 28th ult. that a courier arrived there that day from Paris, with the ratification of the treaty concluded between France and that Republick.

The Republick of Genoa has ſent three deputies to Baſtia, to withdraw the Archives, and deliver the City, and whatever elſe the Genoeſe poſſeſs in Corſica, into the hands of the French Commandant.

An evening paper ſays, it is confidently reported that the Earl of Shelburne will ſhortly reſign his poſt of Secretary of State for the Southern department; but it is not yet known who is to ſucceed his Lordſhip.

It is rumoured that Mr. George Grenville will ſoon be appointed to one of the firſt poſts in the adminiſtration.

It is ſaid that the queſtion, how far the Americans may be permitted to engage Britiſh Artificers to quit the kingdom, will be debated at the next meeting of an auguſt Aſſembly.

Yeſterday Lord Cathcart, and the Hon. Sir Joſeph Yorke, were ſworn in Members of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, and took their ſeats at the board accordingly.

We hear that a Commiſſion is preparing to paſs the Great Seal, for appointing a new board of Trade and Plantations.

An expreſs arrived in town yeſterday from Paris, which we are informed brought an account of the death of the Queen of France, Conſort of Lewis XV. and daughter of the late Staniſlaus, King of Poland. Her Majeſty was born June 23, 1703, and has left the following iſſue by the preſent French King, viz. Elizabeth Dowager Dutcheſs of Parma, Princeſs Adelaide, Princeſs Victoria, and two other Princeſſes.

It was this morning currently reported on the Royal Exchange, that the French Court have actually threatened to attack Minorca, ſhould Great-Britain interfere with the French King's deſigns upon Corſica.

They write from Paris, that an expreſs had arrived there with advice, that the landing of the French troops in Corſica had not been attended with the leaſt oppoſition on the part of the Iſlanders.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Emperor of Morocco's Ambaſſador, who lately arrived there, demanding the payment of a large ſum of money, had been obliged to return home, without receiving the leaſt ſatisfaction to the inſolent demands of his maſter.

July 2. Yeſterday his Excellency the Count de Chatelet, Ambaſſador from France, waited on their Majeſties at Court, to denote, in due form, the death of the Queen of France.

No material changes or alterations in the Miniſtry will take place till the parliament meets for buſineſs, which is expected in November next.

The Court of Peterſbourg has diſpatched a courier to conſtantinople, with orders to Mr. Oberſkow, the Ruſſian Miniſter there, to explain to the Porte the reaſons which oblige her Majeſty to have recourſe to repeated acts of hoſtility in Poland.

Some very *diſcerning* politicians pretend to have diſcovered, that the French have taken poſſeſſion of Corſica, with the deſign of erecting it into a monarchy for the Infant Duke of Parma, Grandſon of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

The Paris Gazette gives the following character of the late Queen of France: "The moſt eminent virtue, a conſtant and ſolid piety, directed all the actions of her life; her attachment and reſpect for the King, her tenderneſs to her children, her kindneſs to all who had the honour to ſerve or approach her, her zeal for religion, her inexhauſtible charity, all concur to render her loſs for ever ſenſible, and her memory ever dear, to the King, the Royal Family, the whole nation! Poland, who ſaw her birth, will participate the lively and juſt regret of France, where ſhe reigned a long ſucceſſion of years. The re-

signation she shewed to the decrees of Providence, during the course of a long illness under which she fell, continued to the last moment of her life."

On the arrival of his Danish Majesty in these dominions, great expectations are formed by the politicians at the west end of the town; one party assures us this tour of his Majesty is not merely to see the country, but to set on foot a new commercial treaty between the two nations, particularly regarding the present trade of the Danes in the West-Indies. As we are possessed of many useless islands in those parts, which at present are of little or no account to us, it is proposed to cede some portions thereof to the Danes, for a valuable consideration. On the other hand it is said, this journey will put the finishing stroke to some recent affairs lately transacted on the continent.

It is now said the D. of B. takes the lead in all public concerns.

We hear that a bill will be brought next sessions into parliament to improve or make more perfect the Union, so that the religion, laws, customs, and manners of North and South Britain, will be made exactly the same, and that then and after an equal taxation, no grounds for differences, jealousies, or distinctions, will remain between the English and Scotch, any more than between a Gloucestershire, and a Yorkshire man.

A new battalion of 500 men is ordered to be immediately raised, and added to the train of artillery, which will cause a considerable promotion in that department.

A proclamation is issued out in Dublin for the new parliament of Ireland to meet the first of August.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 20.

"The court hath received advice, that the King's troops destined for Corsica, continue to arrive there successively; and that a detachment having presented itself before the town of Bonifacio, the Genoese garrison marched out, and embarked for Genoa. It is certain that these proceedings are in consequence of a treaty between his Majesty and the Republic; but what will be the fate of the Corsican malcontents, is unknown to the public."

It is rumoured, that during a late private negociation, a very considerable post was offered conditionally to three several personages, who thought proper to decline accepting it.

A correspondent says, "Who knows but that the thirty ships fitting out by the Genoese for the service of France, may be employed in an embarkation to invade Great-Britain, so soon as the French have subdued Corsica, which it seems is considered to be a preliminary step."

July 5. *A certain Nobleman, who was lately offered a considerable post in the administration, is said to have declared, he will never accept any place in which, from the present fluctuation of affairs, he could only be considered as a Locum Tenens.*

It is reported, that a person of distinction will be speedily appointed to examine the state of the bason and fortifications of Dunkirk.

Letters from Warsaw of the 11th say, that the Greek Archbishop assisted in person in pillaging the baggage of the Russian General Crecznetnikow, on his late defeat by Count Potocki; and that the Nobility of Samogitia have risen in aid of the Confederates, and it is supposed must make great head, as there are not above 5 or 6000 Russian troops in that country to oppose them.

It is reported that the reason why the French met with no opposition at landing their troops in Corsica, is, because they only took possession of such places as were formerly occupied by the Genoese troops, and have made no attempts whatever to extend their possessions any farther than the Genoese had before they took leave of the island. And it is strongly asserted, by those well acquainted in that affair, no hostility will be commenced on the part of his Most Christian Majesty's forces, unless first attacked by the Corsicans.

Portuguese gratitude is arrived to such a pitch, that as England has constantly assisted them in all emergencies, they now deal with the French and other nations, in preference to the English, *for every article with which those nations can supply them.*

A Commission is preparing to pass the Great Seal, for appointing a new Board of the Commissioners of the Police in Scotland.

By some late advices received from France we are informed, that the Protestant religion daily gains great ground in that kingdom.

We hear that orders are given, for one of the royal yachts at Greenwich to be in readiness to sail for Holland, to bring over his Danish Majesty, escorted by a man of war.

We hear the apartments in St. James's Palace, lately occupied by his Serene Highness the Prince of Brunswick, will be superbly fitted up and ornamented, for the reception of his Majesty the King of Denmark.

It is reported the French Ambassador has fully justified, to the satisfaction of our Ministry, the proceeding of his Court in regard to Corsica.

This morning a packet with dispatches was sent off from the Secretary of State's Office, in Cleveland-row, St. James's, for his Excellency Sir James Grey, his Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid.

It is rumoured, that we are upon the point of commencing a serious quarrel with a maritime state in the Mediterranean.

The Utrecht Gazette, under the head London, June 14, has the following article:---"*Mr. Wilkes is not the only object of the frequent Councils held at Court, and at which the King very often assists. The new subjects of complaint of the Americans, who obstinately refuse to submit to the imposts laid on them in 1767; the sending of the French troops to Corsica; the troubles which agitate Poland, are, among others, the great objects which demand the attention of the Ministry.*"

July 7. The unstableness of the Ministry, and the various opinions that are now propagated by the interested, is more conspicuous than ever amongst the great. The quartering a certain great person on the shoulders of an old placeman is not easily digested; few people now-a-days can bear voluntary incumbrances, much less consent to a competitor in office, or a party in receiving the emoluments.

We are informed that a rupture has happened between two Noblemen, which will open a scene in which the public is deeply interested.

On Sunday night the brother of a great Personage paid a visit to Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, June 14.

"We have received advice from Corsica, that at the General Assembly held at Corte, it was resolved to treat all those as enemies who should make any attempts against the liberty of the inhabitants of that kingdom, and to defend with vigour the rights of the country, which have been acquired by the blood of so many citizens. Pursuant to this resolution, all the inhabitants are forbidden, on pain of death, to furnish with provisions any of the places occupied by the French. The inhabitants of Capraia have likewise received orders not to lend their Gondolas to the French; and General Paoli has promised the inhabitants his protection, and that of the whole nation, and has sent some detachments of troops to the coast, to watch the motions of the French. These advices add, that the inhabitants of the islands are so highly animated in the defence of their liberty, that the very women offer themselves to fight against all those who would endeavour to reduce them under the yoke of the Genoese."

We hear that all the marching regiments on the English establishment are ordered to be reviewed separately by their Officers, and to make a due return thereof to the War-office, on or before the first of August next.

We also hear that a general survey of the Navy is ordered to be made forthwith, and a due return made to the Lords of the Admiralty with all speed; to which end, on Tuesday next the proper superior Officers will be appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty.

We are informed, that advice has been received of four French men of war having lately sailed from Brest for the coast of Africa.

We hear that Lord Boston, Chamberlain of the Houshold to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, set out yesterday for Holland, in order to conduct his Danish Majesty to England.

It is said that the two Princes of Mecklenburgh Strelitz are expected in England nearly about the time of his Danish Majesty's arrival.

It is rumoured, that several men of war of the line will speedily be put in commission for an important expedition.

They write from St. Petersburgh, that the French agents are industriously buying up all kinds of warlike stores, to be shipt in Russian bottoms for the ports of Brest and Rochfort.

They write from Dublin, that great quantities of Irish provisions are now buying up in different parts of the kingdom, for the use of the French garrisons in Corsica.

It is said orders are given for a watchful eye to be kept upon the operations of the French at Dunkirk.

We hear orders are sent to Ireland for all the fortifications of that kingdom to be immediately put into a proper state of defence.

July 9. Letters from Warsaw of the 15th ult. give us the following account of the Confederacy newly formed at Prosnowick, three [Polish] miles from Cracow. The Nobility having assembled there, in order to hold the Diet, as soon as mass was over, which they always begin with, on a signal given, every one drew their sabres. A Member of the Regency having asked what they meant by it, was told, they were going to confederate. It was in vain he represented to them the consequences; they cried out, "Confederacy! Confederacy!" He asked them, "Would they rebel then against the King?" They replied, "No: If the King will join us, we will join him, and all present shall sign it;" on which the Confederacy was immediately formed.

The news that the Noblesse of Samogitia had entered into a Confederacy, is confirmed.

Yesterday some dispatches, said to be of importance, were received at the Secretary of State's Office from Commodore Spry, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's squadron in the Mediterranean.

Some letters from Leghorn mention, that the Genoese had been lately thrown into the greatest consternation, on the receipt of a memorial from Great-Britain.

They write from Genoa, that the Senate had received advice, that the Corsicans had sent off their wives, children, and effects, to certain strong holds in the mountains of Nebbio, while the whole strength of the island had been mustered to watch the motions of the French.

It is said Admiral Keppel will soon be appointed to the command of a squadron now fitting out at Portsmouth and Plymouth.

Yesterday 12 prisoners were tried at the Old Bailey, seven of whom were capitally convicted, viz. John Grainger, Daniel Clark, otherwise Clarey, Richard Cornarell, Patrick Lynch, Thomas Murray, Peter Flaharty, and Nicholas M'Cabe, all Coalheavers, for shooting off guns, loaded with gunpowder and leaden balls, at John Green, in his house at Shadwell.

July 12. *One day last week, at a certain Coffee-house, not 100 miles from St. James's, a wager of 1000 guineas to 20 was laid, that war would be declared between Great-Britain on the one part, and France and Genoa on the other, before the 3d day of August next.*

It is reported, but we know not how true it is, that many persons residing at Dunkirk, have been commanded to leave that place.

On Saturday nine coal-heavers were tried at the Old Bailey, to wit, James Murphy, James Dogan, Thomas Carnan, otherwise Carne, John Costello, Thomas Davis, James Hammond, Hugh Henley, Michael Doyle, and Thomas Farmer, otherwise Terrible; the first for the wilful murder of John Beattie, a sailor, by striking him with a cutlass on the head, and the other eight for aiding and assisting him in committing the said murder: Murphy and Dogan were found guilty, and received sentence immediately, to be executed this day, and their bodies to be dissected, &c. The others were acquitted. The trial lasted the whole day.

The Rev. Mr. Bennet Allen, is appointed Agent and Receiver-General of the Province of Maryland, of which Lord Baltimore is Proprietor, in the room of Edward Lloyd, Esq; who has resigned.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, June 29.

"*Sir Andrew Mitchell, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of London, is gone to the King at Potsdam, in consequence of an invitation made him on the part of his Majesty; but what is the Motive of it, is absolutely unknown to the public.*"

They write from Gibraltar, that a Moorish Admiral had just entered the Mediterranean with nine sail of stout Corsairs, fitted out by the Emperor of Morocco, to cruize against the several European powers with whom that Prince is at war.

They write from Leghorn, that notwithstanding the vigilance of the French cruizers, the Corsicans find means to be plentifully supplied with all kinds of military and naval stores, imported chiefly in Dutch bottoms.

It is rumoured, that the bombardment of a capital sea port in the Mediterranean, has actually been theratened.

By a Gentleman just arrived from Calais we are informed, that the common topic of conversation at that place, Dunkirk, and other sea ports in France, is of an approaching war with England. He further says, that he was surprized to see in Calais many of the doors and windows of houses, churches, and on some carriages, "*No. 45, and Liberty, chalked.*

We hear orders are sent to the out ports to the Shipwrights to work a day and one tide in fitting out several men of war intended for immediate service.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

By private Letters from London we learn, that the Disturbances occasioned by the Coalheavers, &c. had subsided; and that the Merchants had agreed, for the present only, to raise the Sailors Wages to Thirty-five Shillings per Month.

The Nancy, Captain Leech, sailed from London for this Place, the Beginning of July; and the Captains Friend, and Spain, also from London for this Place, were in the Downs on the 10th of that Month.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captains Sparks, Falconer, and Story in London; Russell, at Bristol; Emlen and Conyers, at Madeira; Adams, at Lisbon; and the Captains Gill and Harvey (of this Port) in London, last from Jamaica.

Deal, June 13. Came down, and sailed, the Tryal, M'Dougall, for Virginia.

July 10. Sailed, the Brandon, Nimms, for Maryland.

The Ann, Hure, from Virginia, is arrived at Cowes.

The Thetis, Turner, from Maryland, is arrived at Cadiz.

College of Philadelphia, July 27, 1768.

COURSES of Lectures in all the different Branches of Medicine, will be opened, in the first Week of next November, by the respective Professors, and be finished about the Beginning of May, viz.

A Course on *Anatomy* and *Surgery*, by Dr. SHIPPEN.

A Course on the *Materia Medica*, by Dr. KUHN.

A Course on *Chemistry*, and the *Theory* and *Practice* of *Medicine*, by Dr. MORGAN.

And a Course of *Clinical Lectures*, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, by Dr. THOMAS BOND.

During the said Lectures, a Course of *Natural* and *Experimental Philosophy*, will be given, for the further Benefit of Medical Students, by Dr. JMITH, at the College; where a compleat Apparatus is provided; and where they may have an Opportunity of improving themselves in the Languages, or any Parts of the Mathematics, that are necessary to a Medical Education.

The great Resort of Students for several Years past, from the different Parts of the Continent, to thise Sminary, for Improvement in Medicine; especially the last Season, when they were informed, that distinguishing Honours awaited the Deserving; gives a pleasing Prospect, that an Institution of so much Importance to the Community, will become more extensively useful, throughout the *British Dominions in America*; and particularly as it will afford young Gentlemen an Opportunity of being acquainted with the Nature and Cure of Diseases, peculiarly incident to the Country in which they are to practise.

Wilmington, May 24, 1768.

PROPOSALS for Re-printing by SUBSCRIPTION, The HARMONY of the DIVINE ATTRIBUTES, in the *Contrivance* and *Accomplishment* of *Man's Redemption* by the LORD JESUS CHRIST; or, DISCOURSES, wherein is shewn how the *Wisdom, Mercy, Justice, Holiness, Power* and *Truth* of GOD, are glorified in that Great and Blessed Work. Divided in 23 Sections: With a general Index to the Whole. By WILLIAM BATES, D. D. *Which Things the Angels desire to look into*; 1 Pet. i. 12.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be printed on a good Letter and Paper, and will be contained in one large Volume Octavo, making upwards of Five Hundred Pages.

II. The Price to Subscribers will be *Five Shillings*, in Half Binding;----or *Seven Shillings and Six-pence*, neatly Bound and Lettered: Half to be paid at the Time of subscribing, and the Remainder on the Delivery of the Book.

III. It will be put to the Press as soon as a sufficient Number of Subscriptions offer.

Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. *David Hall*, Mr. *William Bradford*, Mr. *William Falconer*, and Mr. *William Carson*, in *Philadelphia*: By Mr. *Garrat Noel*, in *New-York*; and *James Adams*, in *Wilmington*: Of whom a Plan, or Contents, of the Work may be had *gratis*.

RUN away last night from the subscriber, living in Baltimore town, an indented French servant lad, named Leray Theodore, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well set, has light hair, tied behind, grey eyes, and walks very wide, he is a barber by trade, and was lately imported in the William and Thomas, Captain Cock; had on, and took with him, a dark mixt cloth coat, and waistcoat, black cloth breeches, a pair of old shoes, dirty striped linen trowsers, striped linen shirt, white thread stockings, coarse country made shoes, white metal buckles, and an old castor hat, much greased and flattened; it is probable he may change his dress, as he has other clothes in town; he has stole two dark coloured wigs, one tailed, and the other a two curled bob, two cases of razors, one contains four, and the other two. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have, if taken in town, Twenty Shillings reward, if 20 miles from town, Forty Shillings, and if out of the province, Three Pounds, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ 6 W. WILLIAM ADAMS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are desired not to harbour said lad on board, or carry him off, at their peril.

Baltimore town, August 10, 1768.

TO be SOLD by the subscriber, administratrix of BRIAN PHILPOT deceased, at public vendue, in Baltimore town, on the 16th day of November next, all the real estate of the said deceased, consisting of sundry lots, lying in and near the said town, on some of which are considerable improvements. Also three plantations, lying in the said county; the one called Addes Budd's Prospect, containing 668 acres, about 16 miles from Baltimore town, on which are a good dwelling-house, quarter barn, and other improvements; about 60 acres of meadow already made, and in grass, and a large quantity more may be made; the soil in general well adapted for farming, and a sufficient quantity of upland cleared, and under good fence. The other two plantations are part of Nicholson's Manor, and lie on the Western Run, about 18 miles from Baltimore town; the soil remarkably fertile and rich, being adapted either for tobacco or hemp; and a large quantity of rich bottom meadow may be made on each; they contain about 765 acres. The terms of sale, and authority for the same, may be known at any time upon application to

† MARY PHILPOT, administratrix.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to remove next spring, will sell his dwelling place, containing 30 acres of land, lying within one mile and a quarter of Frederick town, in Cæcil county, Maryland; there is on said land a brick dwelling-house and kitchen, a framed meat-house, a good garden, about 6 acres of good meadow, 8 or 9 acres of pasture; the remaining part branch and wood land. There is also on said place a good grist-mill, with a pair of French burrs, and a pair of Buckscounty stones therein, a separate bolting chest for merchants and country work, and every other article for carrying on the millering business. In one of the meadows is a spring of excellent good water, and many other conveniences, too tedious to mention. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, and view the premises, by applying to JAMES HUGHES, living thereon.

N. B. The above mentioned place is a good stand for a store of West-India and European goods; the mill may be entered on immediately.

All persons indebted to the estate of JAMES HUGHES, late of Cæcil county, deceased, are desired to make payment, to prevent trouble; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly proved, so as they may be settled and paid by † JAMES HUGHES.

Charles Town, Cæcil county, Maryland, August 1, 1768.

TO be SOLD, on very reasonable terms, a ship on the stocks, of the following dimensions; 66 feet keel, straight rabbit, 24 feet beam, 11 and half feet hold, and 4 feet 10 inches between decks; she is planked up to the black streak, the lower deck beams in, and kneed, the running plank 2 and a half inches, and the whole of the plank and timber well seasoned, part goods will be taken in pay. For Terms apply to WILLIAM HOWELL, at the yard, or PATRICK and JOHN HAMILTON, in Charles Town. 4 W.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 10th of May last, from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Maryland, the two following convicts, viz. JAMES DOBY, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has black hair, tied, a very large beard, somewhat grey, and is pitted with the small-pox; had on, and took with him, two cotton, and one white broadcloth, waistcoats, a pair of old cotton breeches, black yarn stockings, ozenbrigs shirt, country made shoes, and a new felt hat; he is a sly artful fellow, very talkative when spoke to, and is a piece of a sailor. THOMAS GOOD, by trade a miller, a lusty well looking fellow, about 35 years of age, of a dark complexion, and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, born in the north of England, and speaks broad; had on, and took with him, a Russia drab frock and breeches, an old cotton jacket, white broadcloth ditto, white yarn and grey worsted stockings, country made shoes, with strings, two ozenbrigs and two white shirts, and a grey cut wig: It is supposed they have wrote themselves a pass, as they were seen writing. Whoever will apprehend and secure the said servants, so that their master gets them again, shall have the above reward, of

‡ 6 w. CHARLES GREENBURY GRIFFITH.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

A THREE Story BRICK HOUSE, and LOT, on the North Side of Market-street, near the Corner of Second-street, containing in Front 16 Feet 6 Inches, including a three Feet Alley, over which the House is built, and in Length 102 Feet. The House is 36 Feet deep, with a small Apartment adjoining, two Stories, and a Kitchen one Story high; there is also a two Story Brick Tenement at the End of the Lot, 16 Feet by 15; bounded Northward by Benjamin Hooton's Lot, Eastward by Hugh Hodge's House and Lot, and Westward by a House and Lot, now in the Tenure of the Widow Coombs. The whole subject to a Groundrent of 12l. per Annum; and the three Feet Alley to be kept open the whole Length of the Lot, for the Use of the two Houses on each Side of the Premises. For further Particulars, enquire of JOSEPH REDMAN, or Dr. JOHN REDMAN. Tbc.

September 8, 1768. NUMB. 2072.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

By inſerting the following in your uſeful Paper, you will undoubtedly oblige many of your Readers, as well as your Friend and Cuſtomer,

Cheſter County, Sept. 5, 1768. WARWICK MILLER.

MANY Parts of this Province have been greatly impoſed on, for ſeveral Years paſt, by diſtempered Cattle, drove from the Southern Provinces, particularly South-Carolina; and as I have lately met with a conſiderable Loſs, think proper to inform the Public, that they may be on their Guard. In June laſt a Drove of Cattle from the above mentioned Place were in my Paſture for two Nights; and notwithſtanding the utmoſt Care was taken to keep them from my Cattle, and the Paſture they were in kept up for many Weeks after they were gone, yet the Diſtemper is now amongſt them; within ten Days I have loſt nine of the beſt of my Stock, and where it will end I cannot ſay. The above Drove came as well certified as, perhaps, any that ever came from thoſe Parts; but I have lately been informed by a Man from Carolina, that thoſe Cattle which have had the Diſtemper, and been cured, will give it to freſh Cattle a Year or more afterwards. If every Man that wiſhes well to himſelf and Country, would make a Reſolution not to entertain ſuch Drovers and their Droves, nor purchaſe of them, that pernicious Trade would undoubtedly ceaſe.

WARSAW, May 19.

MR. POTOCKI, Cup-bearer of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, has taken a ſmall fortreſs within 6 miles of Lemberg, where he found 50 pieces of cannon, with uniforms and arms for two regiments, and 100 quintals of powder. His intention was to join the Confederates with ſeveral thouſand Coſſaques; but 400 Ruſſians have thrown themſelves into Lemberg, in order to cut off his paſſage, whilſt their detachments make repriſals on his eſtates in Lithuania. The Confederates have entered the King's hereditary eſtates, and are committing great diſorders there.

An Officer of Houlans, who commanded 100 men in quarters at Kakroczim, has been grievouſly inſulted by a Ruſſian Officer, who arriving there with a detachment of 300 men, inſiſted on the Houlans yielding up their lodgings to them. The injured Officer, in revenge, made his men mount their horſes, exhorted them to ſecond him, and they all, ſword in hand, fell upon the Ruſſians, and cut them to pieces. Upwards of 20 waggons laden with the wounded have been brought hither; amongſt them is the Officer who commanded them. The Houlans, who were in the King's pay, have been diſbanded.

May 22. The Confederates, who daily encreaſe, received a conſiderable reinforcement a few days ago, by being joined by great part of the corps commanded by the regimentary of Podolia, Dziedwſziſki: This officer went to oppoſe the progreſs of the Confederates at the head of about 3000 men, but as ſoon as they came up to them, moſt of his troops went over to the Confederates, who afterwards diſperſed, and purſued the reſt beyond the Nieſter, into Moldavia. The town of Zaleſzick, where the King had eſtabliſhed different manufactures, has been plundered and burnt; and all the manufacturers, officers belonging to the King, and other inhabitants, obliged to fly for refuge into Moldavia.

May 28. According to advices from different parts of the kingdom, the troubles that have ſo long prevailed, do not ſeem to be near their end. The animoſity which ſubſiſts between the Ruſſians and the Confederates is got to a great height, and frequent ſkirmiſhes happen between them, which ſerve only to weaken both parties, without coming to any thing deciſive. If the Ruſſians receive any reinforcements from their own country, the quarrel will be determined in their favour, otherwiſe they will find it hard to ſtand their ground. The Ruſſians underſtand military affairs better than the Confederates, but the latter are very numerous, have ſome regular troops among them, and are beſt acquainted with the country.

Rome, May 19. When the Miniſters of France, Spain, and Naples, demanded a joint audience of the Pope, his Holineſs declared that he would not receive them all together, but each ſeparately, on account of the different ceremonials to be obſerved; according to which, one of them being a Cardinal, muſt have leave to ſit down; another, not having made his entry, muſt be ſtanding; and the third, having no character, muſt be upon his knees. To obviate theſe difficulties, the three Miniſters agreed among themſelves, that the Spaniſh Miniſter ſhould repreſent them all, and deliver to his Holineſs the Memorial of their reſpective Courts. The Pope, without giving him time to expatiate upon the ſubject of theſe Memorials, aſked if they contained any thing more than a Repreſentation to him to induce him to revoke the Brief he had iſſued, relative to the Court of Parma? and being anſwered, that that was the only ſubject of them, his Holineſs ſaid, "We have done nothing but what we ought to do, and we cannot revoke it. The menace of invading our dominions with an armed force is unneceſſary, for even if we had troops ſufficient to defend them, I would not make uſe of them. As the common Father of the Faithful, I would not go to war even with any Chriſtian Princes, much leſs with the Catholics. The Princes ought not on this account to fall upon my ſubjects, who are not concerned in the affair; but if their aim is againſt my Perſon, and they will even drive me away from Rome, we declare, that after the example of our Predeceſſors, we will go into exile wherever they think proper, rather than betray the Intereſts of Religion, and of the Church." To this his Holineſs added, "That it was not the cuſtom of the Holy See to revoke its Judgments, which were never paſſed till after the moſt mature deliberation, and always with the aſſiſtance of the Holy Ghoſt. His Holineſs had no ſooner done ſpeaking, than he gave the ſignal to the Porter to open the door, and the Miniſter withdrew.

Conſtantinople, May 17. In the night between the 5th and 6th inſtant, a fire broke out in the Jews Quarter, which deſtroyed upwards of one hundred and fifty houſes.

Berlin, June 14. We learn from Lanſperg upon the Warte, that a fire broke out there the 31ſt of laſt month, which in three hours time burnt down 255 houſes, beſides ſtables and barns, and that eight perſons periſhed in the flames.

LONDON.

June 14. By letters from Warſaw there is advice, that the town of Zaleſzick, belonging to the King of Poland, and wherein his Majeſty had eſtabliſhed, at a great expence, manufactures of different kinds, has been pillaged, and ſet fire to, and all the manufacturers, King's officers, and other inhabitants, obliged to take ſhelter in Moldavia.

On the other ſide, it is mentioned from different parts, that the eſtates of many of thoſe who have entered into the Confederacy, have been ſacked and burnt, and thoſe of the Count Potocki, in particular, entirely deſtroyed.

Letters from Rome adviſe, that upon the Pope's refuſal to withdraw the brief againſt the Duke of Parma, the Miniſters of France and Spain ſaid, "Your Holineſs muſt not then be ſurprized if you ſhould ſoon hear the news of Avignon, Caſtro, and Ronciglione, being taken."

It is reported that in a late council, a patriotic member ſtrongly urged the neceſſity of Great-Britain's effectually interpoſing in the affairs of Corſica.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Touloufe, dated April 20, *to his friend at Galway, in Ireland.*

"The moſt remarkable occurrence here, is the extraordinary caſe of a criminal under ſentence of death, and who was to have been broke on the wheel the 2d current. The day before he was to have been executed, he fell into a profound ſleep, and has lived ſince without any nouriſhment whatſoever. Several means have been uſed to awake him, even bliſters, but to no purpoſe. He breathes eaſy and freely, and his limbs, eſpecially from the middle upwards, are perfectly pliable. About four days ago he awoke, and continued ſo for an hour, or ſomewhat better; he walked a few ſteps, and the Phyſicians ordered him ſome light nouriſhment; but before it could be got ready he relapſed, and continues in the ſame ſtate of inſenſibility. The Phyſicians call it a Cataleptick Ailment, incurred through fear and horror of the execution he was to undergo, which, however, is only deferred till he recovers the ſenſe of feeling."

The Error aſſigned by Lord M------ for the reverſal of Mr. Wilkes's Outlawry was, that the proceedings were ſtated *at the County Court, for the County of Middleſex*; whereas the form ought to have been, *at the County Court* OF MIDDLESEX, *for the County of Middleſex*; which was ſuggeſted by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, in the pleadings, near two months ago: Lord M------ declared that form of words abſolutely neceſſary, and on that failure only he reverſed the Outlawry.

It is confidently aſſerted in the political world, that the arrival of his Pruſſian Majeſty on the territories of Holland, will put the finiſhing hand to ſome treaties that have been a conſiderable time in agitation, tending to introduce a new ſyſtem of politics in the trade, connections, and future grandeur of that Republic.

It is ſaid that a negotiation for a change of Miniſtry is actually on foot, and that Lord Temple, the Hon. Charles Yorke, and Sir George Macartney, are to hold conſiderable poſts.

A report was this morning current at the weſt end of the town, that ſome material changes in the firſt departments in the law will ſoon take place.

June 18. *There is advice from Conſtantinople, of the plague being broke out in the ſuburbs of Galata and Pera.*

Letters from Sicily aſſure, that a Barbary ſquadron, conſiſting of ſix large zebeques, and a ſhip of 20 guns, continues to infeſt the ſouthern coaſts of that kingdom, and has taken 11 veſſels with rich cargoes, four of them Malteſe, and ſeven Neapolitan. An armament is fitting out at Naples, with great activity, to go in purſuit of this ſquadron.

A correſpondent writes thus, "The words Wilkes and Liberty have been ſo long uſed together, that they now ſeem almoſt inſeparable. A letter which I received lately from a gentleman reſiding near London, had the following introduction:---Excuſe the Wilkes and Liberty I take in giving you this trouble, &c.

June 21. *We are informed, that the iſland which Captain Wallis has diſcovered in the South Sea, and named George's Lands, is about* 1500 *leagues to the weſtward, and to leeward of the coaſt of Peru, and about* 35 *leagues in circumference; that its principal and almoſt ſole national advantage is, its ſituation for exploring the Terra Incognita of the Southern Hemiſphere.*

This day there was a full board of Admiralty, and it is reported that ſome changes will ſoon take place therein.

It is ſaid that divers ſamples of mineral ores have been ſent hither from North-America, conſiſting of lead, iron, copper, and ſilver, from mines lately diſcovered there, all of which are ſaid to be valuable.

June 23. On the 28th of November 1729, the Court of King's Bench gave judgment againſt the Rev. Mr. Woolſton, for his four blaſphemous Diſcourſes on our Saviour's Miracles, viz 25l. each for the paſt three; and 25l. and a year's impriſonment for the fourth, and to give ſecurity for his good behaviour during life, himſelf in a recognizance of 2000l. and two ſureties in 1000l. each, or four ſureties in 500l. each.

A letter from Cadiz, dated May 15, ſays, "The Peruvian, a Spaniſh man of war, of 64 guns, lately arrived here from Lima, had on board 200 Jeſuits, who were immediately tranſported to Port St. Mary. As the number of that order in the laſt-mentioned place is very conſiderable, 5 or 600 of them will depart directly for Corſica."

June 25. It is ſaid that another Prince of the continent will favour this metropolis with a viſit, when we are honoured with the preſence of his Daniſh Majeſty.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of MIDDLESEX.

Gentlemen,

AFTER every Kind of Oppoſition from the Tools of miniſterial Power, and every Hour of Delay which could be gained by the Chicane of Law, I find myſelf at laſt happy, even under this Day's ſevere Sentence, that by the unanimous Determination of all the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, I am reſtored to my Birthright, to the noble Liberties and Privileges of an Engliſhman. The Out-lawry, which is now reverſed, has appeared clearly to be an Act of equal Injuſtice and Cruelty, from the very beginning erroneous and illegal. In the whole Progreſs of miniſterial Vengeance againſt me for ſeveral Years, I have ſhewn, to the Conviction of all Mankind, that my Enemies have trampled on the Laws, and been actuated by the Spirit of Tyranny and arbitrary Power. The General Warrant, under which I was firſt apprehended, has been adjudged illegal. The Seizure of my Papers was condemned judicially. The Out-lawry, ſo long the Topic of virulent Abuſe, is at laſt declared to have been contrary to Law; and on the Ground firſt taken by my learned Counſel, Mr. Sergeant Glynn, is formally reverſed. It ſtill remains in this public Cauſe, that the Juſtice of the Nation ſhould have Place againſt the firſt and great Criminal, the late Secretary of State, Lord ------, not ſo much for the Puniſhment he has merited, as for the Example of Terror to any preſent or future Miniſter, who might otherwiſe be tempted to invade the ſacred Liberties of our Country. I pledge myſelf to you, that my ſtrongeſt Efforts ſhall be exerted, to carry this through with a Spirit and Firmneſs becoming an Affair of national Conſequence, yet without the ſmalleſt Degree of private Rancour or Malice, which neither my long and hard Impriſonment, nor the paſt Provocations, ſhall make me harbour againſt any Man.

After this tedious and harſh Confinement, I hope, Gentlemen, to paſs the reſt of my Life a Freeman among you, my freeborn Countrymen; and give me Leave to declare on every Emergency, whenever the Rights of the People are attacked, I ſhall be ready to ſtand forward, and to riſk all, for what is neareſt to my Heart, the Freedom of England. In this glorious Cauſe we are equally engaged. We have only one common Intereſt, that of our Country, its Laws and Liberties, and in Conſequence the Preſervation of our Sovereign, and the Brunſwick Line. Theſe Objects we will ſteadily purſue, and Freedom ſhall not periſh among us, neither by the Treachery and Corruption of Miniſters, nor by the Fate of Arms, while we remain Men and Engliſhmen.

I obſerve, Gentlemen, in the Speech of the Lords Commiſſioners, at the opening of this Parliament, that no Matters of general Buſineſs are to come on this Seſſion. Before the Winter I beg to be honoured with your Commands for the next Seſſion on any Points of Importance, which you may judge proper to be ſubmitted to the great Council of the Nation, either reſpecting the Kingdom in general, or our County in particular. In all our common Concerns I entreat for myſelf your Candour and Indulgence, of which I feel that I ſtand in great Need. My Views however will be approved by you, for they ſhall be Public-ſpirited, and in no Inſtance ſelfiſh or partial. I would not for a Moment lie under the Suſpicion of a mean, private, intereſted Plan of Conduct, or perſonal Ambition. I am determined to remain entirely independent, uncorrupted, even unbiaſſed in an improper Manner, and never to accept from the Crown either Place, Penſion, Gratuity or Emolument of any Kind. I will live and die in your Service, a private Gentleman, perfectly Free, under no Controul but the Laws, under no Influence but yours, and I hope by your Favour and Kindneſs, one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the County of Middleſex. On theſe Terms only, I expect through Life the Continuance of your Support, as well as the favourable Opinion of you, and all other good Men, the Friends of Liberty, and of my Country.

I am, with Gratitude and Eſteem,
GENTLEMEN,
Your faithful and
obedient humble Servant,
JOHN WILKES.

King's-Bench Priſon,
Saturday, June 18, 1768.

June 30. When the French firſt raiſed the ſhameful report that General Paoli had conſented to their obtaining the ſovereignty of Corſica, Mr. Boſwell, after contradicting it from good authority, ſaid one day at court to a noble Duke; "My Lord, ſuppoſing Paoli, after all his heroiſm and noble exertions in the cauſe of Liberty, ſhould become ſo abandoned as to give up his country, do you not think it would be lawful for me to go over, and cut his throat?" "No, Sir, replied the Duke, but I think he ought to cut his own throat."

THOMAS SAVADGE,

In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he intends quitting the IRONMONGERY buſineſs this Fall, and will ſell his ſtock on hand very low for caſh only; which conſiſts of a large variety of hardware, and ſundry other articles, too tedious to mention. Any perſon inclinable to take the whole, may have them and the ſhop, with or without the houſe, on very good TERMS. Tbc. 3 M.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, living in Charleſtown, Cheſter county, two ſervants, viz. William Carrol, a native Iriſhman, and ſpeaks with the brogue, about 5 feet 10 inches high, marked with the ſmall-pox, has a down look, ſmall eyes, black hair, and is a coarſe ſtrong built fellow; had on, when he went away, a country made ſhirt, tow trowſers, a ſhort blue jacket, without ſleeves, a large upper jacket, with cuffs, of a light colour, ſtrong ſhoes, and braſs buckles. The other named William Stretch, a native Iriſhman alſo, a ſlender tall man, about 20 years of age, thin viſage, thick lips, ſpeaks good Engliſh, is ſomething of a ſcholar, and perhaps may forge a paſs; had on and took with him, a light coloured cloth coat, with flat metal buttons, a brown jacket, with metal buttons, two ſhirts, one tow, the other flax linen, two pair of trowſers, one tow, the other ſtriped worſted and linen, ſpeckled yarn ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, with braſs buckles, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, in any goal, ſo as their maſters may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds, and all reaſonable charges, for either of them, paid by FREDERICK BUSARD, NICHOLAS REFFET, or WILLIAM GRAHAM, at the Black Horſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia. Auguſt 30, 1768. †

WAS STOLEN, laſt Tueſday night, from the Subſcriber, in Cumberland Townſhip, York County, a large black STALLION, three Years old, round ſhod, no Brand nor White on him. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Owner may have his Horſe, and the Thief be brought to Conviction, ſhall have TEN POUNDS Reward, or FIVE POUNDS for the Horſe, paid by

September 3, 1768. JOHN M'NUTT. ‖

RUN away from the SUBSCRIBR, on Sunday, the 28th of laſt month, an Iriſh ſervant man, named THOMAS COPLAND, a weaver by trade, has ſhort fair hair, of a fair Complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a coarſe tow ſhirt and trowſers, a black jacket, without ſleeves, old ſhoes, and braſs buckles, and deep blue worſted ſtockings, a felt hat, almoſt new. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, or brings him to his owner, living in Weſt Nottingham, Cheſter county, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by † DAVID PATTEN.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY SERVANT MAN, having near 4 Years to ſerve, is very fit either for a Groom, or a Waiter in a Gentleman's Houſe, as he hath been much accuſtomed to the latter; he alſo underſtands ſomething of Phyſic and Surgery; he formerly lived with a Gentleman who practiſed, and hath lately practiſed with good Succeſs himſelf. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe ſuch a Perſon, may apply to JAMES WHITEHEAD.

The ANATOMIST. Number I.

Give me leave, and I will slay this DRAGON, *without sword or staff.*

APOCRYPHA.

AT length, after much noise and calumny, and many a false alarm, sounded through many a *Weekly Journal*, the *doughty* CENTINEL *of Pennsylvania*, the hero of *Presbyterianism*, and * *Independency*, is heard no more!

Whether he hath gone to *sleep* on his post, where he had been long nodding before, or hath retired from it, in the conscious triumph of having so strengthened the hopes, and fixed the vigilance of his party in *America*, that no friend of the CHURCH shall henceforth dare to attack, or even approach their lines; or whether (as is more confidently said) his silence is only *political*, and for a time, in expectation that during one short month's forbearance of slander and abuse, good natured easy *Churchmen* may be so made to *forget* and *forgive* what is past, as to become willing *tools* to serve the purposes of their very calumniators themselves at the ensuing election.---I say, which ever of these may be the cause of the *Centinel*'s sudden and unexpected silence, the ANATOMIST ventures to approach him with his instruments of *dissection*; yet scorns to fall to slashing or *cutting up* in a manner unbecoming his profession, without calling him to stand on his guard, whether he *sleepeth*, or peradventure dreameth awake of his own past feats, and wonderful prowess.

In short, to drop all further allusion to the title of this Paper, and to proceed with great seriousness:---The treatment which the *Church* hath met with, for many months past, from certain shameless fellows in three of the capital provinces of *America*, hath been matter of astonishment and grief to good men of very different religious persuasions, who cannot but suspect some dark and wicked design, lurking under so much unmerited abuse.

That a CHURCH, our whole venerable Martyrs, unawed by persecution, undaunted by *fire* and *fagot*, stood firm in support of the reformation;---a CHURCH which is the principal bulwark of *Protestantism*, and even *English liberty*, as well as the brightest example of moderation, and christian charity, to all who dissent from her, should be thus barely villified, and traduced by an aspiring over bearing party, who never knew how to extend the like virtues when in power themselves; and at a time, too when the cause of general liberty in *America* requires the closest union of all persuasions, cannot be easily reconciled to any motives of public good.

An answer however to the *Centinel* was forborn, that no interruption might be given on the part of the Church to any union of councils that might be thought necessary on the present crisis. To those worthy members, who expressed uneasiness at this forbearance, it was replied, that the foundations of the CHURCH were on a rock; which could scarcely be *shaken*, much less overturned by such attempts; that an answer would be given when it could be seen what plan, if any, the *Centinel* had; and when the measure of his abuse should be so full, that longer silence would be deemed inexcusable, and a retaliation be justified in the eyes of all impartial men.

That time is now come. Whatever could be done for the public in our present situation has been done, uninterrupted by any publications on the part of the *Church* in *Pennsylvania*. If in matters of less consequence † her members should be found considerably alienated from those, who have so basely traduced them, it cannot be deemed strange.---Indeed, if they were consistent with themselves, and really believed what they have printed, they ought to be covered with confusion to solicit either union or communion, in any matter whatever, with the members of a *Church*, which their *Centinel*, and his adherents, have painted in the following odious characters, viz.

"A CHURCH that has opposed the conversion of the Heathen "in *America*.---A CHURCH that has encroached for long on "the rights of conscience, and oppressed her fellow christians, "that she can no more be trusted with power.---A CHURCH in "which the pure word of GOD is corrupted and obscured with "human inventions.---A CHURCH that retains the mournful "reliefs of her ancient persecuting spirit.---A CHURCH that for "half a century has squandered away large sums, collected for "the relief of the Savages, in support of a few Millionaires.---"A CHURCH that is an enemy to the liberties of *America*, "whose clergy love to fish in troubled waters, and are exerting "their utmost influence, in connection with Mr. *Grenville*, "to enslave us.---While apprehensions for *America*, which have "ever been preludes to attempts on liberty; that such was their "application during the odious Stamp-Acts, and the like in the "end of Queen *Anne*'s reign, when care was taken, that the introduction of the Pretender, the revival of Popery in *England*, "and the establishment of Bishops in *America*, were all projected "together!---&c. &c. &c.

All these charges are to be found in the *Centinel*; and a writer, to whom the Centinel can be no stranger, even goes further, and charges the *Church* roundly with taking off King *Charles*'s head.

If one asks the reason of this shameful attack on the CHURCH? It is answered by another question---Who was the aggressor? Why did Dr. *Chandler* begin? Before Dr. *Chandler*, the Church of *England*, for the ten thousandth part of it?---On what then, the real commission from that *Church*, or even from his own brethren belonging to it in *America*?---This is not pretended or pretended: certain, that not more than half a dozen of them ever had an opportunity of seeing his pamphlet till in print, and of that number, it is confidently said, not one to the fourth of *December*.

If Dr. *Chandler* has said any thing wrong (and what writer claims absolute perfection?) he should be answered, as Dr. *Chandler* has set the right in the same mildness, that he himself hath given an example of. But to attack the whole Church, its doctrine, discipline and constitution, on account of the writings of any single member. Would the Presbyterians think that fair in any case or their own? Or for example, if *Jason Mac-Gregor*, the *venerable* JOHN CARMICHAEL, the great advocate of the *venerable* Synod of *New-York*, and *Philadelphia*, has declared, that he never knew that *venerable* body in any instance act below their *usual* character of candid and liberal; or that the Rev. John Cha[illegible] that they are upwards of a hundred *gentlemen of clergy*, all reputable and learned gentlemen; that they keep an exact history of their transactions, which is to be finally resulted by an almighty, omniscient, impartial, and most righteous Judge.

Should any one conclude from those expressions (which might be done without much violence to their sense) that *John* maintains the INFALLIBILITY of the *venerable Synod*, and thinks their minutes fit for GOD Almighty's own revisal; and should further contend, that the *Slap-Dash* doctrines of *John* were the doctrines of the whole Presbyterian *Kirk*, which was therefore to be deemed a ranting enthusiastick *Kirk*, a rotten *Kirk*, a Popish *Kirk*, maintaining more than the infallibility of a single Pope---even the infallibility of an *hundred learned reputable* Popes, in full Synod or Conclave met;---would this be called fair reasoning?

And yet in the same way has the Church of *England* been treated on account of Dr. *Chandler*, who nevertheless seems to have given no provocation for it, nor uttered a single word reflecting on the principles of any protestant denomination. If then Dr. *Chandler* had been the aggressor (the contrary of which shall be shewn) if even he had advanced any things indefensible on the principles of law, liberty, equity, and the christian religion, would this justify the torrent of abuse and calumny which is poured forth on the Church in answer to *him*?

The design of these papers, however, is not the defence of Dr. *Chandler*, who, if he needs any, is sufficient for that office himself. They have a nobler purpose in view---the defence of our mother Church---of the religion of our Sovereign, and of the far greatest, and, may I be allowed to say, the most respectable part of his subjects.

In prosecuting this design (tho' the Centinel has observed no certain method) I think it necessary to fix some plan for my answer; and shall therefore first shew that Dr. *Chandler*, far from being an aggressor, is only a defendant in a dispute which was commenced on the part of the antagonists of the Church in New-England, as early as 1734; from which time their repeated attacks shall be traced down to the publication of Dr. *Chandler*'s pamphlet.

It is then proposed to enter the lists with the Centinel, and to shew, that in the character of the Bishop, which he and his associates have drawn, they have been combating a phantom of their own brain; that their true design is evidently to oppress and bear down the Church, for the sake of an empire of their own; that they have nothing to do with that mode of government and discipline which Episcopalians chuse for themselves, unless they could at least shew some probability of its interfering with the rights of others; that of whatever origin Episcopal Government is, whether *human* or *divine*, it is that which many wise men have preferred, and probably ever will prefer to the mostly Government of Presbytery, which is not indeed the tyranny of *one*, but too often the tyranny and absurdity of *many*; and lastly, that if the civil and religious liberty of *America* is ever likely to be in danger, from any religious persuasion here, it is not from the CHURCH, but from a restless and aspiring party, who are giving too constant and melancholy proofs of the most *intolerant* and over-bearing spirit.

If, in answering the gross charges brought against the Church, I should be obliged to retort severely on the accusers, and shew who are the clergy that have indeed "loved to fish in troubled "waters;" who are they that have in reality applied to their own use, and to the use "of their wives and children, large "sums, collected for the use of the Savages; and from other let-"ters, in *America*; who are they that have been *King-killers*, "and nurtured in rebellion from their cradle."---Lastly, if in answering the challenge of the *Centinel*, No. V. where he calls on "our *Church*, to shew as much moderation as the *New-England Churches*."---I say, if in answering those charges, and this challenge, I should be forced even to disturb the ashes of the dead, and be led to comparisons and facts, that may prove extremely disagreeable to the Centinel and his adherents; they must blame only themselves, who, by their illiberal and continued abuse, have so abundantly extorted this reply.

In the course of these papers, it will often be necessary to mention *Presbyterians*, as a religious society, and the same indiscriminate and general manner, in which the Centinel has mentioned the *Church* and Churchmen; but I would be far from being understood by this to mean every individual of the Presbyterian persuasion. I know many among their laity, some even among their clergy, who are real friends to the liberties of their country, and of mankind, and adorned with a truly catholic and forbearing spirit. Such I revere, and to such I trust no offence can be given; while I reflect on opposition to those of a contrary spirit among them; namely, their factious and aspiring leaders, the greatest part of their clergy:---for I see nothing sacred in the name of *Presbyterian*, to protect a few turbulent party, that a numerous, though peaceable, body of christians, who, by their unbounded zeal to multiply converts, and to exalt their own party, and their uncharitable attempts to deprive, vilify, and misrepresent others, especially the national Church of *England*, have justly alarmed the fears of every other religious persuasion in *America*, and created a jealousy, that the sole view of this party is to erect an empire, and establishment for themselves in this new world, on the ruin of every other religious denomination.---The steps that they have lately pursued in *America*, compared with their conduct in former times, when in the pursuit of empire in the Mother Country, give but too much ground for this suspicion. But before they can succeed in their designs, they will meet with a resistance far different from what is to be expected in this paper.---A resistance perhaps, even unto blood.---To prevent this, to bring down their temper to the just standard of christian charity, and toleration, and to shew themselves to themselves, and wipe off the reproaches which they have cast on the Church, is a main design of this paper, which it is hoped will be carried on with calmness and spirit, worthy of such a design, and yet without deviating into any recriminations or censures that are *personal*, or not necessarily connected with the defence in hand.

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* *The* Presbyterian*ism and* Independency *have, I hope, but few of them agree, on former occasions, there is a strange mixture of both in the* Centinel.

† *In defence of their country, and their liberties, whenever they shall be in danger, it will undoubtedly be the interest as well as the duty of all Churchmen, from the most pressing motives, to unite with their basest Presbyterian fellow subjects; but to court the acquaintance of* Churchmen, *whom they have so cruelly and unprovokedly treated---is a thing*

‡ *An expression which* John *has sometimes used in his preachments*

DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES.

July 5. At a late conference which the French Ambassador, the Count de Chatelet, had with the Earl of S---------e, the Count observed, "That the King of France, in sending so many troops to Corsica, did no more than his duty in assisting his ally, the Republic of Genoa, against their rebel subjects." Lord S---- replied, "We do not consider the Corsicans as rebels:---Your proclamations stile them so," answered the Count.

They write from Paris, that, on the 12th of last month, fire broke out in the village of Bisseul, in Champagne, which, in the space of five hours, destroyed 195 houses. Twelve or fifteen persons, with 200 cattle, perished in the flames; and the bells in the steeple were melted; but one half of the church and some houses escaped.

BOSTON, August 29.

A letter from Halifax mentions, that the troops from Louisbourg, St. John's, and the other outposts, were arrived there, and those which were there before, lay in readiness to embark, and that it was currently reported they were destined for Newport.

We also learn, that there was in Halifax harbour, the following King's ships, viz. Launceston, Glasgow, Beaver, Martin, Bonetta and Magdalene, and two or three more men of war were hourly expected from England.

We further learn, that Fort Cumberland has been dismantled, and the cannon, stores, &c. together with the troops, were arrived at Halifax.

NEWPORT (Rhode-Island) August 29.

The merchants and traders of this town are desired to meet at the Court-House, on Wednesday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration a letter, on the present embarrassment of trade, which was received by the last post, from "a committee appointed by the merchants in Boston, to correspond with the merchants and the other colonies, relative to the embarrassments the trade may at any time labour under;" and to take such measures thereon as shall then be thought proper, &c.

NEW-YORK, September 5.

The Packet with the June Mails, not yet arrived, sailed from Falmouth about 5 Weeks before Captain Jeffries, and 6 Days before the Beulah, Captain Anderson, for this Port, who may be daily expected. It is said the Dutchess of Gordon, Lord Drummond, Colonel Morris, and several other Passengers are Passengers on board.

On Saturday Morning last, his Excellency Governor Franklin, who arrived here a few Days ago, embarked on board a Sloop for Albany, accompanied by the Honourable Frederick Smyth, Esq; Chief Justice of New-Jersey, and Captain John Skinner of Amboy, in order to be present at the very important Treaty which is soon to be held with the Indian Nations, for settling a general Boundary Line between them and these Colonies. We hear that the Treaty is to be held at Fort Stanwix, in the Country of the Six Nations, about the Middle of this Month, and that a very great Body of Indians are expected to be assembled there on that Occasion.

By Captain Anderson from St. Kitts, we learn, that before he sailed, three Men were tried there and convicted, for having run away with a Vessel from that Island, but had been pursued and brought back again, and it was thought they would be all hanged.

The Ship Earl of Hertford, Captain John Lyon, of New-York left the Cape De Verd Islands, with a Load of Salt, the 15th of July last, bound for this Place. On the 18th of August, about Six in the Evening, they met with a violent Thunder Gust, and Clap of which gave the Ship a Shock, and on trying the Pumps, they found the Sea had sprung a Leak. They continued duly labouring at the Pumps till near two o'Clock in the Morning, when finding the Water above the Salt in her Hold, they hoisted out their Boat, into which the Captain and Crew, to the Number of 15 Persons, all told, with some Provisions, &c. entered and was dark towards Morning, when they lost Sight of the Ship, and when Day-light came on, she was out of Sight. However, in the most heavy Gales, they never lost Sight of her, so that we hope she is not gone down.---Two Days after they fell in with Captain Bucknall in a Sloop from Savannah for New-London, who took them all off, but being short of Provisions, a Second Distress threatened them.---On the 28th they met with Captain Jones's Brig from Lisbon to Philadelphia, who took 8 of them on board, and carried them into that Port; and on Sunday last being about 12 Leagues from Barnegat, Captain Lyon with the Remainder of his Men, took to their Boat again, and arrived here on Saturday night. Yesterday Morning Captain Hunt arrived here in 21 Days from South-Carolina, and on Friday the 19th Day ago, he fell in with Captain Rogers, in a Brigg from the Bay for Boston Port, who had in Company with him a Snow, which he said he had come up with a few Days before, and left Captain Thatcher and Mate on board to take Care of her, where she belonged to. Her Sails and Rigging were cut, and 5 Feet Water in her Hold. Captain Rogers's Men soon pumped her out, and having some Spare Sails in the Brigg, they clap'd them upon the Snow, and were bringing her home, when they met with a Pilot Boat, &c.

The Petitions of General Hyman and others to the Crown, for their Grants of Land, and establishing new Governments in those Parts of this Continent, are finally rejected.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.

To the PUBLICK.

THE Author of Ironicus Bombastes, out of a mere Regard to Justice, and a Concern for the Characters of innocent Men, falsely accused, has been with us, and given up his Name, which he has permitted us to acquaint Mr. *Americus* and *Plain Truth* with, if they will come to request it in Person; and he, at the same time, declared to us, that he was totally ignorant of the Author in this Dispute, excepting of those signed *Ironicus Bombasticus*, in the *Chronicle*, and the Note A. B. C. in the *Gazette*, which he was the Writer of. Twas therefore, in Compliance with that Person's former Request, now with more cheerfully publish the Piece he then delivered, as it further an Opportunity not only of justifying our Conduct in the whole Affair, but also serves to expose the aggravated Malice and vindictive Spirit of *Americus*, and *Plain Truth*, who since it seems had no other Motive for interfering, but a determined Resolve to lay Hold of every Opportunity to endeavour to ruin our Characters, and hurt us in our Business.

THE PUBLISHERS.

From the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE of Mr. GODDARD.

Please to insert the following as an answer to a piece in the Gazette and Journal, and where else it may be thought proper.

IT was with the utmost surprize I read the address from *Americus* to the public in the Gazette of last week, which for the want of candour shewn by those Gentlemen in the management of my letter, would have called for a reply from me, but that I was fixed on a design of putting the real author, with all his wretched tools to the least foundation for the unjust censure of such as dare to shew their own sentiments to the world, which will certainly be the case of every reprover, when he is discovered. Yet even, had your correspondent been fixed on for the author of that piece, till a recantation of such a publication, and had no connexions with his most distant connexions, I am determined to have treated him with the same degree of propriety and decency as I have done the real writer in the very next paper, and have exposed his mistakes throughout the whole with a strict regard to truth, at the same time preserving that respect for the gentlemen and planters of the Assembly, for whom I have the highest opinion as a body, and for which I hope I have ever since his second letter been a strenuous advocate. Though I knew not, nor even suspected the person of the author till the 5th or 6th number appeared, being not of town, at the time of publication, and for several weeks after. Gentlemen, this ungenerous, unfair way of attacking characters where you are not certain of your man, and learn to believe every candid man an *Antillon*, notwithstanding connexions and suspicions, *deals blows in SOME sort on the other side of the water.*

IRONICUS BOMBASTES.

Philadelphia, August 5, 1768.

Yesterday Morning his Honour the GOVERNOR, accompanied by the Reverend Mr. RICHARD PETERS, BENJAMIN CHEW, JAMES TILGHMAN, and JOHN ALLEN, Esquires, set off for New-York, on their Way to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON's, in order to be present at the Holding of a Treaty with the Indians.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Since our last embarked on board the Snow Penn, for Bristol, on his Way to Sweden, the Reverend Doctor CHARLES MAGNUS WRANGEL, late Rector of the Swedish Churches in America.

Thursday last FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq; of this City, was married at Bordentown, to Miss NANCY BORDEN, Daughter of JOSEPH BORDEN, Esq; of that Place; an agreeable and accomplished young Lady.

Captain Brown, from Cork, off the Western Islands, spoke a Brig from Baltimore for Madeira, 15 Days out; on the 17th of July, spoke a Sloop from New York for Madeira, 16 Days out; and on the 31st, in Lat. 38, Long. 59:30, he spoke a Ship from Maryland for London, 12 Days out, all well.

Captain Spencer, from Dominica, on the 26th ult. in Lat. 35:49, Long. 73:12, spoke a Sloop from St. Christophers for this Port; and on the 28th, in Lat. 36:23, Long. 74:2, he spoke a Ship from Nantucket for Virginia, but did not learn the Masters Names.

Captain Gilbert, from Bristol, on the 29th of June, in Lat. 50, Long. 10:35, spoke a Ship, Captain Carr, from South-Carolina for London, 5 Weeks out; the next Day he spoke a Ship, Captain Grainger, also from South-Carolina for London; and a Sloop, Captain Duffey, from Jamaica for Liverpool, out 7 weeks, who had been lying to for several Days, mending his Sails.----- July 23, off of Fyall, he spoke the Sloop George, Captain Greenwood, belonging to Rhode-Island, on a Whaling Voyage, who had got 60 Barrels of Oil; and also the Sloop Betsy, Captain Church, of the same Place, who had 100 Barrels; on the 31st, in Lat. 36:2, Long. 37:19, spoke the Sloop Nightingale, Captain Jeans, from Rhode Island for Cadiz, out 22 Days; on the 15th of August, in Lat. 32:51, Long. 55:29, spoke a Sloop from Piscataqua for Barbados, with Horses on board, out 24 Days; and on the 25th, in Lat. 37:41, Long. 71:35, he spoke a Sloop, Captain Cunningham, from New York for St. Eustatia, 4 Days out, all well.

Captain Flaherty, from Jamaica, on the 16th of last Month, in Lat. 24:30, spoke a Ship, Captain Appledore, bound to London;---25th, in Lat. 33:30, spoke a Brig, Captain Sims, for Boston; and on the 27th he spoke a Ship, Captain Owens, for Glasgow, all from Jamaica, and all well.

Tuesday last Captain Gregory arrived here in 40 Days from Cadiz, who informs, that Captain M'Carty is arrived there from this Port, but having been boarded by an Algerine, was obliged to perform Quarantine for 30 Days; that two Spanish Feluccas were taken in Sight of Cadiz, a few Days before he sailed; that he left Captain Wallace, in a Brig belonging to New-York, almost ready to sail, but does not know where bound; and that Captain Turner, in a Ship, was to sail the Day after him for Virginia.---On the 28th ult. in Lat. 36, Long. 69, he spoke with Captain Moncrief, in a Brig from Charlestown for Oporto, 11 Days out; and on the 31st, in Lat 37, Long. 72, he spoke a Ship, Captain Ramsey, from Virginia for Glasgow, 3 Days out, all well.

Captain Brown, from Guernsey, on the 28th of July, in Lat. 36, Long. 25:18, spoke the Schooner Sally, Captain Lisle, from New-York for Madeira; on the 5th of August, in Lat. 38:25, Long. 48, spoke the Brig Rachel, Captain Cox, from this Port, for Madeira, 18 Days out; 25th, Lat. 39:25, Long. 58:10, spoke the Ship King George, Captain Bowers, from Virginia for Bristol, who had lost his Main and Mizen Masts, and Boat, in a Gale of Wind they had a few Days before; and on the 4th Instant, in Lat. 38, Long. 70, he spoke the Ship Phœnix, Captain Miller, from this Place for Cork, 3 Days out, all well.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. Captain Gamble at Barbados; Captain Jenkins at St. Eustatia; and Captain Cox, at Newfoundland.

*** As the HALF JOHANNES lately lost in a green Purse, and advertised in this Paper, was the Property of a poor distressed Widow, with three small Children, it is therefore not doubted but the Person who has found it, will return the same to the Printers hereof.

☞ A few of Poor Richard's Almanacks having, by Accident, been done up wrong, those that have got them, are requested to bring them in, to be exchanged.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Please to insert the following HYMN *in your Gazette, and you will oblige many of your Readers. It was lately composed by a young Man, Clerk of the Church, and sung by the Congregation in London, immediately after their Minister had preached his farewel Sermon, in order to embark for America.*

1. TO-DAY we meet to take our Leave,
Of him by *Jesus* sent,
He takes away whom late he gave,
And we will be content.
2. Go then, dear Shepherd, *God* obey,
The *Lamb* goes out before:
We for thy prosp'rous Journey pray,
Go and remain in Pow'r.
3. Be not afraid to leave the Herd,
Us to the *Lamb* commit;
Only beseech our tender *Lord*,
To keep us at his Feet.
4. To distant Countries, foreign Lands,
Where'er the *Saviour* please:
Couragiously go out, his Hands
Shall bear thee up in Peace.
5. Be strong, O Warrior! see where trod
Before thee once thy *Lord:*
Be bold for *Jesus*, fight for *God*,
He shall thy Pains reward.
6. Eternal *Jesus*, mind thy Word,
Be careful of thy Child:
Behold our Brother, be thou, *Lord*,
His Helmet, Sword, and Shield.
7. Close by thy Side thy Servant keep,
Still hold him in thy Hand;
Till he, and we, and all thy Sheep,
Shall rest in our own Land.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Peggy, J. Drew, from Quebec. Sloop Molly, N. Stone, Sloop America, J. Gorham, and Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, Boston. Brig Elizabeth, J. Jones, Lisbon. Brig Repeal, W. Lawrence, Teneriffe. Sloop Mary, J. Tucker, Saltertuga. Sloop Polly, J. Sleingham, Hispaniola and Maryland. Ship Munificence, G. Falconer, Halifax. Ship Elizabeth, D. Brown, Cork. Sloop Hope, T. Albertson, and Sloop Sally, R. Albertson, N. York. Brig Friendship, G. Gilbert, Bristol. Brig Nancy, T. Olson, Barbados. Sloop Abigail, B. James, R. Island. Sloop Diligence, J. Spencer, Dominica. Schooner Patience, W. Kidd, St. Eustatia. Schooner Pallas, J. White, from Hispaniola.

OUTWARDS. *Ship Dragon, T. Read, and Ship Philadelphia Packet, W. Budden, for London. Brig Willing Maid, W. Shroudy, West-Indies. Brig Peggy, J. Davidson, Madeira. Sloop John, J. James, St. Kitts. Sloop Elizabeth, G. Wells, St. Croix. Snow Nancy, W. Rogerson, Antigua. Brig Mercury, R. Moore, Lisbon. Sloop Peggy, T. Eastwick, St. Eustatia. Sloop Lloyd, J. Fairy, Halifax. Sloop America, J. Gorham, Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, and Sloop Molly, N. Stone, Boston. Schooner Pallas, J. White, for Grenades.*

CLEARED. *Brig Dolphin, R. Breden, to Antigua. Snow Penn, J. Harkies, Bristol. Ship White Oak, R. Cassan, Newfoundland. Schooner Little Nancy, J. Thompson, N. Providence. Brig Charlotte, H. Hubbs, Barbados. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Dominica. Sloop Ranger, J. Kennedy, and Sloop Ranger, J. Young, Maryland. Brig James, W. Carlisle, St. Croix. Brig Elizabeth, C. West, to Jamaica.*

To be SOLD by
JOHN COX, *Senior*,
A FEW *Chests of Choice* BOHEA TEA, *imported in the Philadelphia Packet, Capt. Budden.*

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 1 o' clock, at the house of JAMES LOWNES, Tanner, the upper end of Front-street, in the Northern Liberties,

ALL his STOCK, consisting of soal leather, upper and calf skins; also a quantity of hides in the Vatts, not tanned, which will be sold as they are, allowing bark enough to tan them; likewise two stacks of bark, and all the tools belonging to the tanning and currying business; a cow, horse, saddle and bridle, hay, cart, slay and geers; together with all his houshold and kitchen furniture, viz. feather beds, desk, looking glass, tables, leather bottom chairs, &c. &c. &c. At the same time and place will be sold, a likely young Negroe man, who understands tanning and country business. The conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

All persons indebted to JAMES LOWNES, of the Northern Liberties, tanner, by bond, bill, note, or book accompts, are requested immediately to make payment to the subscribers, to whom he has conveyed all his estate, both real and personal, in trust and for the use of all his creditors, who are also desired to bring in their several demands against said Lownes, in order that a dividend may be made of whatsoever monies may come to the hands of BENJAMIN BONSALL, RICHARD HUMPHREYS, EMANUEL EYRES, GEORGE YOUNG, and ISAAC SNOWDON, Assignees.

N. B. The house and tanyard to be lett by SUSANNAH COATES, EMANUEL EYRES, or ISAAC SNOWDON. ¶

THOMAS PRESTON,

At the Golden Mortar, in Second-street, between Market and Chestnut-streets, takes Leave to inform his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, that he has now imported in the Philadelphia Packet, Captain Budden, from one of the first Houses in London,

A NEAT and general Assortment of Drugs, chemical and galenical Medicines; also those Kinds of Patent Medicines, that are most in Use, and many other Articles, too tedious to recite. All which he proposes to sell at a moderate Price.

N. B. Family Receipts or Medicines carefully made up. 6

STOLEN from the plantation of JOSEPH PENROSE, in Maiden Creek township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, on 7th day night, 27th of the 8th month, called August, 1768, a brown horse, natural trotter, about 14 hands and an half high, has no white on him, except a small spot across one of his fore legs, long sided, and broad buttocked, branded on his near shoulder thus I. P. short switch tail, shod before, his mane hangs to the off side, and he carries his head high, both in riding and drawing. Whoever takes up and secures the said horse, so that the owner may have him again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, and FORTY SHILLINGS for the thief, paid by JOSEPH PENROSE. §

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the SUBSCRIBER, at Joseph Anderson's tavern, at Doe Run, Chester county, an Irish servant man, named John Bryan, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 35 years of age, well built, marked with the small pox, talks midling good English, with a little of the brogue, a shoemaker by trade; had on when he went away, a grey thick cloth jacket, with sleeves, lined with flannel, a striped shirt, new striped ticken trowsers, new shoes, with large brass buckles, a new felt hat, and had short curled black hair. He has been in this country before, and can work plantation work. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, or brings him to his said master, living in Third-street, Philadelphia, near St. Paul's Church, shall be paid the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by me ✻ JOHN HARKINS.

ON Saturday, the 3d of this instant, about noon, was broke open, a joiner's shop in East Whiteland, Chester county, and also broke open a chest, and carried from thence a new 30s. hat, a red and white striped damascus jacket, double breasted, lined with check linen, a good pair of buckskin breeches, lately washed, a pair of plain square silver knee buckles, a new fine shirt, and an old ditto, a half-worn home made snuff coloured cloth jacket, without sleeves, lined with greenish coloured worsted, with yellow metal buttons at the breast and flaps, a pair of pumps, almost new, a dark coloured silk handkerchief, with red and white spots in it. The above goods are supposed to be taken by a person who calls himself William Johnston, but may change his name, he is a lusty, well set, ill-looking, swarthy complexioned fellow, wears his own hair, has a scar upon one of his hands; had on a whitish jacket, thought to be linen, with the hind skirts shorter than the fore, and white linen trowsers. Whoever secures the thief, and clothes, so that the owner may have them again, shall have Forty Shillings reward, or Twenty Shillings for either, and reasonable charges, from the subscriber, living at John Cloyd's, in the township aforesaid. ANDREW HAZLIT. ‖

CLOCKS,

CHEAP as can be imported from England, warranted good, are made and sold by JOHN WOOD, clock and watchmaker, at the Corner of Front and Chestnut-streets. ‡ 8 W.

To be SOLD, by
SAMUEL and JONATHAN SMITH,
At the corner of Water-street, in Arch-street,

GENUINE Madeira WINE, of age for immediate use, bohea TEA, loaf SUGAR, PEPPER, flax, New-England rum, tanner's oyl, lamp oyl, and an assortment of hollow IRON WARE. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

AN English servant lad's time, for four years; he is about 17 years old, has been used to country work, and can be recommended for sobriety and honesty. Enquire of John Childs, living on William Logan's plantation, near Germantown. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A COMPLEAT PHAETON, with a double iron top, hung upon 4 steel springs, iron axle-trees, painted green, and the body lined with green cloth, imported from London about 4 years since, and built by one of the best coach-makers there; it has been taken great care of, and is not much the worse for wear. Also a pair of very handsome bay GELDINGS, upwards of 15 hands high, altogether trotters, and are so gentle, that a child might drive them. At the same place, a genteel bright bay saddle HORSE, near 15 hands high, paces, trots and canters well, and is remarkably sure footed. Enquire of Mr. Hiltzheimer, in Seventh-street, near Market-street. †

JOHN BAKER,
In Elfreth's Alley, has for SALE,

CHOICE VINEGAR, by the Hogshead, Barrel, Gallon, or Quart, from One Shilling to Ten Pence per Gallon. ‡

CAME to the Subscriber, on Richard Johnston's Place, in Germantown, on the 30th of last month, a brindle Cow, about 9 Years old. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to
✻ CONRAD SHAWICKER.

Just published in Wilmington, New-Castle County, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

SOME BRIEF REMARKS upon sundry important Subjects, principally addressed to the People called QUAKERS.

WHEREAS a certain young Man, named HANS ADAMS, between 18 and 19 Years of Age, hath absconded from the Subscriber, living in Wilmington, New-Castle County, and it is possible will want to borrow Money on his Account, or crave some of his outstanding Debts; these are therefore to forbid those with whom the Subscriber has any Dealings, or others, not to let him have any, on any Account.

JAMES ADAMS.

Philadelphia Land Office, September 5, 1768.

THE Governor and Secretary, will both be absent on public Business, the last Monday in this Month, and therefore the Causes in the Land Office, which are appointed for hearing on that Day, will be put off till the last Monday in December next, when the Parties are desired to attend.

JAMES TILGHMAN, Secretary of the Land Office.

Chester county, September 5, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Monday, the 26th day of this instant September, at 1 o'clock, will be sold by vendue, a certain messuage, plantation and tract, or parcel of good land, thereunto belonging, containing 255 acres, situate in West Nantmell township, bounded by lands of John Gillelan, Joseph Long, Andrew Spence, and William Mackey; it has been a licenced tavern these many years, in that much frequented part of the country by the Manor Meeting-house, and is now a place of good custom; the plantation is well supplied with meadow ground, having upwards of 25 acres already made, and well watered, and a considerable quantity more may be made, an orchard of upwards of 300 apple trees of good fruit in its prime. Upon the whole, it may justly be esteemed a very valuable plantation; late the estate of James M'Croskry, seized in execution, and to be sold by

JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

At the same time and place will be sold, horses and cattle, sheep and swine, hay, corn in the ground, and a variety of houshold furniture, and other things, too tedious to enumerate.

Chester county, September 5, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Tuesday, the 27th day of this instant September, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold by vendue, a certain messuage or tenement, plantation or tract, and parcel of land, thereunto belonging, containing 100 acres, more or less, situate in the township of Oxford, in the said county; bounded by lands of William Armstrong, Hugh Luckey, and others; late the estate of Joseph and James Crisswell, seized in execution, and to be sold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the borough and county of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere thanks, for the encouragement you gave me at the last election for the coroner's office (it being unexpected, and without my knowledge) which induced me thus publicly to solicit your favour and interest for said office at the ensuing election; which kindness shall be gratefully acknowledged, and with gratitude remembered, by your respectful friend, ‡ SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Thursday, the 22d of September, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-House,

A LOT of GROUND, situate in Third-street, above Arch-street, and nearly opposite the New-Building, containing in front upon Third-street 18 feet, and in length or depth 140 feet; bounded on the south and east by a house and lots of Henry Clifton, on the north by ground of William Clifton, and westward by Third-street. Any person inclining to purchase, may be informed of particulars, by applying to WILLIAM THORNE, Writing-Master, in Vidal's Alley, Second-street, Philadelphia.

The said WILLIAM THORNE, having engaged another assistant in his school, is thereby enabled to accommodate an additional number of scholars, and the females (if required) will be taught in the upper room (formerly the Assembly room.) Also young LADIES, whom it may not suit to attend regularly in school-hours, may be instructed from 11 o'clock till 1, 5 days in the week.

Writing, vulgar and decimal arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, surveying, guaging, navigation; together with the excellent method of finding the latitude at sea, by taking the sun at 2 or more altitudes, and merchants-accompts, are accurately taught. And those whose parents, &c. are desirous, may be instructed in the rudiments of the Latin tongue. The pupils are taught to read English emphatically, and with propriety. The utmost care is taken to make them proficients in arithmetic, without the aid of the Schoolmaster's assistant, so frequently made use of in schools, and every endeavour used to give general satisfaction.

N. B. The EVENING SCHOOL will be opened on Monday, the 3d of October.

ALL Persons indebted unto me the subscriber, by bond, bill, or book debt, are hereby desired to pay off the same before the 10th day of October next, otherwise I shall take such measures as the law directs. Also this is to inform EDWARD PRYCOBILMO, and PETER AVERY, living near Noxonton, that unless they pay off their two notes of hand unto me the subscriber (on or before the said 10th of October next) executed by them unto one James Chamberlin pedlar, the one of which, viz. Prycobilmo's, is for Five Pounds Ten Shillings, and the other for the sum of Three Pounds Eight Shillings, and which said Chamberlin assigned over to me the subscriber, I shall put the same in suit, as the law directs. ‖ HUGH FRAZER.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Leacock township, in Lancaster county, on the 23d of August last, a Negroe fellow, named James, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; he has a round smooth face, speaks very little English or Dutch: Had on, when he went away, a whitish linsey coat, with striped lining, new leather breeches, light blue stockings, and new shoes, with yellow buckles. Whoever takes up the said Negroe, and brings him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward of THREE POUNDS, paid by me
§ BALTZER VONKENNEN.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1768.

WHEREAS JOHN SWARTS, of Bedminster, in the county of Bucks, yeoman, gave two several obligations, dated the 12th of April last, unto HENRY CLYMER, of Plumsted, in the said county, yeoman; one for the payment of One Hundred and Thirty Pounds, on the 27th of November next, and the other for the payment of Seventy Pounds, with 6 months interest, on the 27th of November, 1769, in part of the purchase of a plantation from the said CLYMER: And forasmuch as the said plantation was subject to a mortgage, and then taken in execution, and since sold by the Sheriff, whereby the said SWARTS never received any value for said bonds; he therefore forewarns any person from taking any assignment of the said bonds, or either of them, as he is determined not to pay the same.

¶ JOHN SWARTS.

CAME to the plantation of JOHN IDDINGS, living in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, and province of Pennsylvania, on the 10th of the 6th month, a bay HORSE, about 13 hands and a half high, branded S D on the near shoulder, two hind feet white, and a large star, supposed to be eight years old; the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

STOLEN out of the paſture of the Subſcriber, on the 30th of Auguſt laſt, living in the townſhip of Tinicum, county of Bucks, and province of Pennſylvania, a ſorrel horſe, about 13 hands and a half high, has a large white in his face, extending down over his noſe, newly ſhod before, three of his legs white to the knees, carries well, and is a good hackney. Alſo taken at the ſame time, a leather ſaddle, with blue cloth houſings, a great coat, a pair of ſaddle bags, with the name of William Buckman on them in two places, a ſhirt, and a pair of worſted ſtockings. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, and thief, ſo as the horſe may be had again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, or FOUR DOLLARS for the horſe only, paid by § WILLIAM MAINS.

CAME to the Plantation of Captain Elwes, near the Lower Ferry, on which Peter Pfankuchen now lives, a dark-rown COW, with a white Belly, and about half a Foot white towards the End of her Tail. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and fetch her away.

§ PETER PFANKUCHEN.

CAME to the plantation of the SUBSCRIBER in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, about the 19th or 20th of Auguſt, a red STEER, about 4 years old. The owner proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to § WILLIAM RETTEW.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Sadſbury Townſhip, Cheſter County, about the ſecond Day of laſt Month, a ſleaked BULLOCK, branded and ear-marked, and in very good Order. The Owner is deſired to come and deſcribe his other Marks, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away. ALEXANDER SUMRALLE. ‖

WHEREAS Chriſtina, the Wife of George Millar, of Amwell Townſhip, in Hunterdon County, Weſt New-Jerſey, did elope from her Huſband on the 5th Day of April laſt, this ſerves to forbid all Perſons from truſting her on his Account, as he will pay no Debts of her contracting from that Date. ‖ GEORGE MILLAR.

Germantown, near Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A CHOICE parcel of young Engliſh walnut trees, and of the beſt and various ſorts of pear, apricot, and plumb trees, &c. &c. fit for tranſplanting next fall or ſpring, as well as a great variety of Engliſh double hyacinth roots, and tulip roots, during this ſummer ſeaſon, and moſt other things in the flower or fruit tree nurſery way; where alſo (if beſpoke in time) may be had moſt ſorts of curious plants, ſhrubs, and ſeeds of the growth of this climate, made up in boxes (for gentlemen to ſend abroad, or to England) in ſuch a manner as beſt preſerves and ſecures them for tranſportation to any climate, by

CHRISTIAN LEHMAN.

N. B. Said Chriſtian Lehman alſo intends to ſell his houſe, and ſuch part of his land whereon he lives, in ſaid Germantown aforeſaid; a place well known for its elegant, healthy ſituation for a country ſeat, or public buſineſs. ¶ 6 W.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 12th of September, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, at the ſign of the Rainbow, in the Northern Liberties, two contiguous lots of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet continued, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, each of them containing in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 230 feet, having a well finiſhed three ſtory brick meſſuage, and a large frame ſtable (which, at a ſmall expence, may be made into a two ſtory dwelling-houſe) erected thereon, at preſent in the tenure of James Nevill; the whole ſubject to a groundrent of Eight Pounds Pennſylvania currency per annum; late the eſtate of William Faries; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 13th of September, at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the ſign of the Sun, in Race-ſtreet, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, eaſt and weſt, 34 feet, and in length 283 feet, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded northward with Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid, eaſtward with a lot of David Sickle, ſouthward with Cherry-ſtreet, and weſtward with Samuel Preſton Moore's ground; late the eſtate of Ludwick Singeiſen; ſeized and taken in execution by

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Mountholly, 7th Month 27, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber thinks it neceſſary to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is now carrying on his buſineſs of clock and watch making, mending and cleaning, at his houſe in Mountholly, where thoſe that are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon its being done with the greateſt care and diſpatch.

He alſo finds himſelf under a neceſſity to deſire all thoſe indebted to him, to conſider his late misfortune, and diſcharge their reſpective ballances immediately, in order to enable him to carry on his buſineſs in the beſt manner his preſent low circumſtances may admit, for the maintenance of himſelf and family.

¶ 6 W. RICHARD DICKINSON.

STRAYED away, the 6th of laſt June, early in the morning, coming from paſture, a bay HORSE, with a bald face, 14 hands 3 inches high, has a ſhort ſwitch tail, his mane hangs to the near ſide, is 5 years old, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to JACOB HILTZHEIMER's ſtable in Seventh-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges from the ſaid JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 10th day of September inſt. on the premiſes, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in Lower Smithfield townſhip, Northampton county, adjoining lands of Daniel Logan, and containing about 140 acres, whereof there is 6 acres clear, and thereon a ſmall dwelling-houſe; alſo ſeveral milch cows, and other young cattle; late the property of the ſaid Daniel Logan; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN JENNINGS, Sheriff. §

Charles Town, Cæcil county, Maryland, Auguſt 1, 1768.

TO be SOLD, on very reaſonable terms, a ſhip on the ſtocks, of the following dimenſions; 66 feet keel, ſtraight rabbit, 24 feet beam, 11 and half feet hold, and 4 feet 10 inches between decks; ſhe is planked up to the black ſtreak, the lower deck beams in, and kneed, the running plank 2 and a half inches, and the whole of the plank and timber well ſeaſoned, a part goods will be taken in pay. For Terms apply to WILLIAM HOWELL, at the yard, or PATRICK and JOHN HAMILTON, in Charles Town. 4 W.

WANTED,

A PERSON well recommended, and properly qualified for a miller, to have the management of a double geered mill, one pair of the ſtones are French burrs. Such a perſon may meet with proper encouragement, by applying to BRYAN FAIRFAX, Eſq; at Toulſton, near to the Mill, on Difficult Run, in Fairfax county, Virginia, or to the ſubſcriber, at Alexandria. WILLIAM RAMSAY. § 8 W.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 13th of September inſt. on the premiſes, about 250 acres of very good wheat land, ſituate in Readingtown, in the county of Hunterdon, and province aforeſaid. The vendue to begin at twelve o' clock of ſaid day; at which time and place, the conditions of ſale will be made known, and attendance given, by THEODORUS VAN WYCK, JOHN SHIPBOY, PETER PORRINE, and ABRAHAM VAN NESTE, Aſſignees. ¶

To be SOLD, by public VENDUE,

At the London coffee-houſe, on the 8th day of September inſt. at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A HOUSE, and lot of ground, ſituate and bounded by the ſouth eaſt corner of Almond and Front-ſtreet, containing in front, on Almond-ſtreet, from the corner of Front-ſtreet, 32 feet, and from ſaid corner on Front-ſtreet ſouthward, 74 feet and a half, but its depth ſouthward from Almond-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide of ſaid lot, 72 feet and a half, being 2 feet leſs than the front on Front-ſtreet; alſo on the weſt ſide of ſaid lot fronting Almond-ſtreet, is a brick houſe 2 ſtories high, in front 16 feet, and depth 18 feet, and a back tenement 20 feet by 12; alſo on the corner of ſaid lot there is a joiner's ſhop 17 feet by 18, the whole lot ſubject to a groundrent of 15 pounds, current money of Pennſylvania, per annum. Attendance at the place and time of ſale, will be given by ARCHIBALD ERSKEN, THOMAS WOOD.

N. B. The whole tenement is inſured for 150 pounds. ¶

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 29th Day of September inſt.

A VALUABLE merchant mill, with two pair of ſtones, one of French burs, the other extraordinary good ſtones, both double geered, with all manner of utenſils for carrying on merchant work; alſo a good ſaw-mill, and a pair of timber wheels, all in good repair; with a valuable plantation of 115 acres of land, a good orchard, and good meadow, with a good dwelling-houſe and cooper's ſhop, ſituate in New-Caſtle county, at the mouth of Red Clay Creek, on Chriſtiana, near Newport, where flour, wheat, and lumber, may be tranſported in ſhallops, from the mill tail, and has been an old accuſtomed landing for many years paſt, and in a plentiful part of the country for wheat, and is looked upon by many to be as good a ſituation for carrying on the milling and ſhalloping buſineſs as any on the creek. The Terms will be reaſonable, and made known at the time of ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe at private ſale, may be informed by RICHARD JACOBS. ‖ 4 w.

St. George's hundred, New-Caſtle county.

RUN away, the firſt day of March laſt, a ſervant man, named DAVID WILLIAMS, about 5 feet 5 inches high, ſhort black curled hair, a few ſmall pock-marks in his face, his right hand is withered, and his fingers turn in the palm of his hand, his right leg is ſmaller than the other; had on, when he run away, a dark coloured kerſey jacket, with metal buttons, a pair of old leather breeches, grey yarn ſtockings, an old light coloured great coat, and half-worn felt hat; it is ſuppoſed he went to Philadelphia, and continues about the town: Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in goal, or any place elſe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Six Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me JAMES COCHRAN. ¶

If he is taken any where near Philadelphia, call on Joſeph Yeates, at the ſign of the Three Tons, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and he will pay the reward.

PAUL FOOKS,

NOTARY and TABELLION PUBLIC, PROFESSOR and ſworn INTERPRETER of the French and Spaniſh Languages,

CONTINUES at his office in Front-ſtreet, to draw any French or Spaniſh writings, as letters, powers of attorney, contracts, accompts, &c. and to ſtate them properly, agreeable to the forms and uſages of the reſpective countries, to which they may be intended; as well as in the moſt mercantile and accurate manner. He alſo tranſlates any writings, from the aforeſaid languages, into Engliſh. Thoſe gentlemen, who have occaſion to employ him in any branch of the aforeſaid buſineſs, may depend on being ſerved, with the utmoſt fidelity, punctuality, and diſpatch.

He alſo continues to teach the French and Spaniſh languages, in the greateſt purity and elegance, morning and evening, at the uſual terms.

N. B. At the requeſt of ſeveral young gentlemen, who are deſirous of learning thoſe polite and uſeful languages, but on account of buſineſs, cannot attend ſo early as five, he (willing to oblige them) will, from Monday, the 5th of September inſt. begin to keep his evening ſchool from ſix o' clock 'till eight.

T. b. c. 6. W.

Williamſburg, Virginia, July 23, 1768.

A COMPLETE Reviſal of all the VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY now in Force and Uſe, with an exact Table of the whole, being now in the Preſs, which will make a large Folio Volume, of about 600 Pages, neatly bound in Calf, and lettered, printed upon a new Type, and fine Paper (the Price to Subſcribers *Forty Shillings* Virginia Currency) thoſe Gentlemen who incline to take Copies, will leave their Names with THOMAS FOXCROFT, at the Poſt-Office, Philadelphia, who will tranſmit them to

¶ PURDIE and DIXON.

Philadelphia, Eighth Month 8, 1768.

To be LETT or SOLD,

A PLANTATION, containing about 85 Acres of Land, with a good Brick and Stone Houſe; alſo a Water Corn-mill, and Saw-mill, thereon erected, on a good Stream of Water, ſituated in Weſt-Nottingham; late the Eſtate of William Reynolds. Any Perſon inclining to rent or purchaſe the above Place, may apply to

¶ JOHN REYNELL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1768.

ALL perſons who, on the 25th of Auguſt, 1766, had any lawful demands on JAMES SMITH, then of Southwark, tavern-keeper, formerly, and now, of this city founder, are deſired to make known unto the ſubſcriber ſuch demands on or before the 15th day of next month, as a dividend is propoſed to be made on the Monday following, of the produce of effects aſſigned to AMOS STRETTELL, and JOHN MAXWELL NESBITT, on the 25th of Auguſt, 1766, for the benefit of ſaid SMITH's creditors. AMOS STRETTELL. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of land in Glouceſter county, Weſt-Jerſey, ſituate on Raccoon creek, and containing upwards of 1000 acres. It lies near the Swediſh church, adjoining, on the weſt-ſide, to land of Thomas James, at Raccoon bridge, on the main road from Glouceſter to Salem, not 20 miles diſtant from Philadelphia. The whole is well wooded and watered. On great part of it there is plenty of white oak timber. A branch of Raccoon creek runs through this tract, and affords ſeveral commodious mill-ſeats. There is a conſiderable quantity of rich ſwamp, which might, at a ſmall expence, be made valuable meadow. As the whole of this land is well wooded and timbered, its value is greatly increaſed by its being ſituated on a river navigable by large ſhallops. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, by applying to WILLIAM HICKS, Eſq; in Second-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA. †

IMPORTED, by

ROBERT BASS, APOTHECARY,

In Market-ſtreet, in the Philadelphia Packet, Captain Budden, from LONDON,

A SMALL and freſh Aſſortment of capital DRUGS, which he will ſell at the ordinary and mercantile Advance; MEDICINES genuinely prepared, Practitioners Preſcriptions, and Family Receipts, carefully made up, as uſual.

FOR LONDON,

The SHIP

PHILADELPHIA PACKET,

WILLIAM BUDDEN,

COMMANDER;

WILL ſail in three or four Weeks, having Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN WILLDAY, or ſaid Maſter on board, or at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE.

N. B. Said Willday has for Sale, Sail-Duck, a few Cheſts of Bohea Tea, and Three quarter Mantuas.

For LONDONDERRY,

The SCHOONER

ENTERPRIZE,

Benjamin Caldwell,

COMMANDER,

WILL ſail with all Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL, or ſaid Maſter on board, at the South Side of Market-ſtreet Wharff.

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital gratefully acknowledge the Readineſs of many of the Inhabitants, in ſaving and beſtowing Linen Rags, for the Uſe of the Poor of this Hoſpital; but underſtanding ſome idle Perſons, without any Authority, have preſumed to go about and abuſe this Charity; In order to prevent future Impoſition of this Sort, the Managers have now directed their Apothecary, Robert Slade, to give ſuch Perſons as may be employed for this Purpoſe, a Note from under his Hand, and they requeſt the Continuance of the Kindneſs of the Inhabitants, in ſaving their Linen Rags, for the Uſe of this Inſtitution, to be delivered to ſuch Perſon only, as may be authoriſed to call for them.

TO be run for, on Monday, the 31ſt of October next, over the courſe in Charles-Town, Cæcil county, Maryland, a purſe of Twenty Piſtoles, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt of three two mile heats, on the following terms, viz. aged, full bloods, to carry 10 ſtone; three-quarter bloods 9 ſtone 6 lb. half bloods 8 ſtone 10 lb. quarter bloods 8 ſtone; clear of blood 7 ſtone; and under age to carry weight agreeable to the rules of racing at New-market. Any horſe, mare, or gelding, winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the prize. Any perſon detected in unfair riding, to be deemed diſtanced. Proper judges will be appointed, to determine all diſputes that may ariſe. The horſes to be entered two days before running, with Mr. Edward Dougherty, paying Thirty Shillings entrance, or double at the poſt.

On the day following, a purſe of Ten Pounds, to be run for, obſerving the ſame rules as above (the winning horſe the preceding day excepted) paying Two Dollars entrance. And, on the day following, a grand FOX-HUNT is propoſed.

Juſt imported in the Ship DOLPHIN, Captain NOBLE, from GLASGOW, and to be ſold on the loweſt terms, by

DAVID SPROAT and COMPANY,

At their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, betwixt Walnut and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, a large and neat aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE; amongſt which are,

A VARIETY of plain, flowered, ſprigged and ſtriped ell and yd. wd. ſilk gauzes, with flowered bordered aprons and handkerchiefs, of the neweſt patterns; plain and figured clear lawns, long lawns, thread gauzes; diaper and table linen, white linens, and Scotch holland; a large aſſortment of check and kenting handkerchiefs; ozenbrigs, dowlas, checks, ſtriped hollands, bed ticks, Scotch carpets and carpeting, printed cottons and handkerchiefs; a neat aſſortment of white, brown and marbled ſtockings of ſilk, thread, worſted and yarn; mens and womens ſhoes and pumps, felt hats, ivory and horn combs, Scotch ſnuff in bottles, tartan plaid, and ſadlery; a full aſſortment of the beſt Scotch thread, white and coloured, from No. 1 to 100, iron caſt work, viz. camp ovens, pots, ſkillets, ſauce pans, and box irons, ſpades, nails, and ſickles; Scotch herrings in barrels and kegs; and a few hogſheads of choice Scotch ale in bottles; an aſſortment of delph and glaſs ware, and looking glaſſes. 3 m

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Jemima Thomas, deceaſed, will be expoſed to ſale, on the 12th of September inſt. by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, a Meſſuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Charles-Town Townſhip, near Mount Joy Forge, Cheſter County, containing 100 Acres, be it more or leſs; it is thought, from ſome Appearances on Part of ſaid Tract, there is a Quantity of choice Copper Ore, &c. Attendance will be given, and Conditions made known, on ſaid Day, by MORDECAI MOORE, and NATHAN LEWIS, Executors. ¶

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtates of Jemima and Abraham Thomas, are, for the laſt Time, requeſted to pay, which will prevent Trouble; alſo thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtates, are deſired to be expeditious in calling on the Executors, there being a Neceſſity for a final Settlement.

Nottingham Forges, Baltimore county, Auguſt 3, 1768.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living on the Great Fall of Gunpowder, an Iriſh ſervant man, named MARTIN DOWLAND, about 6 feet high, of a fair complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſtoops much, has a down look, and generally complains of ſore eyes, he wore ſhort black curled hair. A middle ſized bay horſe was miſſing with him, which he is ſuppoſed to have ſtole, the horſe was uſed to the geers, has a very black mane and tail, and was ſhod all round. He had on, and took with him, a brown thickſet coat, a pair of lead coloured breeches and jacket, two old white ſhirts, ozenbrigs ſhirts and trowſers, two pair of old blue worſted ſtockings, a new felt hat, a pair of old turned pumps, and two ſtriped ſilk handkerchiefs. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſhall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward, paid by me CORBIN LEE. §

Baltimore county, Maryland, July 27, 1768.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living near Baltimore-Town, an Iriſh ſervant man, named William Fields, a linen weaver by trade, a well ſet fellow, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, pretty much pitted with the ſmall-pox, one eye-brow ſhaved, but a little grown out again, a natural mark on one of his wriſts, of a claret colour; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, half-worn lincey coat and jacket, old country linen ſhirt and trowſers, dogſkin pumps, and one large braſs buckle.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have a reward of Three Pounds, current money, and if taken out of the province Five Pounds currency, paid by JOSHUA OWINGS, junior. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

September 15, 1768. NUMB. 2073.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The ANATOMIST. Number II.

"---------- *Dreadful zeal!*
Fierce and intolerant of all religion
That differs from their own."--------- THOMSON.

IN the former number of this paper, it was obſerved that the common apology made by the *Centinel*'s friends, for the unmanly and illiberal manner in which he has abuſed and calumniated the CHURCH, is, that Dr. *Chandler*, by the publication of his pamphlet, in favour of an *American Epiſcopacy*, was the aggreſſor.----The futility of this apology hath been fully ſhewn.----Dr. *Chandler* made no attack on the principles of any Proteſtant perſuaſion, and therefore nothing done by him could juſtify an attack on the Church in general.---No way then can Dr. *Chandler*'s publication juſtify the *Centinel*, unleſs he can ſhew it to be a crime for a member of the *Church of England* to contend for thoſe rights and privileges, which he conſiders as eſſential to the being of a Church.----But the *Centinel* probably judges that all power and privileges in *America* are the property of his own party as the ELECT; and that it is a daring attack upon their prerogative, for any other Church to claim even a *being*, much leſs a well-being, in the ſame land with them.----However, let this be, or not be, the ſentiments of the *Centinel*, certain it is, that the Preſbyterians and Independents of *New-England* have ever looked upon that country as a kind of *Decdand*, or godly heritage, derived to them from heaven; and to which none but themſelves have any right or claim.----"We hold our lands" (ſays a *Boſton* almanack, for the year 1763) "under no other Lord, but he who gave *Canaan* "to *Abraham*. *"

Poſſeſſed with this notion (namely, that GOD and *nature* deſigned *New-England* as the ſole property and inheritance of the SAINTS) they have always conſidered thoſe among them, who ſaid their prayers in a different manner from themſelves, "*as ſpies* "*come to ſee the good land*," or as intruders into their *new Canaan*, their *land of promiſe*.----And under this notion it was, that "*they hanged up unto the Lord*" in BOSTON ſo many *Quakers*;---and for above half a century have purſued, with the groſſeſt calumny and abuſe, a venerable and truly charitable ſociety †, for having only ſent a few miſſionaries to preach the goſpel of CHRIST, according to the mode of the *Church of England*, to ſuch members of that Church as ſhould be found within their limits.---All which will appear evident from what follows.

I proceed therefore to ſhew who have been the aggreſſors, and who the defendants, in this cauſe; and, for the preſent, need go no farther back than the year 1734.

In that year we find the Preſbyterians and Independents aforeſaid baſely attacking the Church, vilifying her clergy in language which all the other writers of that party, down to our *magnanimous Centinel*, ſeem only to have copied.----We find them likewiſe claiming an eſtabliſhment and empire for themſelves; loudly complaining that Epiſcopalians ſhould be ſuffered to approach the *holy land*, or come among them, to lay blocks in the way of their Church power; and therefore they boldly addreſs the Biſhop of *London* to ſend the Epiſcopal miſſionaries back among the Savages, or to ſome other part of *America*.

Both the addreſs and anſwers being curious, and greatly tending to ſhew the early deſigns of this party for power and dominion, and their intolerant uncharitable ſpirit, I ſhall give the neceſſary extracts from them

Extracts from a letter to Dr. Gibſon, *Lord Biſhop of* London, *from the miniſters of* Hampſhire, September 10, 1734.

"We would approach your Lordſhip with humble deference "and reſpects, acknowledging our own diſtance and meanneſs, "and hoping your goodneſs will render you a righteous judge, "tho' in your own cauſe, and towards your inferiors, as holy "*Job* profeſſes he did not deſpiſe the cauſe of his man-ſervant, "or his maid-ſervant."

Now, what is it theſe pious men want his lordſhip's *goodneſs* to judge in? after three long paragraphs, or rather pages, in which they give themſelves an excellent character, as the faithful paſtors of CHRIST, and the true preachers of the goſpel, they deſire his lordſhip to judge of his miſſionaries, and take them away; and, to help his lordſhip's judgment, they proceed as follows.

"The miſſionaries are neither neceſſary or profitable, but as "to many inſtances injurious to the intereſt of the kingdom of "CHRIST, and the good of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

"The miſſionaries that come among us, endeavour to render "the government of our Churches inſignificant, by receiving "into their communion and protection ſuch as lie open to, or "are under cenſures in them for immoral behaviour; which "things tend to breed diſorder and confuſion in our Churches, "by cheriſhing a ſmall number of diſaffected perſons in ſeveral "places, to the ill example of a whole town.

"We cannot but look upon it great injuſtice, it having been "openly declared to the world, that our fathers left their native "land, and at vaſt expence purchaſed and ſettled a wilderneſs, "that they might, IN A PLACE OF THEIR OWN, ſerve GOD "according to their conſciences in peace, without giving offence "to OTHER GOVERNING POWERS."

Obſerve, good reader, with what openneſs and candour theſe *Hampſhire* miniſters ſpeak--- Here is no diſguiſe, or mincing of the matter----They come *ſlap-daſh* to the point, and not only call the country "*their own*," but claim alſo dominion and ſovereignty over it; and already rank themſelves among the *governing powers*.---How ardently do theſe good men ſeem to wiſh for the day when they may be able

"*To make* PRESBYTERY *ſupreme,*
And KINGS *themſelves ſubmit to them.*"
HUDIBRAS.

But an opportunity of doing this, they thought, might be loſt, if Epiſcopal miſſionaries were ſent and ſettled amongſt them----For, after telling the Biſhop, in the words already quoted, that their "fathers ſettled a wilderneſs that they might, in a place "of their own, and without offence to other governing powers, "ſerve GOD according to their conſciences," they proceed to inform his lordſhip, this is "a liberty which we have too great "reaſon to fear may in time be wreſted from us, by means of "ſuch miſſionaries as have ſet themſelves to ſet blocks in the "way of our having Synods convened, for reforming ſuch evils "as have a threatening aſpect upon us----We would not take "upon us to judge mens hearts, but we heartily wiſh that the "honourable Society might not be miſled, and that miſſionaries "might have the worthy views of carrying the goſpel among "the Heathen, or to ſuch parts of his Majeſty's dominions "where ignorance and error prevail, and have no proviſion "made for them."----Mighty kind, indeed, was their wiſh for the miſſionaries!---But not ſo kind, I am afraid, was their intention towards them; as appears from the treatment they have ever ſince met with in *thoſe parts of his Majeſty's dominions*.

A letter from Dr. *Coleman* of *Boſton*, of the ſame ſtrain with the above quoted letter, accompanied and encloſed it to the Biſhop, who anſwered Dr. *Coleman*, and left the Society for propagation of the goſpel, *&c.* to anſwer the *Hampſhire* miniſters.

Extracts from the Biſhop of London's *letter to Dr.* Coleman, *dated* May 24, 1735.

In anſwer to their claim of an eſtabliſhment, or excluſive right to the country, his Lordſhip writes;

"I need not deſcend to particulars, becauſe you will clearly "ſee the ſentiments of the Society in their anſwer to the mi"niſters---But my opinion has always been, that the religious "ſtate of *New-England* is founded in an equal liberty to all Pro"teſtants, none of whom can claim the name of a national eſta"bliſhment, nor any kind of ſuperiority over the reſt; and that "therefore every inſtance, in which either miniſters or people "take upon them to act as if they were a national eſtabliſhment, "is a violation of the charter, the adhering to which as a rule "to all, is, in my opinion, the only ſure foundation of peace "and love among the ſeveral denominations or profeſſions, who "have an equal right to the benefit of it---I am aware, that acts "of Aſſembly have paſſed in *New-England*, which ſeem to fa"vour the notion that one denomination of Proteſtants is the "eſtabliſhed Church there---And ſome of thoſe acts may have "obtained a confirmation here, for want of a due attention to "the charter, and to the conſequences of them, with regard to "the other denominations: But a doubt may be raiſed, with re"ſpect to the validity of them, ſo far as they ſhall be found "contrary to the tenor of the charter: And beſides, a *National* "*Church*, and the *Independent Way*, are things which the Bi"ſhops and Clergy here know not how to reconcile."

Thus we ſee what was the opinion of BISHOP GIBSON, one of the ableſt men, and greateſt civilians of his age, concerning the claims of Preſbyterians and Independents to Church eſtabliſhments, and an excluſive empire of their own.---An empire which indeed they can never attain while GREAT-BRITAIN continues to have any ſovereignty over this country, and our legiſlative acts remain ſubjected to the *negative* of our moſt gracious Sovereign---But ſhould the caſe ever be altered in theſe reſpects, every religious Society in *America* will have juſt cauſe to dread the aſpiring ſpirit of this intolerant party---O my children!---upon the proſpect of ſuch a change, how ſhould I tremble and lament for you!---How far theſe people might in the iſſue agree in the diviſion of power, too probable it ſeems that they would join together in their attempts for dominion over all others ‡.

As to the charges brought againſt the miſſionaries, the Biſhop referred the *New-Hampſhire* miniſters to the Society for propagation of the goſpel, *&c.* who, in their letter of May 16, 1735, obſerve;

1ſt, "That the fund of the Society is not a confined charity, "or reſtrained to any place otherwiſe than as ſpecified in the "charter, viz. *His Majeſty's plantations, colonies and territories, "beyond the ſeas, belonging to the kingdom of* England---And 2dly, "That it is the plain deſign to impower the Society *to ſupport "learned and orthodox miniſters, to inſtruct his Majeſty's ſubjects in "the principles of true religion, where there is not a ſufficient proviſion for to live among them.*

"And tho' it may be alledged that the Preſbyterians and Inde"pendents were in many places provided with miniſters accord"ing to their own perſuaſion; yet there were conſiderable num"bers of people in ſeveral places, who could not join with the "Diſſenters there in their form of worſhip, but were deſirous of "joining in communion with the *Church of England*, and *were "wholly unprovided of miniſters*; and in ſuch places only the So"ciety have ſupported miſſionaries, upon the earneſt deſire of "the people, and their promiſing to contribute to the utmoſt of "their abilities towards their ſupport.

"And whereas it is objected that miſſionaries are ſent where "there are diſſenting teachers; the Society remarked further, "in anſwer thereunto, that it is notorious that here in *Great-"Britain*, ſeveral diſſenting teachers are ſent to many market "towns, and other places, where there is a legal incumbent; "which teachers are alſo partly ſupported by a fund raiſed here "in *London*.

"And whereas it is repreſented that the deſign of the donors "is not anſwered in ſupporting miſſionaries in ſeveral places of "*New-England*, the Society here remarked, that they print "yearly an account of the place where miſſionaries are ſent, and "their reaſons for ſending them, and that ſuch accounts are di"ſtributed to all the benefactors, who therefore cannot be un"acquainted with this matter of fact; and conſequently, the "Society have good reaſon to think that the ſaid donors are ſo "far from diſapproving this method of the Society, that they "would not contribute, if the Society did not ſend miſſionaries "to ſuch places.

"With reſpect to that part of the letter, ſigned *William Wil"liams*, Moderator, wherein it is expreſſed by him, in the name "of the aſſociated miniſters (ſo called) that it hath been often "openly declared to the world, that their fathers left their na"tive land, and at vaſt expence purchaſed and ſubdued a wil"derneſs, that they might, in a place of their own, ſerve God, "according to their conſciences, in peace; it appears to the So"ciety, that in the charter granted by the late *King William*, to "the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* in *New-England*, it is eſta"bliſhed or ordained, that *for ever hereafter there ſhall be liberty of "conſcience allowed in the worſhip of God, to all Chriſtians (except "Papiſts) inhabiting, or which ſhall inhabit or be reſident within the "ſaid province or territory*; and therefore the Society concluded, "that the members of the *Church of England* are at leaſt equally "entitled to the privileges and immunities with his Majeſty's "proteſtant ſubjects of any other denomination---And upon "looking into the laws of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, the Society could "not but obſerve there are many laws which tend to eſtabliſh a "particular ſect; and one at leaſt extending ſo far as to oblige "perſons of every perſuaſion, even thoſe of the Church of *Eng"land*, to pay towards the maintainance of the miniſters of "that particular ſect, in direct contradiction to their charter, "which reſtrains them from the power of making any laws re"pugnant to the laws of *Great-Britain*."

Signed, DAVID HUMPHREYS, *Secretary*.

The next attack made upon the Church, which I ſhall take notice of, was in the *Independent Reflectors* and *Watch Towers* of *New-York*; and in a hiſtory of that province by a gentleman, who calls himſelf *William Smith*, A. M.---Theſe, with the proper remarks, ſhall be the ſubject of a ſucceeding paper.

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* *See verſes and remarks on Dr.* Mayhew's *obſervations, &c.*---By a *gentleman of* Rhode-Iſland.

† *The ſociety for propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts.*

‡ *After thoſe two parties,* Preſbyterians *and* Independents, *had united to overturn Church and State in the Mother Country; and, by ſuch a union, had effected their purpoſes; each party claimed dominion or ſuperiority over the other----For this they fought and ſtruggled for about* 20 *years, and, at laſt, rather than* either *ſhould* rule, both *joined in the reſtoration of King* Charles *II. to the kingdom of his anceſtors, by this time reduced to anarchy and ruin.---And,* "as it was in the days of old, ſo would it be in the days that are now."

NUMBER II.

EXTRACTS *from the Minutes of the* AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *continued.*

At a Meeting, June 21, 1768, Dr. SMITH laid before the Society a Projection of the Tranſit of Venus, which will be on the 3d of June, 1769, communicated to him by Mr. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, of Norrington, and calculated from Halley's Tables.

At the ſame Meeting, Mr. EWING, one of the Secretaries, communicated the following Paper, addreſſed to the Society; in Purſuance of a Propoſal made by him at a preceding Meeting, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you have taken under Conſideration, the Propoſal which ſome Time ago I had the Honour of making to you, of obſerving the enſuing Tranſit of Venus over the Diſk of the Sun, which will be on the 3d of June, 1769; permit me to lay before you a Projection of the Tranſit, as ſeen from Philadelphia, together with the Elements of the Projection, as deduced from as accurate a Calculation as I could make from Dr. Halley's Tables. I find, from the Obſervations made on the laſt Tranſit in June, 1761, that the mean Motion of Venus, for the Year 1769, ſhould be 31″ more than theſe Tables make it, and that the Place of the Nodes of Venus, as ſtated in theſe Tables, needs the following Correction. At the Time of the ecliptical Conjunction of the Sun and Venus, in June 1761, their Place was 2s 15° 36′ 33″, and her geocentric Latitude was 9′ 44″.9 South. Then ſay, as 72626.3 the Diſtance of Venus from the Sun : 28894.9 the Diſt. of Venus from the Earth : : 584″.9 her geocentric Latitude : 3′ 52″.71 her heliocentric Latitude at that Time. Then ſay, as the Tangent of the Inclination of her Orbit with the Ecliptic, is to Rad. ſo is the Tangent of her heliocentric Latitude to the Sine of her Diſt. from the Node. As T, 3° 23′ 20″ : Rad. : : T, 3′ 52″.71 : S, 1° 5′ 14″, which deduct from her Place June 6, 1761, at the Time of the Tranſit, viz. 5h. 57′ 20″ at Greenwich; and the Remainder, viz. 2s 14° 31′ 19″ is the Place of her aſcending Node at that Time. The Motion of her Nodes, as ſtated by Dr. Halley, is 31″ per Annum; therefore, for 8 Years, add 4′ 8″ to the above mentioned Place of her Node, and the Sum, viz. 2s 14° 35′ 27″ is the Place of the Node in the Year 1769, June 3d. With theſe corrected Elements, and the others, as in the Tables, the following Elements are found.

The apparent Time of the ecliptical Conjunction of the Sun and Venus, as ſeen from the Center of the Earth, is 1760, June 3d, 5h. 16′ 50″, as reckoned at Philadelphia 5h. 0′ 32″ Weſt from Greenwich. The Place of the Sun and Venus, at the Time of the Tranſit, is 2s 13° 27′ 0″. The Place of her deſcending Node is 8s 14° 35′ 27″ at that Time. The geocentric Latitude of Venus at that Time is 10′ 4″.6. The Sun's Semidiameter is 15′ 51″. The Semidiameter of Venus 0′ 29″; their Sum 16′ 20″; their Difference is 15′ 22″. Venus's horary Motion from the Sun 3′ 57″.43. The Angle made by the Axis of the Earth and Ecliptic, as ſeen from the Sun, 7° 3′ 16″. The Angle made by the Axis of Venus's viſible Path and the Axis of the Ecliptic, is 8° 34′ 17″; the angular Point or Node being 1° 6′ 45″ Weſt of the Sun. The Angle made by the Earth's Axis and the Axis of Venus's viſible Path is equal to the Sum of theſe 15° 37′ 35″. The horizontal Parallax of the Sun on the Day of the Tranſit is 8″.5204, when his Diſtance from the Earth is 101521.2, his Parallax at his mean Diſtance 100000, being ſuppoſed to be 8.65, as found at the laſt Tranſit 1761. The horizontal Parallax of Venus on the Day of the Tranſit 29″.9348, when her Diſtance from the Sun 72626.3, her mean Diſtance being according to her periodic Time 72333. The Difference of theſe, viz. 21″.4144, is the horizontal Parallax of Venus from the Sun on the ſaid Day. The Tranſit begins, as ſeen from the Earth's Center, at 2h. 23′ 24″ 45‴, and ends at 8h. 56′ 22″ 13‴. The total Ingreſs at 2h. 42′ 27″ 27‴; the Beginning of Egreſs at 8h. 37′ 19″ 31‴; ſo that the whole Duration between the internal Contacts will be 5h. 54′ 22″ 3‴. But theſe Times will be conſiderably altered by the Parallaxes of Venus in Longitude and Latitude, as obſerved from different Parts of the Earth. Her Parallax in Longitude Weſt, as ſeen from Philadelphia, at the Beginning of the external Contact, is 9‴.58397 of a Degree, anſwering to 2′ 25″ 21‴ to be ſubtracted from the Time of the ſaid Contact, as ſeen from the Center of the Earth. Her Parallax in Latitude South at the ſame time is 7‴.3239 of a Degree, lengthening the Tranſit Line 5‴.6387, and therefore anſwering to 1′ 25″ 46‴ of Time, to be alſo ſubtracted. Hence the whole Effect of theſe Parallaxes being 3′ 51″ 7‴, the Time of the external Contact, as ſeen from Philadelphia, is at 2h. 19′ 33″ 38‴ P. M. Her Parallax in Longitude at the total Ingreſs is 13‴.2 of a Degree Weſt, anſwering to 3′ 20″.4 of Time to be ſubtracted. Her Parallax in Latitude South at the ſame Time at Philadelphia, is 4‴.4, anſwering to 1′ 6″ 8‴ of Time to be ſubtracted: So that the Time of total Ingreſs at Philadelphia is 2h. 38′ 1″; the total Effect of theſe Parallaxes to accelerate the internal Contact being 4′ 26″ 26‴.

Theſe Times depend upon the Longitude of Philadelphia Weſt of Greenwich, which in this Calculation is ſuppoſed to be 5h. 0′ 32″, which is as near as I have yet been able to aſcertain it, by comparing a Number of Obſervations made on the Eclipſes of the firſt Satellite of Jupiter, with Mr. Emmerſon's Tables. But theſe cannot be depended upon for the Longitude, within a Minute or two of Time, which will by no Means anſwer the Deſign of aſcertaining the Diſtances of the Sun and Planets by

[*For the Remainder, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

To Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

As ſeveral pieces have lately been publiſhed againſt the author of "An Addreſs to the Committee of Correſpondence in Barbados," *your reprinting the following extracts from a pamphlet, publiſhed in that iſland by a native of it, in the year* 1766, *and called,* "Candid Obſervations," *&c. will oblige*

Your Friend, A. B.

WHEN that miniſterial hydra, the Stamp-act, was let looſe upon the colonies, each acted according to the importance whereby they rated themſelves. Oppoſition was either given, or not given, as the lower claſs of inhabitants appeared to view themſelves in point of internal ſtrength, and the hold they deemed themſelves to have over the mother country from long and rooted connections. The unthinking part of the ſociety is ever apt to place too great a dependance upon themſelves: It has happened in this manner ever ſince governments have been founded. In North-America this claſs of people puſhed things to very dangerous extremities. Their proceedings bordered on the worſt of crimes. The vulgar are not to decide the fate of laws, nor is authority in its legal garb to be ever inſulted with impunity. Even a good intention, when put in force by a multitude, without the ſanction of law, will bring ruin on the heads of the abettors. Of this the caſe of the London apprentices may be brought as an illuſtration. Nothing, however, that owes its exiſtence to the vulgar, and is not encouraged by the magiſtrate, ought to be thrown out a charge upon any government, place, or juriſdiction, for if the tranſactions of a rabble were to be a reflection upon, and convey reproach to, the ſeat of government, then the riſings of weavers or coal-miners might throw an almoſt annual ſtain upon the parliament and legiſlature of Great-Britain. The legiſlatures of the northern provinces, in no inſtance, countenanced the violences of the mob. The better ſort of inhabitants, ſuch who had power in their hands, or were inveſted with office, took no ſteps for relief, but ſuch as were conſtitutional. They ſent home petitions and remonſtrances; and ſome of them, when it became impoſſible to comply with the Stamp-act, rather than periſh from a ſtagnation of buſineſs, revived, as far as lay in their power, the uſual forms and courſe of proceedings. Thus were the provinces in North-America circumſtanced.

The iſland of Barbados had no part to chooſe. The meaneſt inhabitant knew that it was not with him, nor with any, to make an election. But all lawful ways of obtaining relief under their ſufferings, were as much open to their rulers, as to thoſe upon the continent. Every body expected to find the two houſes, conſiſting of natives, ſetting forward addreſſes, and repreſentations of the ſame nature with thoſe that iſſued from North-America. Our aſſembly, by their minutes it appears, did propoſe ſuch a meaſure to the council, who were of opinion, that a committee of correſpondence, compoſed of members from each of their own branches of legiſlature, might undertake, and carry the taſk into execution. This was done at laſt; and the manner of doing it raiſed ſome uneaſy reflections in the minds of our brethren of North-America; one of whom, in a letter addreſſed to the committee, undertook to convey to them the common ſenſe and opinion entertained of their proceedings. This gentleman has been anſwered. And as the reply was wanting in that due portion of candour every author who is a lover of truth ought upon all occaſions to ſhew, the preſent is an attempt to ſupply his deficiences in that article. The fame of ſuperior talents and erudition the preſent writer readily yields to the anſwerer, but his ingenuouſneſs will in a great meaſure ſupply the place of abilities, and for the ſake of his country he wiſhes to give proofs, that there are men in it who are ready, at all times, to hear the voice of truth, and obliged to any ſtranger, who will take the pains to introduce them to her acquaintance.

The writer of the eſſay, in his defence of the committee, was pleaſed to ſay that the epithet "REBELLIOUS," which was charged by the North-American to have been part of the committee's letter to their agent, was an interpolation of the writer's; and this, he ſaid, evidently appeared, becauſe the copies publiſhed by authority, and taken from the committee's minutes, were without it. This matter ought to be explained. When the letter was prepared, and to be ſigned by the members of the committee, it was * verbatim the letter the North-American printed at the head of his addreſs. But *between ſigning* and *diſpatching* the pacquet to the agent, by ſome means or other, copies were taken and diſperſed. The people of Barbados in general were diſpleaſed that any thing ſhould be uſed which might occaſion a miſunderſtanding between the inhabitants of both places; and I have been credibly informed, that the matter was taken notice of in the houſe of aſſembly, and GAVE RISE TO A DEBATE, which made it neceſſary that the letter ſhould go home to the agent without the word or epithet "Rebellious." But before it could be expunged, or this matter publicly known, theſe ſurreptitious copies multiplied, and many, by the firſt veſſels, were tranſmitted to North-America. One of theſe, without doubt, fell into the hands of the gentleman who wrote the addreſs. He found the offenſive term in it, and therefore, at every impartial tribunal, ſtands acquitted of forgery, fiction, or interpolation. The eſſay writer could not have been unacquainted with theſe circumſtances; the ſevere charge brought by him I offer therefore, as the firſt and glaring proof of want of candour towards his brother author.

The writer of the addreſs charges the committee with inconſiſtency, ſince, after loud complaints of the juſtice and hardſhips of the Stamp-act, they add, "but they cannot poſitively ſay, "whether the right of taxing themſelves excluſively belongs to "them." I ſaid, a little while ago, it was eaſy, in every point, to defend the expreſſions of our committee to their agent. In this particular I am almoſt led to recant. This doubt of theirs was, to ſay the leaſt of it, unſeaſonable in a compoſition wrote with the intention theirs was. The warmeſt friend and advocate of theſe Gentlemen, muſt wiſh that this ſentence had undergone the fate of the epithet rebellious. The language preceding it is ſo lively and ſpirited, that it is ſcarce poſſible to ſuppoſe the whole paragraph was penned at one time, or by one hand. What could be more animated than theſe expreſſions---- "that the act was oppreſſive in all its parts----that by it they "were loaded with a charge unproportioned to their circumſtan- "ces----that they were deprived of a *privilege* which rendered "the oppreſſion beyond meaſure grievous----that they ſaw trade, "*juſtice*, and, in ſhort, the moſt valuable of their *civil rights* "and *liberties* ſinking?" What admiration or thanks could be too great to beſtow on gentlemen, who, in a ſtile ſo expreſſive, delineated the miſeries of their country! Had the pen ſtopped here, all had been well. *Privilege*, *juſtice*, *right*, and *liberty*, are the univerſal favourites of mankind. The committee, in ſtanding by and ſupporting them, became highly reſpectable. But afterwards to find the ſame gentlemen, in the ſame period, doubting, pauſing, and heſitating; not knowing what is *privilege*, what is *juſtice*, a *right* or *liberty*, was enough to raiſe the wonder of a *North-American*. The only ſuppoſition the caſe admits in favour of the conduct, ſeems to be---that the committee thought they acted a *very politic* part----that in addreſſing ſtateſmen they would inculcate in their agent the ſhew of the profoundeſt reſpect----ſince, however unjuſt their adminiſtration was, the meaſures of it ſhould not be unreſervedly cenſured. At the ſame time that redreſs of grievances was aſked for, with *wonderful deference* to add----that it was *ſubmitted to the miniſters themſelves* whether the things complained of were in fact grievances or no. Such *refinement of civility* may be ſerviceable to individuals, and ſhew the manners of a courtier; but a body of people *render their complaints ridiculous by it*. The excluſive right was what the lawyers call the very git of the colony argument: It ought moſt poſitively to have been aſſerted. If the doctrine of excluſive right was to be given up, on our parts, the tax in queſtion was a tax common to all Engliſh ſubjects, and therefore, in itſelf, no ſuch hardſhip. The precedent ſet by the committee, in relation to the meaſure, had a dangerous tendency: Suppoſing the other colonies had addreſſed the crown and parliament in the ſame doubtful heſitating ſtrain----that they could not tell whether they had been injured or no----or, in a word, that *they would not undertake to ſay that they knew any thing about the matter*----would this oppoſition to the act have brought about the repeal? Moſt certainly not: Nay, at the very juncture, when the *committee* diſpatched their letter, it was generally imagined we ſhould be relieved; but the proſpect of that relief dawned upon us *by means of a very different kind of conduct to their own*. A conduct not different after a faulty manner however, but ſuch a kind of firm, conſiſtent behaviour, as made it apparent to the world in what ſenſe our brethren on the northern continent conſidered the violation of natural and legal rights, let the authors of the violation be whom they would. The writer of the eſſay charges the committee with exaggeration, when they deſcribe the probable conſequences of the Stamp-act. No body I believe will, or indeed can, ſecond his opinion; for the general court of aſſembly at Boſton well obſerved, "The act might be made uſe of as a precedent for their fellow "ſubjects in Britain, for the future to demand of them what "part of their eſtates they ſhould think proper, and the whole, "if it pleaſed them." Such a precedent authoriſed the committee to draw a picture of themſelves, and fellow-ſubjects of the colonies, in the diſtreſsful attitudes they did. But after thus colouring, the whole piece, as well as the main figures, ſhould have had a conformity. The giving up the excluſive right, was, as it were, ſponging over the fineſt ſtrokes of their pencil.

* *It was printed verbatim, as it is at the head of the addreſs, in the Philadelphia and New-York papers, the beginning of May,* 1766, *ſome time before the publication of the addreſs.*

Friends HALL and SELLERS.

AS every Inſtance of Chriſtian Moderation gives me particular Pleaſure, I am pleaſed with the Opportunity of communicating to the Public, through the Pennſylvania Gazette, *a Letter from a Clergyman of the Church of* England, *to one of the People called Quakers.---As the Severity exerciſed by the different Denominations of the Clergy in Power during the laſt Century, has been gradually wearing off, it affords a pleaſing Proſpect, that univerſal Charity and Benevolence will more extenſively prevail, and the Rights of Conſcience, in ſome future Time, be firmly eſtabliſhed on Chriſtian Principles.---*

The Letter explains itſelf, and I ſhall not anticipate the Reader, but heartily wiſh ſo good an Example may have its proper Weight with his Brethren, for many of whom I entertain a good opinion, though not one of their Communion.

Philadelphia, 9th Mo. 12th, 1768. F. T.

To J. B.

DEAR SIR,

THE Year before laſt I ordered the Collector to excuſe you, and all the reſt of the People called Quakers, from paying ſuch Part of the Levy or Tax, as belonged to the Miniſter's Salary, and allowed him for the whole at our Settlement accordingly.---The laſt Year *B. C.* told me, he had (through forgetfulneſs I ſuppoſe) collected from you, and one more, which however, at my Inſtance, he promiſed immediately to return.---

But, to prevent any more Miſtakes of the Kind, I hereby give you an Order on Captain M------ our preſent Sheriff and Collector, which ſhall ſtand good againſt all future Collectors during my Life; to excuſe and acquit your Society from paying any Tax or Levy on my Account; thinking it a Hardſhip, and an unreaſonable Impoſition, upon an inoffenſive and orderly Body of People, to pay for a Thing they never received any Benefit from, and be perſecuted merely as it were for Conſcience Sake. -----I am ſorry I ſhould not have taken this into Conſideration ſooner, but hope it is not too late to think juſtly, and ſhould humbly preſume, that every reaſonable Miniſter, at leaſt, if put in Mind of your tender Caſe, might be induced to do likewiſe.---

You will pleaſe to acquaint all your Brethren with the above Reſolution, at a proper Meeting, that they may be prepared againſt the Collector's next Demand---And believe me to be, with all Sincerity, their, and your, very reſpectful humble Servant,

County of C. C. Virginia, April 27, 1767. *W. D.*

GRENADA, Auguſt 13.

Laſt Tueſday evening, about 8 *o'clock, it began to blow very violently from the N. W. and continued with unabating fury, accompanied with heavy rain and lightning, till near* 11. *As the wind ſhifted to every point of the compaſs during the ſtorm, there is too much reaſon to fear that it was only the tail of a hurricane, and that ſome of the neighbouring iſlands muſt have ſuffered greatly from its effects. It is not yet poſſible to aſcertain the damage occaſioned by it in this iſland; but by all accounts, it muſt be pretty conſiderable, as a number of Negroe hutts have been blown down, and a great quantity of proviſions, particularly plantains and caſſada, deſtroyed. This town has eſcaped without the leaſt hurt; but the ſhipping in the bay have not been ſo lucky. The damage they have ſuſtained is great, as will appear from the following account.*

The brig Lelah and Suſannah, Captain Phineas Stanton, aſhore and bilged. The ſloop Induſtry, Wilkinſon, from Barbados, aſhore and loſt. The ſloop -------, *Simſon, from St. Euſtatia, ſunk. The ſloop Prince of Orange, Cooper, belonging to this place, aſhore, but got off, much damaged. The ſnow Molly, Woodburn, belonging to Lancaſter, laſt from Africa, with* 140 *ſlaves, aſhore in Grand Ance, but it is thought will be got off: The ſlaves were ſaved. The ſhip* ---------, *Captain Troupe, belonging to London, laſt from Antigua, drove on ſhore, but was got off laſt Thurſday with little damage. A ſhallop, belonging to Captain Smith, of the ſhip General Woodly, aſhore near Halifax barbour, got off with the loſs of her maſt. The ſloop Sally, Jeremiah Brown, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, aſhore at St. Patrick's; but it is thought will be got off. The ſchooner* ------, *belonging to this place, aſhore at St. Patrick's, and bilged, with* 8 *hogſheads of ſugar on board. The brig Cæſar, Auguſtine Searle, and ſloop Chambord, Thomas Fairwell, drove out of Levera, and ſince arrived here.*

Beſides the above, we hear that ſome other veſſels have been ſtranded on different parts of the iſland, but have not yet been able to learn the particulars.

The loſs ſuffered on this occaſion by the ſhipping in the bay, it is ſaid, might have been leſs conſiderable, had they had the precaution to put their veſſels in a better ſtate of ſafety, as early in the afternoon the weather was ſqually, and portended a ſtorm; but this may partly be attributed to their not ſuſpecting the gale would be ſo violent, and partly to their not being ſo much on their guard as veſſels commonly are, at this ſeaſon, in the iſlands where thoſe diſaſters are frequent; this ſtorm being the moſt ſevere that has happened here within the memory of the oldeſt inhabitants.

The Captains of his Majeſty's ſhips did every thing in their power to aſſiſt and relieve thoſe in diſtreſs; and it is, in a great meaſure, owing to their ſpirited efforts, that ſo many veſſels have been got off. Their conduct, in ſhort, on this melancholy occaſion, reflects equal honour on their humanity as on their abilities.

On the 6th inſtant, about 9 *o'clock at night, the brig Nancy, Captain George Hamilton, bound from Briſtol to this port, ran aſhore on the iſland of Little St. Vincent, which the Captain miſtook for Carriouacou, and afterwards, by ſome unknown accident, the veſſel took fire, and was totally conſumed: A ſmall part of the cargo is ſaved.*

BOSTON, Septemper 5.

We hear by the Packet, that the greateſt Enemy to America is likely ſoon to be recalled.

By Letters from Rhode-Iſland we learn, that John Robinſon, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners, after his late Elopement, travelled very privately in Bye-ways till he got to Newport, where on Wedneſday laſt he made his public Entry, as much to the Surprize of moſt of the Inhabitants, as if he had dropped from the Clouds. It was even imagined by ſome of the credulous and timid, that he had been killed at Boſton, and that the pale and trembling Figure preſenting itſelf to view, was indeed but the Ghoſt of their old Friend Jack Robinſon. However, the next Morning was found poſted up at the Swing-Bridge, on the Long-Wharff, an Advertiſement to the following Purport, viz. "*This is to deſire all the true Sons of Liberty, and* "*none elſe, to appear under Liberty Tree in Newport, at* 8 *o'Clock* "*this Evening, to conſult what Meaſures are neceſſary to be taken* "*with the----infamous John Robinſon, who had the Impudence to* "*make his public Appearance in our Streets Yeſterday, having before* "*he made his Elopement boaſted among his Brother Commiſſioners,* "*that he could be well ſupported in the Execution of his Office at* "*Rhode-Iſland, and be fully protected from the leaſt Inſult.*" *At the Time and Place appointed, ſome Hundreds, not to ſay Thouſands, aſſembled, and went in Queſt of Maſter Commiſſioner, to the Tavern where it was ſaid he lodged the Night before. But after a very diligent Search (not by Virtue of any Writ of Aſſiſtance, but by Candle Light) of the Houſe, Out-houſes, Bales, Barrels, Meal Tubs, Trunks, Boxes, Packs and Packages, packed and unpacked, and in ſhort of every Hole and Corner ſufficient to conceal a Ram Cat, or a Commiſſioner, they could find neither. On this they returned peaceably to their reſpective Habitations, without the leaſt Injury to the Perſon or Property of any Man. What is become of Maſter Jacky, we cannot, ſays our Correſpondent, yet learn. Some think he is gone to Virginia, to enquire if they will now give* 10,000 *l. Sterling for the Beatitudes attendant more immediately on the Colony where the American Board is fixed, as it was given out laſt Fall that their Agent had offered it. Others think he is on his Return to Maſſachuſetts,*

Where once more pent in William's Caſtle,
Be he ſhut up as if in Baſtile!

Laſt Night lodged at Dorcheſter, John Robinſon, Eſq; and this Morning proceeded to the Caſtle.

NEW-YORK, September 8.

A Copy of the RESOLVES *ſubſcribed by the Merchants in New-York, dated the 27th of Auguſt,* 1768.

I. THAT we will not ſend for from Great-Britain, either upon our own Account, or on Commiſſion, this Fall, any other Goods than what we have already ordered.

II. THAT we will not import any kind of Merchandize from Great-Britain, either on our own Account, or on Commiſſion, or any otherwiſe, nor purchaſe from any Factor or others, any kind of Goods imported from Great-Britain directly, or by Way of any of the other Colonies, or by Way of the Weſt-Indies, that ſhall be ſhipped from Great-Britain after the Firſt Day of November, until the *foremention*ed Acts of Parliament impoſing Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. be repealed; except only the Articles of Coals, Salt, Sail-Cloth, Wool-Cards, and Card-Wire, Grindſtones, Chalk, Lead, Tin, Sheet Copper, and German Steel.

III. WE further agree, not to import any kind of Merchandize from Hamburgh and Holland, directly from thence, nor by any other Way whatever, more than what we have already ordered (except Tiles and Bricks.)

IV. WE alſo promiſe to countermand all Orders given from Great-Britain, on or ſince the 16th Inſtant, by the firſt Conveyance, ordering thoſe Goods not to be ſent, unleſs the forementioned Duties are taken off.

V. AND we further agree, that if any Perſon or Perſons, Subſcribers hereto, ſhall take any Advantage, by importing any kind of Goods that are herein reſtricted, directly or indirectly, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of this Agreement; ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall by us be deemed Enemies to their Country.

VI. LASTLY, we agree, that if any Goods ſhall be conſigned or ſent over to us, contrary to our Agreement in this Subſcription; ſuch Goods ſo imported, ſhall be lodged in ſome public Warehouſe, there to be kept under Confinement, until the forementioned Acts are repealed.

Subſcribed by nearly all the Merchants and Traders in Town.

The following RESOLVES *are agreed to by the* TRADESMEN *of this City, September* 5, 1768.

REFLECTING on the ſalutary Meaſures entered into by the People of Boſton, and this City, to reſtrict the Importation of Goods from Great-Britain, until the Acts of Parliament laying Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. were repealed; and being animated with a Spirit of Liberty, and thinking it our Duty to exert ourſelves by all lawful Means to maintain and obtain our juſt Rights and Privileges, which we claim under our moſt excellent Conſtitution, as Engliſhmen, not to be taxed but by our own Conſent, or that of our Repreſentatives; and in order to ſupport and ſtrengthen our Neighbours, the Merchants of this City, we the Subſcribers, uniting in the common Cauſe, do agree to and with each other as follows;

Firſt, That we will not ourſelves purchaſe, or take any Goods or Merchandize imported from Europe, by any Merchant directly or indirectly, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of an Agreement of the Merchants of this City, on the 27th of Auguſt laſt.

Secondly, That we will not ourſelves, or by any other Means, buy any Kind of Goods from any Merchant, Storekeeper, or Retailer (if any ſuch there be) who ſhall refuſe to join with their Brethren in ſigning the ſaid Agreement; but that we will uſe every lawful Means in our Power to prevent our Acquaintance from dealing with them.

Thirdly, That if any Merchant, in or from Europe, ſhould import any Goods, in order to ſell them in this Province, contrary to the above Agreement, that we ourſelves will, by no Means, deal with ſuch Importers; and as far as we can, by all lawful Means, endeavour to diſcourage the Sale of ſuch Goods.

Fourthly, That we will endeavour to fall upon ſome Expedient to make known ſuch Importers or Retailers, as ſhall refuſe to unite in maintaining and obtaining the Liberties of their Country.

Fifthly, That we his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of the City of New-York, being filled with Love and Gratitude to our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign, and the higheſt Veneration for the Britiſh Conſtitution, which we unite to plead as our Birthright; and are always willing to unite, to ſupport and maintain, give it as our Opinion, and are determined to deem that Perſon who ſhall refuſe to unite in the Common Cauſe, as acting the Part of an Enemy to the true Intereſt of Great-Britain, and her Colonies, and conſequently not deſerving the Patronage of Merchants or Mechanicks."

Sept. 12. An Arret and Ordinance of the French King, was regiſtered at Martinico the 9th of July laſt, for eſtabliſhing the Port of Carenage on the Iſland of St. Lucia, a Free Port, to admit of all Foreign Veſſels, laden with Wood of every Kind, dying Wood, live Stock and Cattle of all Kinds, green or tanned Hides, Skins or Furs, Pitch and Tar; alſo Rice, Indian Corn, Beans, Peas, Coffee, Cotton and Cocoa, and there to unload and trade with the aforeſaid Commodities and Merchandize, paying the Duties ordained by the 2d Article of the Arret of July 29, 1767.

QUEBEC, Auguſt 18.

Extract of a letter from Michillimackinac, to a gentleman in this city, dated June 30.

"Trade is very dull here, though we have many traders. All "thoſe who wintered between this and the River Miſſiſippi, complain of the French and Spaniards, of New-Orleans, having underſold them conſiderably in every article; in conſequence whereof the Indians bordering on that river, uſed our traders very ill, plundered many, killed ſeveral Engliſhmen, and one Canadian, for which violence we have two hoſtages of the Suak nation, who are to remain here till the reſt of their tribe bring in the offenders."

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THERE are, I believe, few men who indulge a ſcribling vein, but have reaſon, at ſome time or other, to repent it; I frankly own this is at preſent my caſe. In a ſpirit of greater volatility than judgment, I at firſt wrote the piece ſigned Ironicus Bombaſticus, which I was convinced of, on reading the Farmer's ſecond letter, and candidly acknowledged it to the public: here I thought myſelf clear, and imagined the matter would have

fected; but on ſeeing the piece ſigned Satiricus Sarcaſticus, which reflected on a gentleman of character in New-Jerſey, common juſtice demanded my appearance to wipe off the aſperſions caſt on him by that writer, and I declared him totally ignorant of the *piece*; which defence I immediately conveyed to the printer of the Chronicle, and at the ſame time wrote the two ſhort notes A. B. C. addreſſed to the printers of the Gazette and Journal, which *notes*, though intended to be ſent that evening, were neglected, and not delivered till a conſiderable time after; their appearing in public was entirely without my knowledge, as I rather expected a re-publication of the *defence requeſted* from the Chronicle; yet, when I found myſelf the innocent cauſe of injurious charges againſt the printers of the Journal and Gazette, the ſame ſentiments which before urged me to appear in defence of the Jerſey gentleman, prompted me to make a confeſſion of my real name to the printers, as I could conceive no other effectual method of exculpating them from the charge of "*forgery*." The part I have acted in this whole affair has been dictated by *candor*, and I muſt own, I did not expect ſuch *ungenteel treatment* from a perſon ASSUMING the character of Plain Truth.

I am called on to give up my name to the "public," who are ſaid to be "the party abuſed;" but I am confident they will think I have acted with much greater propriety, in offering it to the *perſon only* who made the charge, *he and his friend*, and *not* the "*public*," being the proper and *only* parties concerned in the affair, and I ſubmit to *them* to determine (ſince they are introduced) whether or no I ought to have purſued a different plan.

The propoſal of my appearing before the printer of the Chronicle, to be admitted or not, at his diſcretion, to the preſence of Plain Truth, is very extraordinary: And I cannot conceive the writer in the leaſt expects it---however, as I am unluckily ſo far engaged, though it diſtreſſes me extremely to trouble the world with my name in a diſpute of this nature; yet, if Plain Truth will admit of no proof but my appearing in public---conſiſtent with the principles I at firſt adopted, I muſt (though reluctantly) conſent; but with this proviſo, that he *openly and ingenuouſly* bears me company; for a man that would ſtep forth at an anonimous *call*, would certainly moſt juſtly merit contempt and deriſion; yet I ſhall ever be ready, with the utmoſt alacrity, to accompany *undiſguiſed* Plain Truth---though I can ſcarcely conceive *that* writer will think it prudent in us to riſque the *public* laſh for having ſo long intruded on their time and patience. But ſhould I be drawn to this extremity, as I do not purpoſe to impoſe on the world any further on this ſubject in a diſguiſed character, I beſpeak their candid reception, and flatter myſelf, they will not cenſure too ſeverely, a conduct that has had no other motive than a mere love of Juſtice. IRONICUS BOMBASTICUS.

P. S. The Printer of the Chronicle is requeſted to give this a place."

Extract of a Letter from a Member of Parliament in England, to his Friend in this City, dated May 31, 1768.

"The Prints you ſent afforded me great entertainment. The Farmer's Letters I think as well wrote as any political Paper I ever read; when I ſay well wrote, I mean, that his Doctrines are expreſſed in a very perſuaſive and manly Stile; but whether they are altogether Orthodox, is beyond my Capacity to pronounce. It is my firm Opinion, that notwithſtanding his Arguments, or the Memorials which have been lately ſent over (which, by the bye, are ſubmiſſive and ſenſible to a Degree) the B----ſh P--------t will never give up the Right of taxing her own Colonies, and I think the Americans will never ſubmit to ſuch an Authority, whilſt they have ſuch a Writer, as the Author of the aforeſaid Letters, to ſtir them up againſt it."

Extract of a Letter from London, June 11, 1768.

"The Miniſtry, in general, remain preciſely as they were, nor are any Changes expected to take Place, till towards the Meeting of Parliament in the Winter. What Turn Things may then take, it is impoſſible, at this Diſtance, to foretel. Lord Chatham is in pretty good Health at his Seat at Hayes, but ſees no Body, and attempts not to meddle with any Buſineſs. Lord Bute remains alſo in the ſame State he has been in for ſome Time, his Health being but ſo ſo; not the better, probably, for his having become the Subject of general Diſlike; upon what real Ground Time only can diſcover."

A Gentleman in London writes his Friend here, that he, and ſome others, had agreed with Dr. Robertſon for his *Hiſtory of Charles the Fifth*, to be printed in three Volumes Quarto, for which they were to pay him Four Thouſand Pounds; the greateſt Price that was ever paid for any Book, of almoſt any Size, ſince the Invention of Printing.

Captain Dougherty, from Guernſey, on the 17th of laſt Month, in Lat. 39, Long. 54, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Haſeldon, from Tortola for Liverpool, out 35 Days; the ſame day he alſo ſpoke a Ship, Captain Bruſh, from Glaſgow, for Wicomico, in Maryland, out 28 Days; on the 21ſt, in Lat. 40: 39, Long. 57: 33, ſpoke a Snow, Captain Welſhman, from Liſbon for Boſton, out 42 Days; and on the 1ſt Inſtant, in Lat. 37: 38, Long. 69: 10, he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Dewell, from St. Thomas's for Newberry, out 12 Days, all well.

Since our laſt Captain Newbold arrived here in 24 Days from Tortola, who informs, that a Day or two before he ſailed, a Sloop from Boſton arrived there, after a long Paſſage, but he did not learn the Captain's Name.----On the 31ſt ult. in Lat. 33, Long. 66, he ſpoke a Schooner from Virginia, that had been 22 Days out, had loſt her Mainmaſt in a hard Gale of Wind, the Day after ſhe left the Capes, and was then ſtanding for Bermuda to refit; the Maſter's Name unknown.

Captain Creighton, from Rotterdam, on the 3d of July ſpoke a Ship from Virginia, Thomas Somerville Maſter, in Soundings in the Engliſh Channel; on the 5th of Auguſt, in Lat. 39, Long. 42: 30, with Captain Allen, in a fiſhing Sloop, from Boſton, out near twelve Months; and on the 15th ult. in Lat. 37: 15, Long. 51: 25, ſpoke a Brig, Captain Stowe, belonging to Virginia, from Liſbon for this Port, 5 Weeks out.

Captain Phipps, from St. Chriſtophers, on the 26th of Auguſt, in Lat, 35: 40, Long. 71: 52, ſpoke a Ship from Maryland for Cadiz, 2 Days out, all well.

Captain Atkinſon, from Jamaica, on the 17th ult. off Cape Anthony, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Robinſon, from the Bay of Honduras for this Port; and on the North Side of Cuba, he ſpoke a Brig, from the Bay for Amſterdam.

Thurſday laſt the Ship Speedwell, Captain Wilſon, arrived here from the Bay of Honduras in 37 Days; he left in the Bay the Captains Marſhall, Robinſon, Roſs and Tucker, of this Port; and the Captains Lawrence, Fairchild, and Clark, of New-York.----Captain Wilſon informs, that Captain Pool, in a Snow belonging to New-York, ſailed for Holland about 10 Days before him.----On his Paſſage he took up a Boat, with 5 Spaniards, who ſaid they belonged to a Schooner, bound from the Havanna for La Vera Cruz, but was caſt away four days before, on Cape Cartouch Shoals, where the Veſſel was loſt, and they were obliged to take to their Boat, without Water, Compaſs, or any Cloaths but what they had on.----Captain Wilſon put one of them on board Captain Berrien, and another on board Captain Palmer, both of New-York, bound to Holland from the Bay, whom he parted with on the 26th of July, off the Havannah, all well; the other three he has brought in with him.

By Captain Ord, in 43 Days from Liſbon, we learn, that the Brig Dolphin, Captain Stevenſon, from this Port, arrived there the Day before he ſailed; that the Ship William, Captain Whitehall, from Montego Bay, in Jamaica, after being 11 Weeks at Sea, had put into Liſbon, in Diſtreſs, having loſt her Rudder 4 Weeks before in a Gale of Wind; and that a new Brig, belonging to Virginia, is arrived there from North-Carolina.----On the 4th Inſtant, in Lat. 34, Long. 62: 30, Captain Ord ſpoke a Brig, Captain Burns, from New York for Antigua, 9 Days out; and on the 9th, in Lat. 38: 42, Long. 72, he ſpoke the Brig Charlotte, Captain Hubbs, from this Port for Barbados, out 28 Hours, all well.

The Brig Lovely Laſs, Captain Waide, from this Port; and the Snow Stirling, Captain Green, of this Place, from Georgia, are arrived at Jamaica.

Captain Dyer, from Auguſtine, on the 7th Inſtant, off of Cape Hatteras, ſpoke a Brig, belonging to Newberry, in New-England, bound to New-York from Georgia, out 6 Days, very leaky, ſo as to keep one Pump conſtantly going; the ſame Day he alſo ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Wilſon, from Ocracock for Boſton, all well.

Captain Barnes, of this Place, is arrived at Barbados, from Newfoundland.

By Captain Hudſon, arrived at New-York, in 7 Weeks and 3 Days from Cadiz, we learn, That the Spaniards had not the leaſt Thoughts of a War; that Caſh was ſo ſcarce in Spain, there was not a Sufficiency to pay either the Navy or Army; and that they had not the leaſt Account of any Engliſh Men of War being expected in the Mediterranean.------On the 30th ult. in Lat. 36, Long. 67, Captain Hudſon ſpoke the Ship Nancy Graham, Captain Lynch, from Maryland for London, 7 Days out.

The Ship Sally, Captain Oſman, ſailed from Briſtol for this Port the 15th of July.

Captain Farmer, arrived at New-York, from Liſbon, on the 23d of July, in Lat. 35: 40, Long, 19: 30, ſpoke the Ship Catherine, Captain Tennant, from Liſbon for this Port, out 9 Days; and on the 30th ult. in Lat. 36: 30, Long. 69: 30, he ſpoke the Sloop Amelia, from this Place for St. Chriſtophers, 3 Days out.

On Tueſday laſt David Newman, of Worceſter Townſhip, was committed to the Goal of this City, on Suſpicion of being acceſſary to the Death of his Father, by beating and other ill Uſage.

*** The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, are deſired to meet at the *State-Houſe*, on Tueſday, the 20th Inſtant, at 6 o' clock in the Evening, when new Members are to be balloted for, and ſeveral curious Things from their Correſpondents will be laid before them.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 17s. 3d. Wheat 5s. 9d. Indian Corn 2s. 6d. Ship Bread 16s. 6d. Middling Ditto 22s. Pipe Staves 10l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 5s. Hogſhead Ditto 5l. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 47s. Pork 80s. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 3d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 3d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 40 to 60s. Melaſſes 21d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Pitch 14s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 16s. 6d. Tobacco 15s. to 30s. Rice 18s. Liſbon Salt 18d. Bohea Tea 4s. 3d. Hemp 4d. Halfpenny. Cotton 21d. Bar Iron 24l. Pig Iron 8l. 10s. Muſtard-ſeed 32s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Brig Sally, J. Brown, and Ship Boyne, H. Dougherty, from Guernſey. Snow Seven Brothers, O. Flaherty, Snow Molly, W. Kerlin, and Schooner Polly, G. Atkinſon, Jamaica. Brig Minerva, D. Gregory, Cadiz. Schooner Old Plantation, L. Pettit, Schooner Sally, M. Parſons, Sloop St. Andrew, G. Davidſon, Schooner Ranger, W. Bunting, and Sloop Mary Ann, T. Powell, Virginia. Schooner Polly, W. Bartlett, Salem, N. E. Sloop Unity, R. Winter, Bay of Fundy. Schooner George, W. Allen, Grenades. Brig Carolina, R. Pye, N. Carolina. Sloop Fanny, J. Phipps, St. Kitts. Sloop Alice, B. Newbold, Tortola. Ship Fame, P. Creighton, Rotterdam. Schooner Alexander, E. Haſey, Maryland. Sloop Speedwell, A. Dyer, N. Providence. Schooner Dove, W. Gamble, Barbados. Brig Roſe, G. Ord, Liſbon. Brig Fanny, P. Gordon, from St. Kitts.

OUTWARDS. *Sloop Polly, J. Steingham, for Maryland. Schooner Polly, W. Bartlett, Salem, N. E. Sloop Alice, W. Newbold, Tortola. Sloop Diligence, J. Spencer, Dominica. Schooner Sally, M. Parſons, Virginia. Sloop Frugality, J. Burrows, for St. Kitts.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Joſiah's Relief, J. Wainwright, and Schooner George, S. Martin, to Grenades. Brig Speedwell, S. Davidſon, Jamaica. Brig Grampus, E. Bingley, St. Croix. Sloop Hannah, D. Bates, N. Carolina. Sloop Lloyd, J. Fairy, Halifax. Ship Ann, P. Miller, Cork. Snow Nancy, W. Rogerſon, Antigua. Schooner Old Plantation, L. Pettit, and Schooner Ranger, W. Bunting, Virginia. Brig Elizabeth, A. Graham, Liſbon. Sloop Polly, S. Wright, Barbados. Sloop Molly, N. Stone, Boſton. Sloop Abigail, B. James, to Rhode-Iſland.*

THE MANAGERS of the PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC FOUR CLASS LOTTERY, hereby acquaint the Adventurers in the Firſt Claſs, that the Time for renewing their Tickets will, by Law, expire this Day; therefore, deſire thoſe who incline to renew, to apply immediately. The few remaining Tickets, if any, will be ſold by the Managers, to the firſt Appliers, at their reſpective Dwelling-Houſes.

ALL Perſons who are indebted to the Eſtate of Captain Robert Ferguſon, late of this City, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to the Subſcriber; and all thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted by WILLIAM FARIES, Adminiſtrator. ¶

Trenton, Auguſt 31, 1768.

To be SOLD at public vendue, to the higheſt bidder, on Friday the 30th day of September next, on the premiſes, between the hours of 12 and 5 o' clock in the afternoon,

THE noted TAVERN-HOUSE, and ſixty acres of land, beſide allowance, ſituate at the foot of Robins's hill, in Amwell; there is a good bearing orchard, barn, ſtore-houſe, and other neceſſary buildings; the manſion-houſe large, almoſt new, and well ſituated either for tavern or ſtore; late the property of Daniel Robins, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of James Benezet, Townſend White, Jeremiah Warder, and others, and to be ſold again, as the firſt purchaſer has not complied with the the conditions of the firſt vendue, by

¶ SAMUEL TUCKER, late Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by public vendue, on Second Day, the third of October next,

ALL thoſe two plantations late the eſtate of Daniel Hingſton, deceaſed, now in the tenure of Richard Tyſe, and John Huntzinger, ſituate on Timber Creek, in the county of Glouceſter. The former of which contains 320 acres of ploughland, and about 50 acres of meadow land, with a good dwelling-houſe, orchard, and barn. The uncleared land (of which there are about 250 acres) very well timbered and watered. The other contains 227 acres; has on it two dwelling-houſes, a good orchard and garden; about 100 acres of land cleared (with ſome meadow) the reſt well watered and timbered. The titles to both indiſputable, and their ſituation very handy to navigable water, and about 7 miles diſtant by land from Glouceſter. The conditions of the ſale to be, one half of the money paid down at executing the deed, and the remaining half in 12 months, with ſecurity, if required. Attendance will be given at the Widow Davis's, on Timber creek, near the premiſes, at which place the vendue wil be held, by ISRAEL MORRIS, Son Wm.

¶ Attorney in fact to John Hingſton.

Newtown, Bucks County, September 12, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the 27th day of September inſt. at the houſe of Richard Ludom, innholder, in Northampton townſhip, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Northampton aforeſaid, bounded by land of Iſaac Bennett, and others, containing 64 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Joſeph Addis; ſeized and taken in execution by

§ WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the 28th day of September inſt. at the houſe of the widow Jamiſon, innholder, in Buckingham townſhip, a certain ſtone meſſuage, and lot of land, containing about 3 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Plumſtead, bounded by Durham road, &c. late the property of William Jeſſop, deceaſed; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the 29th day of September inſtant, upon the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Millford, bounded by land of John Roberts, and others, containing 40 acres; late the property of Andrew Trumpower; ſeized and taken in execution by

† WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

WAS reſcued from the ſheriff of Lancaſter county, on the 30th of Auguſt laſt, a certain ROBERT PORTER, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, he is a very noted, wicked, ill-looking, coarſe featured, thick lipped, quarrelſome fellow, with long ſorrel hair, which he generally ties behind. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JAMES WEBB, junr. Sheriff. ‖

N. B. His general place of reſidence is in the edge of Cæcil county, Maryland. The principal reſcuers were, Stephen Porter, late attorney at law in Lancaſter, and one Robert Gilleſpie, both ill-looking fellows; who, together with the ſaid priſoner, all left the horſes (which they had) behind them, which the ſheriff then ſecured, to prevent their more haſty eſcape, until he could procure aſſiſtance; which horſes yet remain in his poſſeſſion at Lancaſter; and as there is ſome reaſon to believe the horſes do not belong to them, the owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 22d of September, at 6 o' clock in the afternoon, at the ſign of the Sun, in Race-ſtreet, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, eaſt and weſt, 34 feet, and in length 283 feet, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded northward with Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid, eaſtward with a lot of David Sickle, ſouthward with Cherry-ſtreet, and weſtward with Samuel Preſton Moore's ground; late the eſtate of Ludwick Singeiſen; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he was bred to the practice of Phyſic and Surgery, and has had more than thirty years experience, the laſt ſeven years of which he ſerved in the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, attended to all the adminiſtrations of medicine, and chirurgical operations in that infirmary, during the whole time; and has therein had the greateſt opportunity to gain ſkill, from his own immediate obſervations, and the advice of the ableſt phyſicians of this province, in almoſt every kind of diſeaſe incident to the human body. He lives in Front-ſtreet, a little above Arch-ſtreet, near the Bank Meeting-houſe, a little way from Auſtin's ferry, and undertakes to cure the venereal diſeaſe in all its ſtages, even when attended with ulcers. He has an excellent Syrup to cure the bloody-flux, which will give immediate eaſe in the moſt racking pains, and has cured many hundreds. He has had ſeveral perſons both in town and country acknowledged to him, that they believed by the uſe of the abovementioned ſyrups, with an alterative powder adminiſtered with it, were, under God, the means of ſaving their lives. Alſo a Balſamick Syrup, which cures colds, coughs, ſhortneſs of breath, ſpitting of blood, &c. and has cured ſome far gone in a conſumption. Likewiſe a Sudorifick Elixir, which cures the gout and rheumatiſm, alſo pains in the bones, by a gentle ſweat.

Alſo fine cordials for infants, which may be given with great ſafety to them, from a month old and upwards; it relieves thoſe griping pains which their tender and delicate bodies are ſubject to, either from wind and other ſharpneſs of the bile, which often occaſions a purging, and a frowardneſs, very painful both to them and their nurſes; this medicine ſoon makes them eaſy and quiet, more healthy, and requires leſs tending.---And many other medicines, which he has had moſt abundant opportunity to obſerve the virtues of, and to commend by his own experience. He will think himſelf happy, if in a more private ſtation than he has lately poſſeſſed, he can contribute to the relief of the ſick, the wounded, infirm and diſtreſſed, that ſhall apply to him; he engages the greateſt attention and integrity, on terms as low as can be thought reaſonable. GEORGE WEED.

N. B. They have uſed this ſyrup in ſeveral counties in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and Maryland, with good ſucceſs.

TO BE SOLD,

A SERVANT LAD's Time, who has near 5 years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers.

IF THOMAS ROBINSON, ſuppoſed to be an Engliſhman, and to have lived with SAMUEL JACKSON, in this city, will apply to JOSHUA FISHER, and SONS, he may hear of ſomething to his advantage; or if the ſaid Thomas Robinſon be deceaſed, and has left any creditors, they may hear of ſomething to their advantage, by applying as above. Tbc 4 W.

RUN away from his Bail, JOHN BURK, a young Man, about 22 Years of Age, born in the County of Gallway, in Ireland, is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, ſmooth faced, and a little freckled, of a ſlender Stature, with very little Hair upon his Head. Had on, when laſt ſeen, an old white Flannel Waiſtcoat, a Check Shirt, old blue Breeches, and a ſmall round Hat, with a Piece cut out of one Side of it; and, it is ſuppoſed, went for New-York Yeſterday Morning.

Whoever apprehends ſaid BURK, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſhall be paid a Reward of Forty Shillings, and reaſonable Charges, by JOHN TAYLOR. ‖

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber hereof gave a bond, dated in October 1763, for the payment of SIXTY POUNDS, to be paid to the Rev. Mr. Charles Tennant. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the contents thereof, until compelled, not having received value therefor.

¶ ALEXANDER M'BEATH.

FIRE-WORKS,

PERFORMED by the two Italian Brothers from Turin, who have given very ſurpriſing ſpecimens of their abilities before the gentry at New-York, and hereby give notice, that on Friday, the 16th inſtant, in the evening (if the weather will permit) they will exhibit a ſett of Fire-works, at GEORGE HONEY's, the upper end of Arch-ſtreet.---To be diſpoſed in the following order, viz.

FIRST FIRING.

1. Eight rockets. 2. Capricious wheels. 3. Three Chineſe fountains, with Italian candles, and a girandole in brilliant fire. 4. One tornant of different changes of fire.

SECOND FIRING.

5. Eight rockets. 6. One wheel with maroons. 7. One diamond piece of a new invention. 8. With a tornant.

THIRD FIRING.

9. Eight rockets. 10. An illuminated wheel of various colours. 11. One particular tornant to repreſent the ſun and moon for ſeveral times. 12. A large fixed ſun of brilliant fire.

FOURTH FIRING.

13. Eight rockets. 14. A pigeon on a line, which will communicate fire to a magnificent piece, repreſenting a grand Chineſe portico, adorned with a curious illumination of Chineſe fountains, diamonds and Italian candles; on each ſide of the parties, a large moving illuminated globe; in the centre a beautiful palm tree, with a tornant of brilliant fire. The whole to conclude with a piece repreſenting a ciſtern of water going out and coming in twelve times. The muſic will begin to play before the beginning of the fire-works. Tickets at Two Shillings, and balcony Half a Dollar, each. Gentlemen and Ladies intending to take tickets for the balcony muſt apply in time, as there will not be room for more than about eighty perſons. Tickets to be had at the London Coffee-Houſe, and at the gate. To begin preciſely at 7 o' clock. ¶

[For the COMMISSION of the Board of Commiſſioners, held at *Boſton*, ſee the POSTSCRIPT.]

the enſuing Tranſit. I would therefore beg Leave to propoſe to the Society, that Proviſion be made, without Loſs of Time, for erecting a ſmall Obſervatory in ſome convenient Place, that the Occultations of ſome known Stars by the Moon, and the Eclipſes of Jupiter's Satellites, may be noted, and compared with the correſponding Obſervations made at Greenwich, and other Places:----And that ſome proper Perſons be appointed to make the Obſervations, at the Expence of the Society, that our Longitude may be aſcertained with the Preciſion that is neceſſary. It would be proper, that at leaſt two Setts of Obſervers be appointed to view the Tranſit in this City, in order to guard againſt the fatal Accident of loſing the Sun out of the Field of the Teleſcope, in the critical and important Moment; which I find happened to a good Aſtronomer in the Eaſt-Indies, at the Time of the laſt Tranſit. It is very difficult to preſerve a celeſtial Object in the Field of a Teleſcope, that magnifies conſiderably.

The Expence of making theſe Obſervations, with ſufficient Accuracy, muſt be conſiderable; but it is hoped that an Opportunity will not be neglected on this Account, which, for its Importance to the Intereſts of Aſtronomy and Navigation, has juſtly drawn the Attention of every civilized Nation in the World, and which will not be preſented again for more than a Century to come.

Theſe Things are ſubmitted, with all Humility and Deference, to the Judgment of this reſpectable Society, by

Their very humble Servant,

Philadelphia, June 14, 1768. *JOHN EWING.*

N. B. The total Duration, in both Calculations, is the ſame, but there is a ſmall Difference between them, as to the Beginning and Ending of the Tranſit; Mr. EWING having found Leiſure to make ſome Corrections in the Tables and Elements.

The Society having taken the above Propoſal under their Conſideration, have appointed as followeth, viz.

The Rev. Dr. SMITH, JOHN LUKENS, Eſq; Surveyor General, Mr. DAVID RITTENHOUSE, and Mr. JAMES DICKENSON, are to make the neceſſary Preparations, and to obſerve the ſaid Tranſit, at Mr. Rittenhouſe's Dwelling, in Norrington.

And the Rev. Mr. EWING, JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Eſq; Dr. WILLIAMSON, and Mr. THOMAS PRYOR, are to obſerve the Tranſit at Philadelphia, and to erect an Obſervatory, and make other neceſſary Preparations, for aſcertaining the exact Longitude of this City, before the Time of the Tranſit. And the Society have agreed to defray the Expence of the Obſervations in both the aforeſaid Places.

Extract from the Minutes of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, *July* 19, 1768.

THE Society deſire public Notice to be given, that they would be much obliged to any Gentleman that would communicate to them, any Method that has been found effectual for deſtroying Garlic, which is become ſo prejudicial, eſpecially in old Fields: They alſo deſire Notice to be given, that they would be glad to be informed of a Method of making Wine, of the American Grape, without Sugar or Water, or the beſt Way of making it with thoſe Additions.

They are alſo deſirous to know, as ſoon as may be convenient, the Reſult of any Gentleman's Experiment, on the Method formerly propoſed (in a Paper publiſhed by their Order) for deſtroying the Fly in Wheat, &c.------Communications, on any of thoſe Heads, may be directed to one of their Secretaries, or to any Member.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the *City* and *County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere Thanks for your Favours paſt, and ſhall be further obliged to you for the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt, at the enſuing Election.

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the Borough and County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RENDER you my moſt ſincere Thanks for your almoſt unanimous Favours beſtowed on me at the laſt Election, in nominating me Sheriff of the County of Cheſter, which Favour incites me at this Time to offer myſelf a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the enſuing Election, hoping, as I am not conſcious of having diſobliged you, that you will continue your Favour of giving me your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, for a further Continuance in the ſaid Office the next Year, which Kindneſs, Gentlemen, I aſſure you, ſhall be gratefully remembered, by Your Friend, and humble Servant,

JOHN MORTON.

Juſt imported per Philadelphia Packet, Captain Budden, and other Veſſels from London, Briſtol, &c. and to be ſold by

CHRISTOPHERS and CHARLES MARSHALL,
DRUGGISTS and COLOURMEN,

At the old and noted Store, the Sign of the Golden Ball, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia;

A LARGE and general aſſortment of DRUGS; chymical, galenical and patent MEDICINES; amongſt which are Bateman's drops, Britiſh oil; Turlingten's balſam, Frauncis's and female elixir, Godfrey's cordial; Lockyer's, Chaſe's and Anderſon's pills, Hooper's female pills and ſtrengthening balſam, Walker's Jeſuit's drops and electuary, Hill's balſam of honey, elixir, burdock, eſſence water-dock, tincture ſage and valerian, Greenough's tincture for tooth-ach and ſcurvy in the gums, Stephenſon's lozenges, Spencer's tooth-powders, court plaiſter, perfumery of ſeveral kinds, fine Florence and Genoa oil, &c. &c.

Alſo great variety in the COLOUR WAY, dry or ground; with oils, varniſhes, lackers, gold and ſilver leaves, froſtings, bruſhes, tools, pencils, ſtone and paller knives.

DYE STUFFS of ſeveral kinds, as madder, redwood, fuſtick, woad, orchal, cochineal, copperas, allom and argol.

Potters may be ſupplied with red lead, litharge, magnes and ſmalts.

London, Briſtol, and Newcaſtle Crown GLASS of moſt ſizes, with DIAMONDS, putty, &c.

Likewiſe bohea, congo, hyſon, ſouchong and ſinglo teas, in large or ſmall cheſts. Pepper in bags, and raiſins in kegs.

N. B. Medicine Cheſts of any ſize, for perſons living at a diſtance from a Doctor; with ſuitable directions. Alſo perſons inclining to paint their own houſes, may be properly informed how to mix the colours to ſuit any pattern. Tbctf.

Carliſle goal, Cumberland county, Sept. 6, 1768.

NOW in ſaid goal, the following perſons, committed on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, viz. DANIEL GLOVER, a tall thin old man, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſeems lame, occaſioned, as he ſays, by the rheumatiſm, ſays he came from Amwell, and that Mr. John Lambert, of that place, is his uncle. HENRY TILLEN, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtout built, pock-marked, with a very black beard, and ſhort black hair, has a very red ſpot on his right cheek, the breadth of a penny. JOHN JEFFERIES, a ſhort well ſet fellow, with black hair, and beard, writes a good hand; they all three travelled together, and the laſt two ſay they came laſt from Reading. Their maſters (if any they have) are deſired to come, forthwith, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged, in four weeks after the date hereof, by

¶ HENRY CUNNINGHAM, Goaler.

Trenton, September 8, 1768.

LEFT at the ſubſcriber's ſtore, ſome time ago, a ſmall bundle, containing one piece of long lawn, half a piece of ſpotted ditto, &c. Any perſon proving their right, and paying charges, may have them, or their value, by applying to

¶ FURMAN and HUNT.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, on the 28th of Auguſt laſt, an Engliſh ſervant man, named John, alias Joſeph, Gilpatrick, by trade a turner, about 5 feet 5 inches high, a genteel well made fellow, about 28 years of age, and ſings very well; had on, when he went away, a brown ſuperfine brod-cloth coat, blue and white ſtriped jacket, the ſtripes go acroſs, a pair of fine black ſtocking breeches, white ſtockings, a pair of black grain pumps, a good hat, and remarkable long brown hair, tied behind, and 'tis ſuppoſed he has forged a paſs, ſigned Iſaac Jones, Mayor, as he is a good ſcholar; he was heard of towards Lancaſter. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals within this province, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the bove reward, and reaſonable charges; if out of the province Forty Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSIAH SHERRALD, at the Golden Head and Cane, in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

TO be ſold, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 15th inſtant, at 6 o' clock in the evening, if not ſold at private ſale before, A lot, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, below the Stone Bridge, with a wooden frame houſe thereon, 17 feet by 30, two ſtory high, and a brick houſe 26 feet by 14 and a half, three ſtory high, with a good flat at top, on the back of which is a wooden ſhop, 19 feet by 12, with a little houſe back, and a trunk 2 feet high, and two and a half wide, leading into the dock. The lot is 22 feet, leaving out a 3 feet alley, with the privilege of building over, and 100 feet deep, and leaving out a 5 feet alley, that goes into Pear-ſtreet, to the dock, with the privilege of building over. The ſaid trunk is under that alley, which is obliged to be left open; ſubject to a groundrent of Ten Pounds Ten Shillings per annum, payable to Anthony Morris.

Alſo two wooden tenements, with good ſtone cellars, near the Swedes church, bounded weſtward by Front-ſtreet, 226 feet deep to Church Alley, northward by lands of Muſgrove and Canby, ſouthward by Benjamin Allen's; the ſaid lot is 30 feet front on Front-ſtreet, and 30 feet on Church-Alley; ſubject to a groundrent of Six Pounds per annum, payable to the truſtees of the ſaid church.

TO be SOLD, by the ſubſcriber, living on 'Squire Stamper's place, at the bottom of Shippen's lane, a quantity of OATS in the ſtraw. Alſo, a likely active Negroe boy, 12 years of age, has had the ſmall-pox. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any or all the ſaid oats, or ſaid boy, may know the terms, by applying on the premiſes, to JOHN SCOTT ‡

N. B. Said boy has no fault; ſold altogether for the want of employ, the ſubſcriber purpoſing to leave the place.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kapho townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 4th of this inſtant September, a ſervant man, named PETER LINCH, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, is of a dark complexion, and dark hair, a long viſage, and long noſe, with a ſcar on his left temple; had on, when he went off, a ſtriped linſey jacket, and check ſhirt, coarſe trowſers, and is a harneſs maker by trade. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

¶ ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

RUN away from the ſubſcribers, the 4th of this inſtant, living in Antrim townſhip, Cumberland county, two indented ſervant men, viz. NICHOLAS COADY, an Iriſh man, ſpeaks much with the brogue, about 27 years of age, about 6 feet high, of a black complexion, ſhort black hair, but perhaps may wear a wig, a brown cloth coat and jacket, and knit pattern breeches, much worn. JOHN FITZPATRICK, an Iriſhman, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, writes a good hand, and perhaps may have forged a paſs, a thick ſet fellow, and ſpeaks good Engliſh; had on, when he went away, a light cloth coloured coat and breeches, a blue jacket, blue clouded hoſe, and a half-worn felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants, or either of them, and ſecures them in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſhall have Forty Shillings for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by us ROBERT M'CREA,

¶ JOHN ALLISON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Hopewell townſhip, York county, a ſervant man, named THOMAS ROUGHMAN, has black hair tied; had on, when he went away, an old caſtor hat, an old red jacket, petticoat trowſers, a pair of pumps, with ſteel buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ HENRY BOWER.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 19th of September, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, two certain contiguous lots of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; one of them containing in breadth 30 feet, and containing the ſame breadth to the extent of 170 feet into the river Delaware, and then to the diſtance of 250 feet into the river; the other of ſaid lots, containing in breadth 33 feet 8 inches, or thereabouts, and in depth 93 feet, having a convenient dwelling-houſe, brewery and malt-houſe, erected thereon; late the eſtate of John Jones, ſenior; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 20th day of September, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Moſes Vancourt, in the manor of Moreland, a certain tract or piece of land, ſituate in the manor of Moreland, in the county of Philadelphia, containing 19 acres, and 16 perches, having a griſt-mill, meſſuage, kitchen, barn, ſtables, and cooper's ſhop, erected thereon; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

IMPORTED, by

ROBERT BASS, APOTHECARY,

In Market-ſtreet, in the Philadelphia Packet, Captain Budden, from LONDON,

A SMALL and freſh Aſſortment of capital DRUGS, which he will ſell at the ordinary and mercantile Advance. MEDICINES genuinely prepared, Practitioners Preſcriptions, and Family Receipts, carefully made up, as uſual.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 30th day of September inſtant, on the premiſes,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, containing 120 acres, lying and being in the townſhip of Lower Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, Weſt New-Jerſey, bounding on Salem creek; there are two good landings on ſaid creek, to which conſiderable quantities of cordwood are brought for tranſportation to Philadelphia. There are on ſaid plantation, a good dwelling-houſe, about 50 or 60 acres of plowable ground, a ſufficient quantity of meadow, and more may be made, as the land is moſtly low, and ſuitable for meadow; the unimproved part is very well timbered, and not far to the landing. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by me

¶ SINNICK SINNICKSON.

To be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 20th day of September, at the plantation late of James Coultas deceaſed, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the townſhip of Blockley,

HORSES, mares and colts, two of them are Briton's colts; ſeveral pieces of plate, viz. One neat plain tankard, two waiters, one ſoop ſpoon, one ditto ladle, one dozen table ſpoons, one butter cup, punch ſtrainer and ladle, and half pint cups, Neat China bowls, large and ſmall plates, tea cups and ſaucers, ſome glaſs ware, caſes of knives and forks, home-made blankets and coverlids, a handy ſmall water Engine, half a barrel linſeed oyl, ſome painters colours, wine in ſmall caſks, cordials in kegs, empty bottles, iron and wooden bound cyder hogſheads and barrels, a large frame intended for a ſtable, 50 feet long, by 32; 12 feet in the ſquare; alſo a large and neat made ſlay, with ſeveral other things.

At private ſale, 6 Negroes, viz. One man, a cooper by trade, and his wife, a very good houſe and kitchen wench, with 2 children, one a very handy girl, 13 years old, the other 2 years. One woman, a good dairy and kitchen wench, her daughter 15 years old, a ſtrong handy girl, can do all kind of houſe work.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid Coultas, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands, to bring their accounts to GEORGE GRAY, one of the executors, in order to be ſettled.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Friday, the 23d of September inſt. at the ſign of the WHITE HORSE, on Lancaſter road,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, now in the tenure of Thomas Garret, ſituate in Eaſt-Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, within one mile of the White Horſe tavern aforeſaid, containing 100 acres of good land, half thereof cleared, and the other half well timbered with good oak, and cheſtnut timber, the whole is well watered, and a ſufficient quantity of meadow may be made; there is on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe. The purchaſer, on paying FIFTY POUNDS in three months after the day of ſale, ſhall have a ſufficient deed for the ſame, giving good ſecurity, and paying intereſt for the remainder. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcribers, overſeers of the poor of the townſhip aforeſaid. JOHN KERLIN, JOHN CLOYD. ¶

Germantown, near Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A CHOICE parcel of young Engliſh walnut trees, and of the beſt and various ſorts of pear, apricot, and plumb trees, &c. &c. fit for tranſplanting next fall or ſpring, as well as a great variety of Engliſh double hyacinth roots, and tulip roots, during this ſummer ſeaſon, and moſt other things in the flower or fruit tree nurſery way; where alſo (if beſpoke in time) may be had moſt ſorts of curious plants, ſhrubs, and ſeeds of the growth of this climate, made up in boxes (for gentlemen to ſend abroad, or to England) in ſuch a manner as beſt preſerves and ſecures them for tranſportation to any climate, by

CHRISTIAN LEHMAN.

N. B. Said Chriſtian Lehman alſo intends to ſell his houſe, and ſuch part of his land whereon he lives, in ſaid Germantown aforeſaid; a place well known for its elegant, healthy ſituation for a country ſeat, or public buſineſs. ¶ 6 W.

Mountholly, 7th Month 27, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber thinks it neceſſary to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he is now carrying on his buſineſs of clock and watch making, mending and cleaning, at his houſe in Mountholly, where thoſe that are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon its being done with the greateſt care and diſpatch.

He alſo finds himſelf under a neceſſity to deſire all thoſe indebted to him, to conſider his late misfortune, and diſcharge their reſpective ballances immediately, in order to enable him to carry on his buſineſs in the beſt manner his preſent low circumſtances may admit, for the maintenance of himſelf and family.

¶ 6 W. RICHARD DICKINSON.

To be LETT,

And may be entered on by the 27th of September inſt.

THE noted tavern at Cheſter, formerly occupied by AUBREY BEVAN, and now in the poſſeſſion of DAVIS BEVAN; it is conveniently ſituated, and a well accuſtomed houſe, has a very good garden, a good ſtone ſtable, waſh-houſe, oat-houſe, ſheds, and all other conveniences, ſuitable for an inn or tavern. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to DAVIS BEVAN, on the premiſes, to JOHN PEARSON, in Darby, or THOMAS PRYOR, and WILLIAM FORBES, in Philadelphia. ‡ 6 W.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 29th Day of September inſt.

A VALUABLE merchant mill, with two pair of ſtones, one of French burs, the other extraordinary good ſtones, both double geered, with all manner of utenſils for carrying on merchant work; alſo a good ſaw-mill, and a pair of timber wheels, all in good repair; with a valuable plantation of 115 acres of land, a good orchard, and good meadow, with a good dwelling-houſe and cooper's ſhop, ſituate in New-Caſtle county, at the mouth of Red Clay Creek, on Chriſtiana, near Newport, where flour, wheat, and lumber, may be tranſported in ſhallops, from the mill tail, and has been an old accuſtomed landing for many years paſt, and in a plentiful part of the country for wheat; and is looked upon by many to be as good a ſituation for carrying on the milling and ſhalloping buſineſs as any on the creek. The Terms will be reaſonable, and made known at the time of ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe at private ſale, may be informed by RICHARD JACOBS. ¶ 4 W.

FOR LONDON,

The SHIP *PHILADELPHIA PACKET*, WILLIAM BUDDEN, COMMANDER;

WILL ſail in three or four Weeks, having Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN WILLDAY, or ſaid Maſter on board, or at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE.

N. B. Said Willday has for Sale, Sail-Duck, a few Cheſts of Bohea Tea, and Three-quarter Mantuas.

TO be run for, on Monday, the 31ſt of October next, over the courſe in Charles-Town, Cæcil county, Maryland, a purſe of Twenty Piſtoles, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt of three two mile heats, on the following terms, viz. aged, full bloods, to carry 10 ſtone; three quarter bloods 9 ſtone 6 lb. half bloods 8 ſtone 10 lb. quarter bloods 8 ſtone; clear of blood 7 ſtone; and under age to carry weight agreeable to the rules of racing at New-market. Any horſe, mare, or gelding, winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the prize. Any perſon detected in unfair riding, to be deemed diſtanced. Proper judges will be appointed, to determine all diſputes that may ariſe. The horſes to be entered two days before running, with Mr. Edward Dougherty, paying Thirty Shillings entrance, or double at the poſt.

On the day following, a purſe of Ten Pounds, to be run for, obſerving the ſame rules as above (the winning horſe the preceding day excepted) paying Two Dollars entrance. And, on the day following, a grand FOX-HUNT is propoſed.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT *to the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2073.

The following COMMISSION was designed for our last Paper, but, for Want of Room, was obliged to be deferred till this Week.

The COMMISSION *of the Board of Commissioners for this Continent, now held at* BOSTON.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of *Great-Britain, France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To *our truly and well-beloved* Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton, *and* John Robinson, Esquires, *Greeting.*

WHEREAS, *by an act of parliament lately passed to enable us to put the customs and other duties in the* British *dominions in* America, *and the execution of the laws relating to trade there, under the management of commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, and to be resident in the said dominions:*

It is enacted, *That the customs and other duties imposed by any act or acts of parliament upon any goods or merchandize brought or imported into, or exported or carried from any* British *colony or plantation in* America, *may, from time to time, be put under the management and direction of such commissioners, to reside in the said plantations, as we, our heirs and successors, by our or their commission or commissions, under the great seal of* Great-Britain, *shall judge to be most for the advantage of trade, and security of the revenue of the said* British *colonies.*

And whereas we have judged that it will be most for the advantage of trade, and security of the revenue of the said British *colonies, that the customs and other duties imposed by any act or acts of parliament, upon any goods and merchandizes brought or imported into, or exported or carried from any of our colonies, plantations or provinces, lying and being on the continent of* America, *from the Streights commonly called* Davis-Streights, *to the capes of* Florida, *and the islands and territories to such colonies, plantations and provinces respectively adjoining and belonging, together with our island of* Bermuda, *and our islands called or known by the name of the* Bahama-Islands, *should be put under the management and direction of you the said* Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton, *and* John Robinson, *to be resident in such place in the said plantations as our commissioners of our treasury, or our high treasurer of* Great-Britain *for the time being, shall direct and appoint.*

NOW KNOW YE, That we, reposing especial trust and confidence in your abilities, integrity, fidelity, diligence, industry and prudent circumspection, in the management of our affairs, to be hereby committed to your charge, have constituted, appointed and assigned, and by these presents do constitute, appoint and assign you the said *Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton,* and *John Robinson,* to be our commissioners, for and during our pleasure, for managing, directing and causing to be levied and collected, all and singular our customs and other duties herein after mentioned. And we do hereby give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to manage, direct and cause to be levied and collected, all and singular the said customs and other duties imposed by any act or acts of parliament, upon any goods or merchandizes brought or imported, or which shall be brought or imported into, or exported or carried, or which shall be exported or carried from any of our colonies, plantations and provinces, lying and being on the continent of *America*, from the Streights commonly called *Davis-Streights*, to the capes of *Florida*, and the islands and territories to such colonies, plantations and provinces, respectively adjoining and belonging, together with our island of *Bermuda*, and our islands called and known by the name of the *Bahama-Islands*. And we do hereby give and grant unto you our said commissioners, during our pleasure as aforesaid, or to any three or more of you, full power and authority to cause to be duly observed and executed, within the limits of this your commission, all and singular the laws and statutes, and all and every the powers, directions and clauses in them, or any of them contained, touching or concerning the collecting, levying, receiving or securing any of the said duties hereby committed to your charge; and to do, or cause to be done, all other matters and things whatsoever, touching or relating to the revenues and trade of the *British* colonies in *America*, within the limits aforesaid, as were, before the passing of the said act, exercised by the commissioners of the customs in *England*, by virtue of any act or acts of parliament in force at the time of the passing hereof. And we do hereby further impower and authorize you, our said commissioners, or any three or more of you, from time to time, to constitute and appoint, by any writing, under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, inferior officers in all and singular the ports within the limits of this your commission (other than such officers as are or may be constituted by letters patent of us, our heirs and successors) according to such warrants as you shall from time to time receive from the commissioners of our treasury, or our high treasurer for the time being, and at such salaries as by the said warrants shall be directed, and them from time to time to suspend, remove and displace, as to you our said commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall be thought necessary and expedient for our service in the premises; and also to take and receive for us, and in our name, of every collector, deputy-collector, and other officer, who shall be so appointed, such sufficient security for their good and faithful demeanor of themselves, in their several and respective offices, places and employments, so long as they shall abide and continue in the same, as by you our said commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall be thought reasonable to be given. And we do hereby further give and grant unto you, our said commissioners, or any three or more of you, full power and authority to issue out warrants to the cashier and paymaster for the time being, or to any collector or deputy-collector, or other proper officer appointed, or to be appointed, for that purpose, under your commission, to expend, lay out, and pay, to any person or persons therein named, as well for a reward for their diligence, and service, in the premises, as for other incident, extraordinary and necessary charges, and expences, in and about the premises, such sum and sums of money, as by you, our commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall be thought necessary and expedient for our service; all and singular which payments and allowances aforesaid, so as aforesaid to be made, shall be made according to your, or any three or more of your, best discretions; all which sums of money and rewards so as aforesaid, and in order to our service, and for our occasions and affairs, by your warrant, or the warrant of any three or more of you, to be laid out and expended; we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do grant, shall be paid, and satisfied, out of such sums of money as shall become and grow due and payable unto us, out of, or for the customs, or other duties herein before mentioned, by the cashier and paymaster, or the respective collectors, or deputy-collectors, or other proper officer, or officers, for the time being; and for the better cheque to that part of the charge of managing the said customs, and other duties, called incidents, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby direct, require and command, that the respective collectors, or other officers, who shall crave allowance thereof, from time to time, in their respective accounts, shall first make oath, that the sums were necessarily expended, for the service of the said revenues. And to the end that all and singular the customs, and other our said duties, and also all and every the sums of money, and other the premises, may be duly paid, and we thereof truly and faithfully answered, we have further given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto you, our said commissioners, or any three or more of you, and to all and every the collectors, deputy-collectors, ministers, servants and other officers, serving and attending, in all and every the ports, or other places, within the limits of this your commission aforesaid, full power and authority, from time to time, and as often as need shall require, to administer an oath, or oaths, to any person, or persons, for or concerning the customs, and other duties herein mentioned, which by the laws and statutes relating to the said revenues, or any usage or practice for the better collecting and managing thereof, in such cases, can or may be lawfully administered. And moreover, from time to time, at your or their, or any of your or their wills and pleasures, as well by night as by day, to enter and go on board any ship, boat or other vessel, riding, lying or being, within, and coming into, any port, harbour, creek or haven, within the limits of this your commission aforesaid; and such ship, boat or vessel, then and there found, to search and survey, and the persons therein being, strictly to examine, touching or concerning the premises; and also in the day time, to enter and go into any house, warehouse, shop, cellar, and other place, where any goods, wares or merchandizes lie concealed, or are suspected to lie concealed, whereof the customs and other duties have not been, or shall not be, duly paid, and truly satisfied, answered or paid, unto the collectors, or deputy-collectors, ministers, servants and other officers respectively, or otherwise agreed for, according to the true intent and meaning of the law, and the said house, warehouse, shop, cellar and other place, to search and survey, and all and every the trunks, chests, boxes, and packs, then and there found, to break open, and to do all and every other the matters and things which shall be found necessary for our service in such cases, and agreeable to the laws and statutes relating to the said revenues. And our further will and pleasure is, and we do by these presents require and command you our said commissioners, that you, or any three or more of you, give directions to all collectors and deputy-collectors, or other proper officers, that they do, from time to time, and without delay, pay, or cause to be paid, all and singular the customs, and other duties before mentioned, unto the cashier and paymaster, or other proper officer, for the time being, and that thereof they do, from time to time, render to you, or any three or more of you, an account. And our further will and pleasure is, and we do by these presents require and command you, our said commissioners, and every of you, that you do, from time to time, observe, perform, fulfil and keep, all and singular the orders, rules, instructions, and directions, which now are, or hereafter, from time to time, shall be made or given you by the commissioners of our treasury, or our high treasurer of *Great-Britain*, for the time being, touching or concerning the better ordering, governing, managing, levying and collecting, all and singular the said customs, and other duties aforesaid, and that all our officers of our customs heretofore appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, by letters patents, or otherwise, for the aforesaid parts, within the limits of this your commission aforesaid, and their deputies and servants, do observe, perform, fulfil and keep, such orders and directions as they shall, from time to time, receive from you, our said commissioners, or the commissioners of our customs and duties aforesaid, for the time being, and be obedient in all things for the carrying on our service, and the better management of our said revenues, under your care and inspection. And we do hereby strictly charge and command all and singular our officers and ministers, who now have, or hereafter shall have, any office, power, or authority, derived from or under our high admiral, or commissioners for executing the office of our high admiral, for the time being, as also all and every our vice admirals, justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, constables, bayliffs, headboroughs, and all other our officers and subjects whatsoever, that they, and every of them, be unto you, and every of you, and all and every your deputies, collectors, servants, ministers, and other officers, aiding and assisting in the execution of the premises, and obedient to your orders and directions as becometh, under pain of our high displeasure, and the utmost perils that may fall thereon. And for the better reward and encouragement of you, our said commissioners, and for your care and pains in the due and faithful execution of this our present commission of our customs in *America*, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant unto you, the said *Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton*, and *John Robinson*, the yearly fee, or salary, of *Five Hundred Pounds* each, of lawful money of *Great-Britain*, the same to commence on the day of the date of these our letters patent, and to be computed and paid by the day, to and for the then ensuing usual quarterly day of payment, and from thence-forth quarterly, or otherwise, as the same shall from time to time become due, and payable unto you respectively, for and during such time as you shall severally and respectively serve us, as commissioners of our said customs, and other the premises, according to our pleasure herein before expressed, by the hands of the cashier and paymaster of our said customs, or other proper officer, for the time being, from time to time, out of such sums of money as shall become due, and payable unto us, by and out of our said customs, and other duties herein before mentioned, as shall be remaining in his hands, and to be allowed upon the accounts of the said cashier and paymaster, or other proper officer. And our further will and pleasure is, that where any goods and merchandizes shall happen to be seized for non-payment of customs, the customs whereof, if rightly paid, would not have exceeded the sum of *Forty Shillings*, then, and in such case, you, our said commissioners, or any three or more of you, shall have full power and authority to compound such seizures, and make agreement with the parties offending, and them finally to acquit, as any three or more of you shall in your discretions think fit. And we do hereby authorize and impower you, our said commissioners of our customs, or any three or more of you, from time to time, to give directions to the said cashier and paymaster, or to any of the collectors of our customs, or other proper officer, in the respective ports, for paying the respective salaries to the several officers, clerks, and ministers, there established or employed, in relation to the said revenues. And we do hereby declare, direct, and appoint, that the several and respective custom-houses, in the several ports within the limits of this your commission aforesaid, shall be the several offices for the collecting of the customs, and other duties, payable to us as aforesaid. And our pleasure is that you, our said commissioners, or any three or more of you, do, from time to time, take care that the produce of our said revenues, hereby committed to your charge (over and above the necessary payments for salaries, and incident charges, in the management thereof, and over and above such other payments as shall be made out of the said revenues, by virtue of this our commission, or any the laws, or statutes, relating to the said revenues) be, from time to time, by remittances, or otherwise, as often, and in such manner as you, or any three or more of you, shall find best for our service, transmitted by the cashier and paymaster of our customs, or other proper officer, within the limits of this your commission aforesaid, to the receiver-general of our customs, in that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, who is hereby required to apportion the same, according to the several funds, or branches, upon which the said monies respectively shall arise, and pay the same into our exchequer there accordingly. And to the end the said receiver-general of our customs in *England* may be duly charged therewith, you, or any three or more of you, are hereby directed and required, from time to time, to transmit to the commissioners of our customs, in that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, an account of the monies so returned, or transmitted, and the branches on which the same did arise. And whereas our royal will and intention is, to make sufficient provision for the accounting for, and answering to us, all the monies arising by, from, or by reason of, all or any our revenues hereby committed to the management of you, our said commissioners, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, grant and declare, that you the said *Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton*, and *John Robinson*, your heirs, executors and administrators, and every of them, shall be and remain for ever free and clear, and fully and finally discharged, of and from all and every sum and sums of money whatsoever growing and accruing as aforesaid, and of and from rendering to us, our heirs and successors, any account for the same, or any part thereof, notwithstanding the said monies shall be, or may be collected or received by any person or persons deputed by, or deriving authority from you, or any of you, by virtue of these presents as our commissioner or commissioners as aforesaid, and notwithstanding the person or persons so deputed, shall not answer or pay the same to such receiver or other officer, as we shall appoint to receive the same for our use, and that neither you the said *Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton*, and *John Robinson*, nor any of you, your, nor any of your heirs, executors or administrators, shall be by us, our heirs or successors sued, prosecuted, or any ways molested or troubled, either in your persons, or your estates or goods, in any of our courts whatsoever, for or by reason of any thing you, or any of you, shall act or do by this commission, and the powers thereunto belonging, or by any exposition or construction thereupon; save for voluntary and particular misfeazance done or acted by you, or any of you. And in case any of you, our said commissioners, shall happen to die, or be removed, the salary or salaries of him or them so dying or being removed, shall be paid to the day of such death or removal respectively. And to the intent that you, our said commissioners, may be the better enabled to attend the execution of this our commission, and the trust hereby reposed in you, and may not be withdrawn therefrom, our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby grant, declare, and ordain, that whilst this our commission shall continue in force, you, our said commissioners, and all officers of the customs, in or for the management of our said revenues within the limits aforesaid, shall not be compellable to serve on any jury, or to appear or serve at any sessions, or to serve any parish or other public office whatsoever, civil or military, hereby requiring and commanding all mayors, provosts, sheriffs, stewards, bayliffs of royalities, and royalties, justices of the peace, bayliffs, constables, and all other our officers and subjects whomsoever, whom it shall or may concern, that they, and every of them, do take notice of this our royal pleasure, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost perils. Lastly, we will, and by these presents do grant to the commissioners hereby constituted, that these our letters patent, or the inrolment thereof, shall be and remain in all things firm, valid and effectual in the law, any want of recital, or any misrecital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent: Witness ourself at *Westminster*, the eighth day of *September*, in the seventh year of our reign.

By writ of privy seal,
YORKE and YORKE.

Entered in the office of his Majesty's treasury, the fourteenth day of *September*, 1767. F. REYNOLDS.

A true copy, as on record in the Secretary's office.

Attest. JOHN COTTON, D. Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH Gratitude I return you my sincere and hearty Thanks, for your past Favours at the Election of Sheriffs, and as I intend to continue a Candidate for that Office, when the present Sheriff's Time limited by Law expires, I request the Continuance of your Favours in your Choice of me to that Office; which shall be thankfully acknowledged, by

Your obliged obedient humble Servant,

¶ JOHN BULL.

Just published, and to be sold by JOHN DUNLAP, at his Printing-Office, on the South Side of the Jersey-Market,

FATHER ABRAHAM's ALMANACK, for the Year of our Lord 1769; being the first after Leap Year, containing the Motions of the Sun and Moon; the true Places and Aspects of the Planets; the Rising and Setting of the Sun; the Rising, Setting and Southing of the Moon; the Lunations, Conjunctions, and Eclipses; Rising, Setting, and Southing of the Planets; Length of Days; Judgment of the Weather; Festivals, and other remarkable Days; Time of High Water at Philadelphia; Tables of Interest at 6 and 7 per Cent. a Table of the Value and Weight of Coins; Quaker's General Meetings, Fairs, Courts, Roads, Rates of Stages, &c. Likewise a Continuation of the Author's Account of himself: In which is continued, the affecting History of a young Lady of Distinction. The Conclusion of the Dialogue at a Tea-Table Conference between two Ladies of Fashion. A Poem on Wisdom. Of Variety. A Father's Advice to his Son. What is Man. Of the fatal Consequences of Luxury. On Wit and Raillery. The Vanity of Riches and Grandeur. The Power of Gold. The reformed Husband's Resolution against drinking Whisky. Several useful Receipts, viz. For a Bloody or other Flux; for the Pleurisy; for a Pain in the Back; for a weak Back; for the Heart-burn and Pain in the Stomach; for a sore Breast; for Shortness of Breath; to sweeten the Breath; for an epidemical Distemper among the Fowls; to prevent the Rot in Sheep; to make good Butter of bad; for the Yellow Jaundice; an American Receipt for the Rheumatism; a new Method of destroying Insects and Blights on Fruit Trees; a lately discovered sovereign Remedy for the Gravel; a Liquor to wash old Deeds and other Writings; a Remedy for the Botts, and other Kinds of Worms in Horses. The Farmer. Cowardice and Self-Love. A noble Action of Codrus, King of Athens. A remarkable Passage in the Life of Canute, King of England. The happy Pair. The Kings of Europe. The Beggar's Dispute decided. The Lady and the Wasp: A Fable, &c. &c. &c.

A SILVER TABLE SPOON,

MARKED A. S. having been found upon a certain Ann Johnston, who was lately committed by me the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the county of York, on a charge of felony, whereof she was convicted, and the said SPOON being supposed to be stolen, the owner thereof is desired to apply to me, prove his property, and receive it again.

¶ HENRY SLAGLE.

Berwick township, York county, July 1768.

Frankford, September 7, 1768.

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, who is used to country business, and can be well recommended, will meet with encouragement, by applying to

¶ EDWARD STILES.

TO BE LETT,

For a term of years, and may be entered on immediately,

A COMMODIOUS BRICK HOUSE, situated at a village, called the New-Mills, about 6 miles distant from Mountholly, in Burlington county. There will be lett with the said house, a large garden, a clover lot, of 1 acre and a half, adjoining the garden, a lot of meadow, of about two acres, within forty rod of said premises, and another lot of ground within twenty rod thereof; the said premises will be very suitable for a shopkeeper, and to carry on the pork trade, as there are large convenient cellars and stores, and other convenient out houses, such as stable, hay-house, chair-house, &c. Any person inclining to rent the same, may apply to the subscriber, living near the premises, and know the terms.

† WILLIAM BUDD, junior.

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from Kingsbury Furnace, Mine Bank, near Baltimore town, viz.

WILLIAM HATTON (otherwise Jackson) a convict servant, and by trade a stocking weaver, about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a down look, and a very remarkable way of staring any body in the face that speaks to him; he has a scar from the corner of his mouth to his chin, stout made, fresh complexion, and light brown hair; had on, and took with him, a new ozenbrigs shirt, that had never been washed, cotton country made, and one fearnought jacket, ozenbrigs trowsers, a pair English falls, with metal buckles, and felt hat, bound round with black binding.

Negroe CYRUS, a stout well made fellow, and speaks very gruff; had on a cotton and fearnought jacket, ozenbrigs shirt, short ozenbrigs trowsers, Monmouth cap, and a pair of English flatts, nailed all round.

THOMAS STRINGER, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, short brown hair, has two moles on his face, speaks pretty fast; had on a white Russia drab coat, fine linen shirt, white double breasted cotton jacket, ozenbrigs breeches, thread stockings, country made pumps, striped silk handkerchief, a pretty good felt hat, and sundry other things unknown. The said Stringer went off by himself the first of the month.

Whoever apprehends the said Runaways, so that they may be had again, shall receive Fifty Shillings for each of the two convicts, and Thirty Shillings for the Negroe, if taken in the province; and if out of the province, Three Pounds each, for William Hatton, and Thomas Stringer, and Two Pounds for Negroe Cyrus, paid by FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

Kingsbury Furnace, August 31, 1768.

BROKE into the inclosure of JOHN MORTON, in Munnallon township, York county, on the 6th day of July, a torrel HORSE, a natural trotter, branded W R. on the off shoulder, shod before, has a trimmed mane, a star on his forehead, and has three large saddle marks, one on the near side, and two on the off side. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay the cost, and take him away.

RAN away, on the 4th of this instant September, from the subscriber, living in Sadsbury township, Chester county; a servant girl, named CATHERINE JONES, born in Ireland, of a fresh complexion, long nose, and long black hair; had on when she went away, a chip hat, a striped linen gown, red flannel petticoat, a striped linsey ditto, a black silk handkerchief, a homespun flaxen shift, a check apron, a pair of blue yarn stockings, and neats leather shoes; she took with her, a chintz gown, and a red quilted petticoat; also a superfine broadcloth coat, of a light purple colour, a brown velvet jacket, a pair of red plush breeches, a pair of new thread stockings, a flaxen linen shirt and shift, and a black silk cravat. She is supposed to have gone away with a certain JOHN BRYAN, belonging to JOHN HARKINS, of Philadelphia; said Bryan had on, a grey cloth jacket, striped linen shirt, striped ticken trowsers, good shoes, brass buckles, and a new felt hat: It is supposed he will change his name. Whoever takes up said Catherine Jones, and secures her, so that her master may have her again, shall have Three Pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me THOMAS DAVIS.

N. B. The said Bryan is supposed to have a forged pass with him.

CAME to the plantation of MOSES HALL, in Whitemarsh, the third of this instant September, a black MARE, about 13 hands high, has a small star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take her away.

† MOSES HALL.

WHEREAS JOHN LEADLY, of Paxton township, in Lancaster county, and province of Pennsylvania, obtained a bond of WILLIAM SHAW, and TIMOTHY SHAW, of said township, for Eleven Pounds, Five Shillings; and whereas the aforesaid William Shaw has paid the said bond, and the interest thereon accruing, unto the said John Leadly, before three witnesses, viz. Mordecai Bane, Henry M'Cann, and James Kennedy, of said township; but the said John Leadly refused to give up said bond, after he had received all he demanded, and given us back the change that he was overpaid. These are therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking any assignment on said bond, for we will never pay any part thereof.

† WILLIAM SHAW, TIMOTHY SHAW.

CHINA,

Just imported, now selling, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates, by

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

At his Shop, in Second-street (next to Mr. Edmund Milne, Silversmith) near Market-street;

CONSISTING of blue and white Tea Cups and Saucers, enamelled Ditto, blue and white Coffee Cups, Ditto three Pint and half Gallon Bowls.------A general Assortment of Crockery, &c. as usual. ¶

RUN away last night from the subscriber, living in Baltimore town, an indented French servant lad, named Leray Theodore, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, he is well set, has light hair, tied behind, grey eyes, and walks very wide, he is a barber by trade, and was lately imported in the William and Thomas, Captain Cock; had on, and took with him, a dark mixt cloth coat, and waistcoat, black cloth breeches, a pair of old shoes, dirty striped linen trowsers, striped linen shirt, white thread stockings, coarse country made shoes, white metal buckles, and an old castor hat, much greased and floured, it is probable he may change his dress, as he has other clothes in town; he has stole two dark coloured wigs, one tailed, and the other a two curled bob, two cases of razors, one contains four, and the other two. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have, if taken in town, Twenty Shillings reward, if 20 miles from town, Forty Shillings, and if out of the province, Three Pounds, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ 6 W. WILLIAM ADAMS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are desired not to harbour said lad on board, or carry him off, at their peril.

Baltimore town, August 10, 1768.

TO be SOLD by the subscriber, administratrix of BRIAN PHILPOT deceased, at public vendue, in Baltimore town, on the 16th day of November next, all the real estate of the said deceased, consisting of sundry lots, lying in and near the said town, on some of which are considerable improvements. Also three plantations, lying in the said county; the one called Adds Budd's Prospect, containing 668 acres, about 16 miles from Baltimore town, on which are a good dwelling-house, quarter barn, and other improvements; about 60 acres of meadow already made, and in grass, and a large quantity more may be made; the soil in general well adapted for farming, and a sufficient quantity of upland cleared, and under good fence. The other two plantations are part of Nicholson's Manor, and lie on the Western Run, about 18 miles from Baltimore town; the soil remarkably fertile and rich, being adapted either for tobacco or hemp; and a large quantity of rich bottom meadow may be made on each; they contain about 765 acres. The terms of sale, and authority for the same, may be known at any time, upon application to

† MARY PHILPOT, administratrix.

TAKEN up at the plantation belonging to JAMES TILGHMAN, Esq; near Talbot Court-House, a small black gelding, about 12 hands high, upwards of 10 years old, now in the possession of William Evans, where the owner may have his right, making reasonable satisfaction. †

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to remove next spring, will sell his dwelling place, containing 30 acres of land, lying within one mile and a quarter of Frederick town, in Cæcil county, Maryland; there is on said land a brick dwelling-house and kitchen, a framed meat-house, a good garden, about 6 acres of good meadow, 8 or 9 acres of pasture; the remaining part branch and wood land. There is also on said place a good grist-mill, with a pair of French burrs, and a pair of Bucks county stones therein, a separate boulting chest for merchants and country work, and every other article for carrying on the millering business. In one of the meadows is a spring of excellent good water, and many other conveniences, too tedious to mention. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, and view the premises, by applying to JAMES HUGHES, living thereon.

N. B. The above mentioned place is a good stand for a store of West-India and European goods; the mill may be entered on immediately.

All persons indebted to the estate of JAMES HUGHES, late of Cæcil county, deceased, are desired to make payment, to prevent trouble; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly proved, so as they may be settled and paid by † JAMES HUGHES.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 10th of May last, from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Maryland, the two following convicts, viz. JAMES DOBY, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he has black hair, tied, a very large beard, somewhat grey, and is pitted with the small-pox; had on, and took with him, two cotton, and one white broadcloth, waistcoats, a pair of old cotton breeches, black yarn stockings, ozenbrigs shirt, country made shoes, and a new felt hat; he is a sly artful fellow, very talkative when spoke to, and is a piece of a sailor. THOMAS GOOD, by trade a miller, a lusty well looking fellow, about 35 years of age, of a dark complexion, and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, born in the north of England, and speaks broad; had on, and took with him, a Russia drab frock and breeches, an old cotton jacket, white broadcloth ditto, white yarn and grey worsted stockings, country made shoes, with strings, two ozenbrigs and two white shirts, and a grey cut wig: It is supposed they have wrote themselves a pass, as they were seen writing. Whoever will apprehend and secure the said servants, so that their master gets them again, shall have the above reward, of

‡ 6 w. CHARLES GREENBURY GRIFFITH.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

A THREE Story BRICK HOUSE, and LOT, on the North Side of Market-street, near the Corner of Second-street, containing in Front 16 Feet 6 Inches, including a three Feet Alley, over which the House is built, and in Length 102 Feet. The House is 36 Feet deep, with a small Apartment adjoining, two Stories, and a Kitchen one Story high; there is also a two Story Brick Tenement at the End of the Lot, 16 Feet by 15; bounded Northward by Benjamin Hooton's Lot, Eastward by Hugh Hodge's House and Lot, and Westward by a House and Lot, now in the Tenure of the Widow Coombs. The whole subject to a Groundrent of 12l. per Annum; and the three Feet Alley to be kept open the whole Length of the Lot, for the Use of the two Houses on each Side of the Premises. For further Particulars, enquire of JOSEPH REDMAN, or Dr. JOHN REDMAN. Tbc.

RUN away from the subscriber, at North-East, in Cecil county, Maryland, on the 17th day of May last, a lusty likely young NEGROE MAN, named BEN, aged 19 or 20 years: Had on, when he went away, a coarse homespun dark coloured kersey jacket, the under part of the sleeves white, old felt hat, fine shirt, ruffled at the bosom, or a coarse tow ditto, striped linsey trowsers, good shoes, and brass buckles. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by

WILLIAM CURRER.

N. B. All persons or masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Just published in Wilmington, New-Castle County, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

SOME BRIEF REMARKS upon sundry important Subjects, prineipally addressed to the People called QUAKERS.

WHEREAS a certain young Man, named HANS ADAMS, between 18 and 19 Years of Age, hath absconded from the Subscriber, living in Wilmington, New-Castle County, and it is possible will want to borrow Money on his Account, or crave some of his outstanding Debts; these are therefore to forbid those with whom the Subscriber has any Dealings, or others, not to let him have any, on any Account.

JAMES ADAMS.

To be SOLD by

JOHN COX, Senior,

A *FEW Chests of Choice* BOHEA TEA, *imported in the Philadelphia Packet, Capt. Budden.*

To be RUN for, on Thursday, the 22d of September next, over the Course at Bridge-Town, Appoquiminy, New-Castle County,

A HANDSOME Piece of PLATE, of the Value of FORTY POUNDS, by any Number of Horses, Mares or Geldings, the best of three Two Mile Heats, in the following Manner; full Blood to carry 10 Stone, 140 lb. Three-quarters Blood 9 Stone and 6 Pounds, 132 lb. Half Blood 8 Stone and 10 Pounds, 122 lb. Quarter Blood 8 Stone, 112 lb. Country, clear of the Blood 7 Stone, 98 lb. Any Horse, Mare or Gelding, winning two clear Heats, to be intitled to the Prize. Any Person detected in unfair riding, shall be deemed distanced. Proper Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes that may arise. The Horses to be entered two Days before the Day of running, paying Fifty Shillings Entrance to the Subscriber. On the Day following, a Purse of TEN POUNDS, by Colts not exceeding four Years old, carrying Weight for Age and Blood as above, paying Twenty Shillings Entrance. And on the following Day other Diversions as usual; the Horses for the second Day's Sport to be likewise entered with

¶ BENJAMIN DUTTON.

N. B. The several Owners must produce proper Certificates of each Horse's Degree of Blood.

Imported from BRISTOL, and to be sold by

ROBERT PORTER,

At the sign of the Horse and Saddle, in Market-street, opposite the prison,

A NEAT assortment of SADLERY WARE, amongst which are a quantity of curious silver plated curb and snaffle bits, barred stirrups, and spurs, and a few dozen of coach thongs, six and twelve feet long.

Said Porter continues to carry on the sadlers business, as usual, in all its branches; he takes this method to return thanks to those gentlemen and ladies who have been pleased to favour him with their custom, and flatters himself they will continue to give him their orders; and any others that please to employ him, he hopes to give such satisfaction as will convince them he esteems their custom. §

WANTED,

A PERSON well recommended, and properly qualified for a miller, to have the management of a double geered mill, one pair of the stones are French burrs. Such a person may meet with proper encouragement, by applying to BRYAN FAIRFAX, Esq; at Toulston, near to the Mill, on Difficult Run, in Fairfax county, Virginia, or to the subscriber, at Alexandria. WILLIAM RAMSAY. § 8 W.

Cumberland County. WHEREAS several tracts of unseated lands have been duly rated and valued, by the assessors of said county, and the owners have neglected to pay the taxes thereof: Now we, the commissioners of said county, do give this public notice, that unless the said owners do pay, or cause to be paid, to John Agnew, in the town of Carlisle, before the first day of October next, the several sums to their names respectively mentioned, being their proportion of taxes, agreeable to said valuation, we shall be under the disagreeable necessity of proceeding as the law directs. Given under our hands, this 12th day of August, 1768. WILLIAM CLARK, WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN BYERS, Commissioners.

Samuel Hunter, 4s. 6d. Thomas M'Kee, 6s. George Davis, 2 16 3; Alexander Benstead, 1 2 6; James Stirling, 3 7 6; John Stephens, 2 5 0; Thomas Dicas, 15s. Israel Pemberton, 4 13 9; Edward Shippen, jun. Esq; 5 12 6; Benjamin Chew, Esq; 3 15 0; William Moorhead, 16s. Samuel M Gready, 9s. James Whitehill, 16s. 9d. James M'Illvaine, 2 0 9; Widow Andrews, 3 6 0; John Anderson, 7s. 6d. David Scott, 7s. 6d. Horace Bratton, 3s. Hugh Hunter, 12s. 2d. William Armstrong, 2 0 6; John Blackburn, 5s. 6d. James Kenny, 11s. 3d. John M'Dowell, 16s. 9d. Joseph Dey, 7s. 6d. James M'Brice, 4s. 6d. Joseph M'Kinny, 3s. Robert Culbertson, 4s. 6d. William Graham, 1 2 6; James Peel, 9s. Thomas Batterton, 3s. Widow James, 1 4 0; George Gabriel, 3s. John M'Bride, 1s. 6d. Andrew Long, 3s. William Stuart, 4s. 6d. D. M'Clure, 1 2 6; James Stuart, 1 10 0; Robert Levers, 1 2 6; James Allice, 1 10 9; Joseph Barnet, 16s. 6d. James Entreken, 4s. 6d. Alexander Nesmith, 2 8 11; Matthew Knox, 1s. 6d. William M'Cleary, 16s. 6d. Thomas Nesbit, 6s. Geo. Galloway, 1 1 0; John Gregg, 4s. 6d. Wm. Armstrong, 15s. 4d. Arthur Nesmith, 12s. James Orton, 4s. 6d. William Reed, 11s 3d. James Waggoner, 6s. Alexander Walker, 10s. 6d. Francis Amberson, 1s. 6d. James Boyd, 9s. 9d. Thomas Freeman, 1 1 0; Robert M'Clelland, 8s. 3d. Matthew M'Dowell, 8s. 3d. James Black, 1 0 3; Thomas Colhoon, 4s. 6d. John Hill, 3s. Frederick Swaghart, 2s. 3d. William Plunket, 18s. 9d. Widow Jordan, 3s. James Smith, Esq; 2 9 11; Jeremiah Warder, 2 8 9; James Burd, Esq; 1 10 0; William Nicholls, 3s. Major Thomas Barnsly, 1 17 6; Alexander Lowry, 4 13 9; James Sterrat, 1 17 6; John Simpson, 1 2 6; James Thompson, 1 2 6; John Chambers, 3 12 9; David Jennings, 7s. 6d. George Allen, 2 5 0; James Johnston, 3s. 9d. Robert Irwin, junior, 15s. John Mitchell Waggoner, 18s. James Renkin, 15s. Jos. Simons, 15s. Jacob Simons, 1 2 6; James and George Millegan, 4 10 0; Edward and Jo. Nicholls, 2 12 6; Ralph and M'Cord, 3 0 0; John Cessey, senior, 1 2 11; John Foutz, 9s. 11d. John Cox, 1 17 9.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, intituled, An act for granting the sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds for the King's use, and for striking Fifty Five Thousand Pounds thereof in bills of credit, and to provide a fund for sinking the same, and by three subsequent acts for granting to his Majesty the additional sum of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds, the following tracts of located and unimproved lands have been duly valued and rated, by the assessors for the county of Cumberland, the property of the persons herein after named; and whereas the owners of said tracts of land have neglected to pay the collectors of the different townships the several undermentioned sums, which according to the said valuation have been assessed and laid upon said lands as the proportion thereof for several years past, for said tax by the acts imposed: We the commissioners of the county of Cumberland aforesaid, in pursuance of said acts, do give notice, that on Tuesday, the 29th day of November next, at the house of John Pollock, in the town of Carlisle, we will expose to sale by public vendue, the following tracts of located unimproved lands, or such part as will be sufficient to answer the said taxes, and all charges accruing by reason of the non-payment thereof, to the highest bidder. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Given under our hands this 12th day of August, 1768. WILLIAM CLARK, WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN BYERS, Commissioners.

260 acres in Hopewell township; 300 in Newtown, and 300 in Hamilton, belonging to the estate of William Plumsted, Esq; deceased, rated, £ 11 9 11.

1600 acres in Fermanagh township, and 1600 in Barree, belonging to Edward Duffield, 18 15 0.

150 acres in Lack township, and 1500 in Derry, belonging to John Patton, 5 16 8.

400 acres south of the Ball-hill; 300 on Sideling-hill; 300 on Brush-creek, all in Colerain township, and 300 in Derry, belonging to William Henry, 8 5 0.

1500 acres on Dunning's creek, Bedford township; 400 opposite Federick Founder's; 200 adjoining Messieurs Wharton and Pollock, in Barree, and 2500 on Wills's creek, Cumberland, belonging to Messieurs Peters and Clark, 148 10 0.

100 acres (9 of which clear) in Rye township; 600 in Lack; 600 in Fermanagh, and 3000 in Derry, belonging to Joseph Jacobs, 24 8 5.

27700 acres on Frankstown waters, in Barree township; 3000 on Wills's creek, in Cumberland; 1100 on Yellow-creek, in Colerain; 1800 at Fort Shirley, &c. in Dublin; 200 in Fermanagh; 200 (10 of which cleared) in Dublin; 200 (3 of which cleared) Fannet; and 250 (10 of which clear) in Fannet, belonging to Messieurs Baynton, Wharton and Morgan, 241 5 11.

800 acres on Frankstown waters; 300 at the end of Chestnut-hill; 500 at the South Branch of Frankstown; 1500 in Morrison's cove; 1500 patented, in Morrison's cove, all in Bedford township; 487 at the heads of Shaver's run, in Cumberland; 290 on Town creek, in Colerain; 600 adjoining John Gammil; 5000 on the East Branch of Juniata; 1500 adjoining Captain Brady; 1500 recovered from Mr. Elliot, and 6000 in Barree, belonging to Samuel Wallace, 114 5 9.

6950 acres in Bedford township; 900 in Derry, and 100 (9 of which clear) in Lack, belonging to John Wallace and Company, 29 8 11.

1800 acres in Fermanagh township; 1500 in Derry; 200 in Fermanagh, and 300 in West Pennsborough, belonging to William Wallace, 19 17 6.

1500 acres in Derry township, belonging to Bernard Carey, 5 12 6.

1500 acres on Juniata, and Shaver's creek, in Barree township, belonging to John Brady and Company, 5 12 6.

1050 acres in Bedford township, and 600 in ditto, belonging to Andrew Levy, 6 3 9.

2600 acres in Bedford township, and 1800 in Barree, belonging to Col. Henry Bouquet, deceased, 16 10 0.

2000 acres on Evers's creek, in Bedford township, and 500 on Evers's creek, in Cumberland, belonging to Thomas Ballet, Esq; 9 7 6.

6000 acres in Point Valley, Barree township, and 100 (5 of which clear) in Dublin, belonging to James Elliot and Company, 22 10 5.

400 acres below Frankstown; 800 at Canoe Run, and 500 (40 of which clear) all in Barree township, belonging to Messieurs Lukens and Little, 8 10 11.

300 acres in West Pennsborough; 200 in ditto; 300 at the Great Meadows, in Dublin township; 200 in Pennsborough; 300 in Fannet, and 250 in Lack, belonging to John Lukens, Esq; 8 8 9.

200 acres in Lack township; 200 in Cumberland; 400 in Colerain, and 600 in Derry, belonging to John Little, 6 0 0.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Merion, Philadelphia county, near the Swedes Forge, a red COW, with a small star in her forehead, the ends of her horns cut, a small bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN EASTBURN.

September 22, 1768. NUMB. 2074.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The ANATOMIST. Number III.

I SHOULD have proceeded to the next attack made on the CHURCH in *America*, by the *Independent Reflectors, Watch Towers, &c.* of *New-York*, as propoſed in my *ſecond Number*; but having received the following letter, containing ſome obſervations and hiſtorical facts, ſo *immediately* connected with the ſubject in hand, that I cannot omit giving it a place here.---The kind reader, I am perſuaded, will indulge this ſmall deviation from the plan, when he conſiders how much my correſpondent juſtifies the preſent defence of the CHURCH, by ſhewing that the violent aſſaults ſhe has ſuffered, were ſo far from being in conſequence of Dr. *Chandler*'s *Appeal*, that they were commenced above a *Century* before the time I had fixed for their date (namely the year 1734) even in the earlieſt period of *American Preſbyterianiſm* and *Independency*.

To the ANNATOMIST.

Son of man, be not afraid of them, neither be afraid of their words, though briars and thorns be with thee, and thou doſt dwell among ſcorpions; *be not afraid of their words*; *nor be diſmayed at their* looks, *though they be a rebellious houſe.*"---Ezek. ii. 6.

SIR,

LONG hath the *impartial* public looked for the DEFENCE which you have now begun.-----The *Church of England* hath ever been deemed by all Proteſtants (a few hot-headed ſects, who aſſume that appellation, excepted) a Church not only pure and orthodox in her doctrines, catholic and charitable in her principles, but a Church likewiſe which has been a glorious inſtrument in helping forward the Reformation, and in aſſerting and ſupporting the cauſe of *Proteſtantiſm*, even in the triumphant days of *Papacy*, when the ſword of perſecution was often ſheathed in her bowels----This is a character which the *Reformers* themſelves have given her,---and which the wiſeſt and ableſt divines *abroad* have declared to be due to her. *Monſieur* LE MOYNE, profeſſor of divinity at *Leyden*, a man diſtinguiſhed in the learned world, and whoſe aſſertion will receive credit wherever his name is known, in a letter to the Biſhop of *London*, obſerves, that the foreign Proteſtant Churches have always viewed the *Church of England* in this light-----"*C'eſt ce qui font les Proteſtants de* France, *ceux de* Geneva, *ceux de* Swiſſe, *& d'*Allemagne, *et ceux d'*Hollande *auſſi. Car ils ſe firent un fort grand honneur, d'avoir dans leur Concile de* Dordreckt *des Theologiens d'*Angleterre, *& monſtrerent bien qu'ils avoient pour l'Egliſe* Anglicane *une profonde veneration.---Et d'on vient donc, que des* Anglois *mêmes en ont aujourdhuy ſi mechante opinion?*"------ Thus," ſays he, "all the Proteſtants of *France* do, thoſe of *Geneva*, thoſe of *Switzerland* and *Germany*, and thoſe of *Holland* too; for they did themſelves a very great honour in having ſome divines of *England* in their ſynod of *Dort*, which plainly diſcovered that they had a profound veneration for the *Church of England*.---How comes it then, that ſome *Engliſhmen* themſelves have ſo ill an opinion of her?"----This is a queſtion which muſt naturally ariſe to every perſon, not acquainted with the intolerant uncharitable ſpirit and ſelfiſh deſigns of thoſe ENGLISHMEN, whom the good profeſſor alludes to:---- But we, who "have ſeen with our eyes, and heard with our ears," the things which *they* and their *children* have attempted, are at no loſs to diſcover the motives that did, and ſtill do, influence their conduct----To obtain an excluſive dominion, founded on true *Oliverian* principles *, and with it, a power of tyrannizing over the conſciences and religious ſentiments of all who ſhould preſume to differ from them, have, ever ſince the days of KNOX, been the conſtant aim of thoſe people.---The *Church of England*, ever friendly to our preſent glorious conſtitution, and to the religious rights of every Proteſtant denomination, hath conſtantly oppoſed them in theſe purſuits; and, for this reaſon they hate the *Church of England*, and "have ſo ill an opinion of her"---- They look upon her as the grand obſtacle in their way, which if they could once remove, their wiſhed for ſuperiority over the reſt of their fellow-ſubjects might, they think, be eaſily effected--- Is it not then equally the duty, and the intereſt too, of every religious ſociety in the new world, as well as of the *Church of England*, to make head againſt this aſpiring party; and to join unanimouſly in cruſhing the *Cockatrice* in the egg, which otherwiſe may, and aſſuredly will, one day become a *fiery flying ſerpent*?----

It was a reflection of this kind, joined with the conſideration of their rivetted malice, and long unprovoked abuſe againſt the *Church*, which, no doubt, induced you to propoſe a *weekly diſſection* of the *Centinel*, and his aſſociates:---In the proſecution of ſo neceſſary an undertaking, you will have the good wiſhes of every *real* friend of our civil and religious liberties.---The cauſe you have embarked in is a virtuous cauſe---It is the cauſe of *freedom*, ſtruggling againſt the rude attacks of *uſurpation*.---The *plan* you have propoſed is a good one, but will require to be more enlarged----For (to uſe the ſentiments of an old *vindicator* of the *Church*) "you muſt expoſe the *hypocrites* naked, and ſtript of their artificial beauties---you muſt take off thoſe falſe jewels of *piety* and *innocence*, which ſtrike with ſo much luſtre, and ſo fatally impoſe upon the minds of credulous and eaſy people;--- you muſt offer them to be ſurveyed by the light of nature, reaſon and religion;---you muſt repreſent them to the world in the *Mirrours* of their own *manufacturing*; and if they diſlike the figures and images they reflect, they cannot lay the blame on you, but upon their own deformities;----you muſt convince a deluded vulgar, that under all thoſe ſanctimonious appearances, thoſe ſaintly faces, this whining about *goſpel liberty*, this ſnivelling about *perſecution*, this puking at *liturgies* and *ceremonies*, and this bellowing againſt *biſhops*, there lay once concealed the ruin of a flouriſhing kingdom, and the ſubverſion of a happy Church;---you muſt ſhew the world that the cauſe of theſe SAINTS has always been carried on and ſupported by *muſkets* and *bibles*, *pſalm-books* and *ruſty ſwords*;---you muſt teach poſterity wiſdom, by diſplaying the ſufferings of their anceſtors, and by diſtinguiſhing the eternal bleſſings of a *Britiſh monarchy*, from the confuſion of *uſurpation*, and a *fanatical republic*."----

All theſe things, Mr. *Anatomiſt*, and much more, you muſt take into your plan, if you expect to complete your work--- I am not inſenſible how much you will expoſe yourſelf to the fury and reſentment of thoſe foul-mouthed *Republicans* by theſe means---Every man that meddles with them, may expect to have "briars and thorns with him," and to put his hand into a neſt of *hornets*, or a hole of *ſcorpions*; and ſuch a man ought to have *innocence* and *law* upon his ſide, to protect him againſt their ſtings----But when guarded by theſe, it would be criminal in him to *fear* when he contends for the *truth*.----I cannot doubt, without doing great injuſtice to the opinion I have conceived of you, but that you will proceed "with a firmneſs and ſpirit," worthy your undertaking.---But, in order to ſhew the world the early deſigns of this faction in *America*, and how ſoon, after they were *perſecuted into the wilderneſs*, they opened their batteries, and attacked the *Church*, you muſt "go farther back than 1734:"---And as I have the following facts, faithfully deduced from hiſtory †, juſt at hand, I convey them to you for theſe purpoſes----I begin then with the introduction of *Independency* into *New-England* in the year 1620; ---but, firſt, let me ſay ſomething of its origin----The *Independents*, known at firſt by the name of *Browniſts*, from one *Robert Brown*, their founder or leader, "were the very worſt and moſt troubleſome of all the *Engliſh* ſectaries.----- By the rebellious principles they taught, they rendered themſelves ſo obnoxious to the government, that they thought fit to tranſport themſelves to *Amſterdam*, where they ſoon began to differ among themſelves, and crumble into ſo many parties, that Mr. *Brown* grew weary of his office; and returning to *England*, renounced his principles of ſeparation, and was preferred to the rectory of a Church in *Northamptonſhire*.----This revolt of *Brown* was attended with almoſt the total diſſolution of his Church; but part of the ſcattered flock being collected by Mr. *John Robinſon*, one of their preachers, they removed with him to *Leyden* about the year 1610.----Here they remained ſeven years, but at length, the *Dutch* either grew weary of them, or they grew weary of the *Dutch*, for they complained of having ſuffered very great hardſhips among them, declaring that *impriſonment in* England *was preferable to the condition of refugees in* Holland, whereupon many of them actually returned to *England*.---- *Robinſon* and his elders apprehending a general deſertion, hit upon this expedient to keep them together, and increaſe their numbers: They repreſented that *New-England* was not only a place that abounded with all things deſirable in life, but that there were great expectations of diſcovering treaſures equal to thoſe of *Mexico* or *Peru*, and that *there they might become the founders of ſome mighty ſtate*.----Such a promiſing ſcheme could not fail of having the deſired effect: The adventurers therefore ſet themſelves to work to purchaſe a territory in *New-England* of the *Plymouth Company*, and to obtain a patent from the crown.---The motives made uſe of at court to obtain this patent were, the glorious pretence of *propagating the chriſtian religion among Infidels*; the *extending his Majeſty's dominions*; *enriching their mother country*; and *preventing both the* French *and* Dutch *from poſſeſſing themſelves of this deſirable country*.---All things being at laſt agreed on, our *Browniſts*, alias *Independents*, embarked at *Delft*, in *Holland*, in *July* 1620, and arrived at *Cape-Cod*, in *New-England*, on the 9th of *November* following.----As ſoon as they got footing on ſhore, they determined to have no regard to the patents they had obtained from the crown, but to elect a Governor, and ſtrike out ſuch a form of government as beſt ſuited their deſigns.---- Having therefore formed an aſſociation, and agreed to ſubmit to ſuch laws as ſhould be approved by a majority, they drew up and ſigned an inſtrument to that effect, and then elected Mr. *John Carver* for their Governor.

Soon after this Mr. *Weſton*, a merchant, came over with a number of paſſengers, in order to form a ſettlement, and accordingly ſat down at a place called *Weſaguſquaſet*, afterwards *Weymouth*.----But unfortunately for Mr. *Weſton* and his people, they happened to be members of the *Church of England*, and being therefore looked upon with an evil eye by the *Independents*, and abandoned to the fury of the Savages, they were obliged to quit their ſettlement, with the following character from their *pious* and *godly* neighbours; "*Weſton* and his men were ſo ſcandalouſly "wicked, that they were a nuſance to the very Savages."

Soon after this, Captain *Gorges* came over with ſeveral families, and Mr. *Murres*, a miniſter, all of the *Epiſcopal* perſuaſion, with a deſign to reſtore the ſettlement *Weſton* had quitted, but this gentleman alſo finding how obnoxious he was to the SAINTS, returned to *England*, and, ſays the *puritancial* hiſtorian, "*his biſhop followed him.*"

The company, in a little time after, ſent over Mr. *Lyford* as chaplain to the *Plymouth* colony, who being an *Epiſcopalian*, would have performed divine ſervice, and adminiſtered the ſacraments after the manner of the *Church of England*; but the planters compelled him to conform himſelf to their way of worſhip, and at laſt drove him fairly off.

Some of the planters however, being conſciencious *Churchmen*, and finding that they could have no miniſters of their own, ſet up an aſſembly, wherein they uſed the liturgy of the *Church of England*; and of theſe Mr. *Samuel Brown*, a lawyer, and his brother *John Brown*, a merchant, men of eſtates and figure, were the chief, being of the number of the firſt patentees.---- The deputy Governor ſending to theſe gentlemen to demand the reaſon of their *ſeparation*, they repreſented, that as they were of the Church eſtabliſhed by law in their native country, it was highly reaſonable they ſhould worſhip GOD in the manner that government required, from which they received their charter; at leaſt they ought to allow the members of the *Church* that liberty of conſcience they themſelves thought ſo reaſonable when they were on the other ſide of the water; and as one article in their charter provided, that all perſuaſions of chriſtians ſhould have liberty of conſcience, they did not know whether their denying it to them was not a forfeiture of their charter.----But theſe arguments were called *ſeditious* and *mutinous*, and *the holy brethren*, determining to ſuffer none to reſide there that were not of the ſame levelling principles in Church and State as they profeſſed, forced the two Mr. *Browns* to return back to *Old-England* in the ſame ſhip that brought them over.

About the year 1630, one Mr. *Blackſtone*, an *Epiſcopal* miniſter, built a little houſe oppoſite to *Charles-Town*, by virtue whereof he laid claim to the whole peninſula, but the inhabitants of this town, obſerving that the *parſon's* ſituation was preferable to their own, they immediately diſpoſſeſſed him, and juſtified the outrage, by ſuggeſting that *Mr.* Blackſtone *was an odd ſort of a man, who would not join himſelf with any of their* New-England *Churches*.----And when they had driven away this *odd ſort of a man*, they laid the foundation of their capital city upon this very ſpot of ground, to which they gave the name of BOSTON."

Having thus ſilenced or baniſhed the *Epiſcopalians*, they then fell foul of one another, and divided into two factions, the one zealous for the *covenant of works*, and the other for the *covenant of grace*.----For as the witty *Butler* obſerves,

------"Zeal's a dreadful termagant,
"That teaches ſaints to tear and rant,
"And *Independents* to profeſs
"The doctrine of dependances;
"Turns meek, and ſecret, ſneaking ones,
"To raw-heads fierce, and bloody bones:
"And not content with endleſs quarrels
"Againſt the *wicked* and their morals,
"The GIBELLINES, for want of GUELFS,
"Divert their rage upon themſelves.
"For now the war is not between
"The *brethren*, and the *men of ſin*;
"But *ſaint* and *ſaint*, to ſpill the blood
"Of one another's brotherhood."

In ſhort, the *covenant of grace* men were ſeverely handled, and being at length baniſhed, retired to *Rhode-Iſland*, where they planted a colony.---I am the more particular in theſe matters, becauſe a late infamous ſcribbler has aſſerted, by "refugees, who "fled from the perſecutions of the imperious *Archbiſhop Laud*, "were *Boſton*, *Rhode-Iſland*, &c. firſt planted."----And for the ſame reaſon, I beg to add the following extract of a letter ſent by ſome of thoſe *refugees* to the biſhops, clergy and members of the *Church of England*, from on board the ſhip *Arabella*, when they were quitting their native land; which will ſhew how unjuſtly this cry of *perſecution* has been kept up.

"We beſeech you, reverend fathers and brethren, by the "mercies of the *Lord Jeſus*, to conſider us as your brethren, "ſtanding in very great need of your help, and earneſtly implor"ing it.----And however your charity may have met with ſome "occaſion of diſcouragement, through the miſreport of our in"tentions, or through the diſaffection or indiſcretion of ſome of "us, or rather among us (for we are not of thoſe who dream of "perfection in this world) yet we deſire you would be pleaſed "to take notice of the principals and body of our company, as "thoſe who eſteem it an honour to call the *Church of England*, "from whence we riſe, *our dear mother*; and we cannot part "from our native country, where ſhe eſpecially reſideth, with"out much ſadneſs of heart, and many tears in our eyes; ever "acknowledging, that ſuch hope and part as we have obtained, "in the common ſalvation, we have received in *her* boſom, and "ſucked from *her* breaſts.----We leave her not therefore as "loathing that milk wherewith we were nouriſhed there; but "bleſſing GOD for the parentage and education, as members of "the ſame body, ſhall always rejoice in her good, and unfeign"edly grieve for any ſorrow that may ever betide her; and "while we have breath, ſincerely deſire and endeavour the con"tinuance and abundance of her welfare, with the enlarge"ment of her bounds in the kingdom of *Chriſt Jeſus* ‡," &c. &c.----This letter was ſigned by *John Winthrop* their Governor, and a great number of reputable adventurers.

In this manner did ſome of the *perſecuted refugees* write and ſpeak of that Church and her clergy, whom their *enlightened ſons* have ſince ſo much abuſed, calumniated and mal-treated!

But here I ſhall ſtop, and leave you to trace thoſe people from the period you have propoſed----In the mean time, if any thing ſhould occur to me, which I think may be neceſſary to elucidate this ſubject, you may expect to hear from me again, being very much, Mr. ANATOMIST,

The friend of *Liberty*, *Truth*, and the *Church*,
HORATIO.

* *Who can ſay that this is not even* now *the wiſh and aim of thoſe reſtleſs zealots, who reads in the laſt public prints,* "Boſton, Auguſt 29, *Yeſterday a gentleman in this town had a child baptized at one of the North Churches, by the name of* OLIVER "CROMWELL?"----*Evident ſurely it is that they would uſe the means, if power were not wanting, to overturn* again *our boaſted* MONARCHY.----"*But*" (*I uſe the words of a ſenſible writer upon a like occaſion*) "*alas for them! the principal part of their apparatus is wanting,* OLIVER CROMWELL *is not at the head of Forty Thouſand cut-throats, to carry their meaſures into execution.*"----

† *They are chiefly collected from* Modern Hiſtory, Vol. VI.

‡ *Hutchinſon's Hiſt. Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Vol. I.*

New-Caſtle county, September 12, 1768.

WHEREAS in purſuance of an act of general aſſembly, of the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, upon Delaware; intituled an act for the imbanking, damming, &c. and laying taxes on the owners of the marſhes on Non Such, and the Mill-Creeks, in the hundred and county of New-Caſtle, and for the ſupporting the ſame; we the managers of ſaid marſhes, by virtue of ſaid act, do hereby give notice, that on Wedneſday, the 28th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at Dam, upon ſaid Non Such Creek, will be expoſed to ſale to the higheſt bidder, a leaſe of about 30 acres of marſh and cripple, near to ſaid Dam, deemed the property of Joſeph Lewdon, and ſold for the payment of his aſſeſſment, and the forfeitures ariſing thereon. JOSEPH ENOS, ALEXANDER HARVEY, managers. ‡

Philadelphia, September 13, 1768.

THE Partnerſhip of SMITH and DEAN having expired the firſt Inſtant, all Perſons indebted to ſaid Partnerſhip, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Benjamin Dean, in whoſe Hands the Books, Bonds and Notes, are.

BENJAMIN DEAN takes this Method to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he continues the Buſineſs, as uſual, at the ſame Place, in Second-ſtreet; and has now on Hand, a neat Aſſortment of Shop Goods, which he will ſell very cheap, for Caſh.

WANTED as an Apprentice,
By a MASTER TAYLOR in this City,

A LAD, between 12 and 15 Years of Age, who is come of honeſt ſober Parents, whether German or Engliſh, will be no Objection.-----The Terms will be eaſier in Proportion to the Schooling he has had.----No Endeavours ſhall be wanting towards making him compleatly perfect in the Trade. For further Particulars enquire at the Printing-Office, or of William Sellers, at his Houſe in Arch-ſtreet. ¶

CAME to the plantation of WILLIAM MILLER, in Mountjoy townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the middle of June laſt, a blackiſh bay HORSE, about 13 hands high, no brand, paces and trots. The owner coming and proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again. ¶

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

Remainder of the Extracts from CANDID OBSERVATIONS, *&c. begun in our laſt.*

THE writer of the addreſs has injuriouſly attacked the committee, for making mention to their agent of the colony charters. His zeal for natural rights, in this inſtance, was carried to an intemperate exceſs. He puts me in mind of the enthuſiaſm of thoſe who would explode religion, becauſe the charms of moral rectitude are alone ſufficient to make us, they pretend, good and virtuous. Men, by becoming * zealots, do hurt to any cauſe.

Objections to ſtile have been made to the addreſs, rather for the ſhew of criticiſm, than with a view to ſet things in a clear light. The ingenious tranſlator of Longinus obſerves, "that "the buſineſs of a critic is not *only* to find fault, and be all "gall and bitterneſs. Yet ſuch behaviour, in thoſe who have "uſurped the name, has brought the office into ſcandal and "contempt. He [Longinus himſelf] bore an averſion to the "ſneers and cavils of thoſe, who, unequal to the weighty pro"vince of criticiſm, abuſe it, and become its nuſance. He "frequently takes pains to ſhew [an example worthy of imita"tion] how miſplaced their animadverſions are, and to defend "the injured from aſperſions." This is a piece of juſtice particularly owing to ſtrangers, and thoſe who take the pains to expoſtulate with us on a preſumption that we will grant, what they have a right to demand, a patient hearing. But to give ſome ſpecimens of falſe criticiſm, or cavilling for cavilling ſake. The North-American, in a loyal manner, profeſſed himſelf the *friend* of his king and country. This language diſpleaſes the writer of the eſſay----A *friend* to his king! it cannot be----Friend ſuppoſes friendſhip---Friendſhip ſuppoſes equality---The king has no equal---ergo, the North-American cannot be the king's friend. Was this, I will aſk any perſon but the author himſelf, penned in the true ſpirit of criticiſm? Is it not rather that ſort of criticiſm which brings the name and office into ſcandal and contempt? The beſt biographical writers, in their panegyrics on their heroes and great characters, have ſaid of them, that they were the friends of liberty. Was this expreſſion ever carped at, or cried down? And yet, has liberty, I would aſk, any equal? The ſame gentleman has alſo, in the ſame ſpirit, cavilled at the alluſion to the Cappadocians, and applied it to purpoſes the writer of the addreſs could never have intended when he wrote the pamphlet. If, ſays the latter, the people of Barbados ſhould make a voluntary choice of ſlavery, they would be as abſurd in that election as the Cappadocians were of yore, and the ſecond people in the world, over whom the love of ſervitude was predominant: A ſentiment ſupported by an obiter example, the writer of the eſſay converts into a reflection on the wiſe ſyſtem of the Britiſh government. The obſervations reſpecting monarchy are exceedingly juſt, but what, in the compoſition of the North-American, cauſed them, I profeſs myſelf unacquainted with. The colonies are ſo far from diſliking a monarchal form of government, that it is the very thing they contend for----'tis to that alone, as far as it has a relation to, and coincides with their particular eſtabliſhments, that they profeſſed homage and ſubmiſſion.

The writer of the eſſay has inſinuated, that love of lucre, inſtigated the writer of the addreſs to publiſh, in this iſland, a pamphlet that would not ſell in his own country. Such charges are unbecoming the ſons of freedom and liberty, to whom a right of canvaſſing all ſubjects is a conſtitutional privilege; the loſs of which would be ſucceeded by a political ſlavery of the worſt kind. But ſetting aſide the public as an unconcerned party (though it is not) on theſe occaſions, this language is the higheſt offence to good manners. In point of quantity, the writer of the addreſs has the advantage by a great deal; and yet his compoſition bears no higher price than what the reſpondent demands for his. This is no proof that the *former* judged preſumptuouſly of the value of his work. In point of quality, let every man determine for himſelf between theſe authors and their performances.----For my own part, after peruſing the foreign pamphlet, I thought the author a man of abilities, a man of breeding; and, with reſpect to his country, a patriot. It did not appear to me that he was biaſſed to the undertaking by any ſordid views of intereſt, but impelled by conſiderations of a public, and of an upright nature. He had, it was true, miſtaken the committee's meaning in their letter, but he found his countrymen in general underſtood it in the ſenſe he did, as a reflection upon them all. He endeavoured, therefore, to wipe off what he took to be a ſtain upon a moſt conſiderable and reſpectable body of people, with whom he ſtood connected by all public and private ties.

The writer of the eſſay has thought proper to maintain a right, in the Engliſh parliament, to impoſe taxes on the colonies. I incline to think, with a view to this doctrine, more than from any intention of juſtifying the committee, he entered the liſts againſt the North-American. The ſtale worn-out arguments have been uſed by him. The people in England, ſays he, are not fully repreſented, and yet all are taxed. That wonder and bleſſing of his ſpecies, the '*præſidium et dulce decus meum*' of every coloniſt, Mr. Pitt, in the parliament houſe, gave this obſervation its proper anſwer. The want of a full repreſentation (even where every man *may* become a member) is a defect in the conſtitution of England, and requires a remedy. An argument founded, therefore, on the blemiſhes of a conſtitution, will not bear ſifting.

To argue men out of their civil rights by far-fetched notions, was attempted not a great while ago by Sir Robert Filmer; and his idea of the origin and right of power, was abundantly more ingenuous and ſolid than the phantaſie of virtual repreſentation. This gentleman's performance was greedily received, and had then a croud of admirers. One man diſperſed them all. Mr. Locke ſtood forth in vindication of the natural rights of mankind, and poſterity ought never to forget the pains and ſervices of this great philoſopher. How many Filmers were produced by the Stamp-act? Like the ſun on the waters of the Nile, it bred and gave life to an amazing number of reptile politicians. Mr. Pitt, in our days, as Mr. Locke, in the days of our fathers, has undauntedly proved himſelf the champion of our liberties; and to him we ſtand indebted, if not for the repeal of the act, at leaſt for his ſtrenuous and weighty endeavours towards that juſt and upright meaſure.

Whether in what has been advanced I am in any degree ſupportable, with all imaginable deference, I leave to the deciſion of the public; hoping its excuſe when I ſay, that I conſulted the good of the community at large, in narrating the particulars of the committee's letter to their agent. It will, I apprehend, diſarm the North-Americans of the anger they had conceived againſt us. Finding us upon an eclairciſſement, doing them all imaginable juſtice, may ſpeedily efface the feelings of their reſentment, and re-unite both people more firmly than ever. Then, with reſpect to the writer of the eſſay, poſſibly it may turn out, that I have done him ſome little ſervice. The writer of the addreſs may be ſatisfied that the call of his country, through him, has been anſwered in a candid and conciliatory manner, and what has been ſaid in his juſtification alſo, as an author, may induce him to wave, and put an end to the controverſy. In this caſe I have cut off the occaſions of ſeverity which he might, and probably would, freely have uſed againſt an antagoniſt, who, it muſt be owned, unguardedly has expoſed himſelf to the keeneſt reſentment of an able and provoked writer.

The author of this pamphlet, in a little piece publiſhed in the Barbados Mercury, of September 27, 1766, thus expreſſes himſelf.

"To a candid enquirer it will be evident, that our colonies in North-America, and the inhabitants of our ſugar iſlands, are reciprocally dependant on each other: We receive from them many things neceſſary to our ſupport; and the returns we make are of great importance to their well-being. In the late diſputes about the Stamp-act, it appeared that *our intereſt was one*, our conteſted privileges being the ſame; and a *proper ſenſe of our mutual danger* would have united us firmly together. Happy for both, the cruel hydra is no more! The North-Americans will not allow us any merit in this victory; but accuſe us of backwardneſs in the time of danger. We confeſs, whatever our *feelings* were on that intereſting occaſion, we *acted with great caution*, and our animated brethren might well conclude, that we were unwilling to hazard any thing in the common cauſe. Yet our legiſlature at laſt gave their teſtimony againſt the act, in terms ſufficiently expreſſive. But, unfortunately, a word or two glanced at the conduct of our neighbours.---We might ſurely have contented ourſelves with ſaying how peaceful and how loyal we had been, without arraigning others. Tho' ſtill the matter will admit of ſoftenings, and, upon a right repreſentation of facts, I am perſuaded our opponents will allow, that the offence is not ſo great as they had imagined it to be.

"The word *rebellious*, which is objected to *principally*, is really not in the letter ſent to our agent, nor in the authentic copies ſince publiſhed. Yet I will not ſay, with a late uncandid anſwerer (WHO CALLS HIMSELF A BARBADIAN) that it is an *interpolation* or *forgery* of the North-American. The public ought to know that the gentleman has been miſled by a ſurreptitious copy of a rough draught of the letter made by our committee of correſpondence. This draught had the word *rebellious*; but it never received the ſanction of the houſe, being immediately objected to, and expunged. After all, was it neceſſary, for our repreſentatives to * mention the behaviour of their brethren on the continent? The contraſt made with our conduct ſhews it to have been intended to their diſadvantage. I muſt for myſelf, and many more *real* Barbadians, declare, *we diſaproved of it:* We allowed that great enormities had been committed in North-America; but were very far from laying them to the charge of the aſſerters of liberty, who had often reſtrained the mob from perpetrating crimes of the deepeſt dye; as well as acts of common licentiouſneſs, which are never to be prevented altogether, in times of ſo much calamity, even where an oppoſition to tyranny is made by the moſt prudent patriotic meaſures."

* *This candid writer places the objections of the author of the addreſs in a true light. He did not object* only *to the word* rebellious, *but to ſeveral ſentences in the letter from the committee, which were plainly intended as cenſures on the "North-American colonies." Mentioning their danger, they ſay----"We ſee another ariſing from the* violent ſpirit *raiſed in the* North-American colonies *againſt this act, which threatens us with the ſame ill conſequences; we mean from* their *avowed reſentment at the people of this iſland, for having ſo tamely ſubmitted to the act, which* they *had been pleaſed ſo reſolutely to oppoſe. This having led* them *(that is the* North-American colonies) *to ſome* extraordinary attempts, *as we have been informed, to prevent any veſſels coming hither with proviſions for our ſupport, how far a* COMBINATION *of* this kind, *which has to ſtruggle with the private intereſts of ſo many individuals, can be formed amongſt* them *(that is the* North-American colonies) *we may at firſt be led to doubt; yet on a ſecond review of things, how far the exceſſes of* POPULAR FURY, *which has no bounds, may hurry away all thoſe individuals to their own as well as our immediate prejudice, we may reaſonably fear."*

Theſe reflections caſt on the North-American colonies in general, *by the committee, their writing the letter to their agent, with the word* "rebellious" *in it, and retaining it till they were* obliged *to expunge it, by the prudence of the houſe, leave them juſtly expoſed to every thing the author of the addreſs has ſaid againſt them.*

LONDON, *July* 20.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, June 25.

"*The following diſcourſe is handed about here as the ſpeech delivered by Paſcal Paoli, at the late meeting of the States of Corſica.*

"Fellow Countrymen,

"*The confidence, with which the nation has committed to me the management of her foreign affairs, joined to the duty ariſing from that confidence, obliges me, purſuant to eſtabliſhed cuſtom, to give you an account, at this opening of the General Aſſembly, of the State in which the ſaid affairs now are. I had flattered myſelf, from the happy poſture they were in a few months ago, that I ſhould have been able to have told my countrymen in this Aſſembly, that the period of ſo many troubles was at length arrived, by means of a ſolid and durable peace, which ſhould have fixed the moment of our felicity; but I was diſappointed in my endeavours, every thing was, in an inſtant, changed into darkneſs and uncertainty. The object of peace, ſo greatly deſired, ſeems to fly us more and more; and, if we may give credit to the reports which our enemies endeavour to propagate, it looks as if, from the preſent ſituation of affairs, it would be neceſſary, for the preſervation of our conſtitution, to find out in this Aſſembly the moſt efficacious meaſures for that purpoſe."*

They write from Toulon, that M. Bompart had juſt been appointed to command a ſquadron of French men of war now fitting out there, on an expedition of importance.

According to letters from Hamburgh, ſeveral recruiting officers were juſt arrived there to enliſt men, and buy up horſes for the Pruſſian ſervice.

BOSTON, Septemper 12.

Extract of a Letter from the Weſt of England, *in Reply to a Letter from a true Friend to Civil and Religious Liberty here, which enclоſed the* FARMER'S *Letters, as beſt expreſſive of his own Sentiments.*

"My Thoughts concerning the Conduct of G. B. towards her Colonies are much as yours, and have long been ſo; and ſuch are the ſentiments of moſt I have converſed with."

By this Extract, which is from a Gentleman of large Trade and Acquaintance, and a perſon of undoubted Veracity, you may obſerve that the Meaſures of G. B. towards her Colonies are merely Miniſterial, and that the People of G. B. in general condemn the preſent Meaſures as much as we do.

By Gentlemen, Paſſengers in the ſame Veſſel, the above is confirmed as to other Parts of G. B. beſides the Weſt.

There was great Talk in England of a WAR with France, on Account of ſeveral very large Fleets in France, and their taking Part with the Genoeſe againſt Corſica.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſq; is choſen Agent for Virginia.

We hear from Salem, that a Perſon there having given Information of a Veſſel that arrived there with Melaſſes, the Populace were ſo enraged, that they ſtripped him, then wrapped him in a tarred Sheet, and rolled him in Feathers; having done this, they carried him about the Streets in a Cart, and then baniſhed him the Town for 6 Weeks.

Mr. Rogers, a Native of Ireland, and a Trader from Michillimackinac, and Mr. Honbough, a Dutch Man, and formerly an Officer in the ſervice of the ſouthern Governments, were lately murdered and robbed of all their Goods, by the Pouttawatamie Indians, at the ſouth weſt End of Lake Michagan, a Nation inveterate againſt the Engliſh, and much attached to the French, ſeveral of whom reſide among theſe Indians, and it is thought excited them to perpetrate the above mentioned Murders.

Mr. James Hill Clarke, alſo an Indian Trader at Myamic River, at the weſt end of Lake Erie, having ſome Diſpute with his Interpreter, John Myers, a Frenchman, Myers ſhot him through the Head with his Muſket, and after took Shelter among the Pouttawatamies.---Captain Turnbull, Commandant at Detroit, ſent an Indian whom he could depend on, to engage them to deliver up the Murderer; but it was much doubted whether he would ſucceed.

It is confidently reported that the 14th and 29th Regiments are ordered up here from Halifax----and that a Ship of above 300 Tons, that ſailed laſt Thurſday (ſaid to be bound to Caſco-Bay, to load with Maſts) has been privately hired as a Tranſport to bring up the Troops from Halifax.

The Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town are to meet this Day at 9 o'Clock, A. M. at Faneuil-Hall, to take into Conſideration what Meaſures are moſt proper to be adopted under the preſent critical Aſpect of the Times, agreeable to a Petition of a Number of the Inhabitants for that Purpoſe."------

NEW-YORK, September 19.

Monday laſt Captain Shaw arrived here from Coracoa, in 20 Days: He acquaints, that the Spaniards that trade from the Main to that Iſland, ſay, all their Garriſons have lately been ſupplied with freſh Troops from Spain, and that they daily expect a War with Great-Britain.

Wedneſday laſt the Ship Beulah, Captain Henderſon, arrived here from London, but laſt from Falmouth, in 9 Weeks. Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Gordon, Lord Drummond, Col. Staats Morris, Conſort to her Grace, and Captain Calderwood, came Paſſengers, beſides about 30 Steerage Paſſengers.

Captain Henderſon ſpoke with the following Veſſels on his Paſſage, viz. September 4, in Lat. 32: 57, with Capt. Langdon, in a Sloop from this Port, for Santa-Croix, 9 Days out; the 8th, in Lat. 35: 38, with the Ship Albion, from Maryland, for Briſtol, 5 Days out; the 9th, in Lat. 37: 53, with a brig from Philadelphia for Antigua.

Captain Richards ſays, that he touched at St. Euſtatia in his Way home, and that on the 23d of Auguſt they had ſo heavy a Gale at that Iſland, that all the Veſſels in the Road put to Sea, but got in again without receiving any Damage, as the Wind ſoon abated.

On Tueſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province were prorogued to the 27th Day of October next, then to meet to proceed upon Buſineſs; and circular Letters are diſpatched to the ſeveral Members, requiring their Attendance accordingly.

Friday laſt the Brig Pompey, Captain Smith, arrived here from Hull, in 8 Weeks; the 21ſt ult. in Lat. 43: 18, Long. 42: 17, he ſpoke with Captain Martin, from Virginia to Liverpool, 20 Days out; the 29th, in Lat. 41: 25, Long. 54: 4, with a Ship from Virginia for Liverpool alſo.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.

WE are again under the Neceſſity of ſolliciting the Indulgence of the Public, while we endeavour to obviate the Rancour and evil Tendency of our Enemies laſt Pieces in the Chronicle: And, as both Truth and Innocence are intereſted in the Diſpute, we flatter ourſelves, that our Readers will pardon our perſiſting in Support of our Characters, however they may be diſguſted with the *Manner* of our Accuſers.

This ſcribbling Proteus, obſerving the baſe Calumnies he vented againſt us, under the Names of *Amicus* and *Plain Truth*, confuted, hath, with unparallelled Effrontery, under the Names, *No Flincher*, and *Undiſguiſed Plain Truth*, renewed his Attacks on our Characters, by endeavouring to repreſent us to the Public, not only as *partial*, but alſo *unjuſt*; and, for want of a more plauſible Pretext to ſupport his Charge, hath boldly aſſerted, without the leaſt Shadow of Truth, or even Probability, that "*we ſuppreſſed Dr.* Franklin's *Pieces againſt the Stamp-act, while his Enemies were inſinuating that he was a Friend to that oppreſſive Tax.*"

It is well known to Numbers of Mr. *Franklin*'s Friends, as well as Enemies, that one of the Publiſhers of this Paper was, for many Years, that Gentleman's Partner in the Printing Buſineſs (during which Time, and even to this Day, their Friendſhip has been mutual and uninterrupted) and that ſince the Expiration of their Partnerſhip, he has moſt readily, and of Choice, publiſhed every Thing offered to him, either in Vindication of Mr. *Franklin*'s Character againſt his Enemies, or to do Juſtice to his Merit, particularly his Examination before the Houſe of Commons, which did him ſo great Honour, and his Country ſo much Service.

The unprovoked abuſe, and low Scurrility, with which this Scribbler, under a Variety of fictitious Names, hath ſtuffed his Pieces, publiſhed in the Chronicle, againſt us, is too groſs an Inſult on the Public, for us to imitate. We have a better Opinion of their Taſte, than to ſuppoſe they could poſſibly be pleaſed with having ſuch Loads of offenſive Matter impoſed on them for Weeks together. We cannot, however, help obſerving, that it ſerves to characteriſe the Tool our Enemies have made Choice of, as the propereſt Inſtrument for diſcharging their envenomed Filth on us----and ſurely a fitter One they could not have found.---- We therefore promiſe the Public, that no ordinary Provocation ſhall, for the future, tempt us to treſpaſs on their Patience, in confuting the Calumnies propagated againſt us by ſo worthleſs a Vehicle, eſpecially as we are perſuaded they are already ſo well convinced of the ſiniſter Views of our Enemies, that their future Attempts on our Characters will do us but little Harm, ſhould they even give Vent to the Budget of Lies they threaten us with. HALL and SELLERS.

Extract af a Letter from London, dated May 6, 1768.

"Yeſterday there was a Report of an Inſurrection in America, which cauſed Stocks to fall 1 and a Half per Cent. I look on it only as a Stockjobber's Artifice to fall Stocks, that he may buy in.----The Pieces printed in your City, ſigned a FARMER, do great Honour to the Writer-----They have had great Effect with every thinking Perſon here, and Mr. De B---t tells me, that the Board of Trade feels the Weight of them more than any Thing that has been wrote on that Subject, and he ſays, they have ſtaggered them very much; they are aſcribed to Mr. D------ by every Body that knows him. I am much chagrined that I have it not in my Power to ſay with Certainty who is the Author, as the Subject is ſo glorious, and the Writer derives to himſelf ſo much Credit."

Extract of a Letter from London, June 26, 1768.

"The Parliament is prorogued till Winter, ſo there will be little News of any Kind from this Place for ſome Time to come. I am very ſorry the Colonies have ſtill ſo much Ground to complain of the late Glaſs Act, &c. I cannot think what we are about here, to make Laws which cannot be carried into Execution. But I hope next Year we ſhall fall upon ſome Method of putting a final End to all theſe Heartburnings and Miſunderſtandings. We cannot long go on in the Track we have been following for ſome Years paſt, and muſt neceſſarily turn over a new Leaf. I wiſh to God it may be to the Honour of this Nation, and for the Good of all Britiſh Subjects every where."

On Wedneſday next the Anniverſary Commencement of the New-Jerſey COLLEGE will be held in the Church at Princetown. The Exerciſes of the Day will begin at Ten o'Clock.

Captain Leech, from London, on the 17th of July, off of the Iſle of Wight, ſpoke the Brig Royal Charlotte, Captain Pine, from Rhode Iſland for Amſterdam, all well; on the 2d Inſtant, in Lat. 35: 3, Long. 58: 15, ſpoke a Schooner from Boſton for Barbados, 9 Days out; and on the 4th, in Lat. 34: 24, Long. 59: 20, he ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Bunbury, from Piſcataqua for St. Chriſtophers, alſo 9 Days out, all well.

Captain Bolton, from St. Chriſtophers, on the 6th Inſtant, in Lat. 28: 32, Long. 67: 37, ſpoke a Brig from Boſton for Hiſpaniola, 10 Days out;---9th, in Lat. 34: 16, Long. 71: 25, ſpoke a Brig from Virginia for London, 8 Days out; and on the 11th

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* *The following extracts from Lord* Cambden's *ſpeech, prove that excellent nobleman to be as great a zealot for natural rights, as the author of the addreſs.*

"*As the affair is of the* utmoſt importance, *and in its conſequences may involve the* fate of kingdoms, *I took the ſtricteſt review of my arguments; I re-examined all my authorities; fully determined, if I found myſelf miſtaken, publickly to own my miſtake, and give up my opinion: But my ſearches have more and more convinced me, that the* Britiſh *parliament have* NO RIGHT TO TAX *the* Americans."----"*Nor is the doctrine new; it is as old as the conſtitution; it grew up with it; indeed it is its ſupport.*"---TAXATION *and* REPRESENTATION *are inſeparably united.* GOD *hath joined them: No* Britiſh *parliament can ſeparate them: To endeavour to do it, is to ſtab our vitals.*"

"*My poſition is this----I repeat it----I will maintain it to my laſt hour*----- TAXATION *and* REPRESENTATION *are inſeparable----this poſition is founded on the* LAWS OF NATURE; *it is more, it is itſelf* AN ETERNAL LAW OF NATURE; *for whatever is a man's own, is abſolutely his own;* NO MAN HATH A RIGHT TO TAKE IT FROM HIM WITHOUT HIS CONSENT, *either expreſſed by himſelf or repreſentative;* whoever attempts to do it, attempts an injury; WHOEVER DOES IT COMMITS A ROBBERY; HE THROWS DOWN THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN LIBERTY AND SLAVERY."----

¶ If GEORGE AKERS, Freeman of London, Brother to Mrs. Elizabeth Croſs, late of George-Yard, Shoreditch, London, who went to America

in Lat. 37: 13, Long. 73, he ſpoke a Schooner, Captain Wiſe, from Virginia for Antigua, out 4 Days, all well.

Captain Sommerville, from London, on the 11th Inſtant, in Lat. 36: 42, Long. 70, ſpoke the Brig Lovely Betſy, Captain Haſell, bound to Caſco Bay from Jamaica, but laſt from South Carolina, where ſhe had put in for Proviſions.

Captain Oſman, from Briſtol, on the 29th ult. in Lat. 39: 17, Long. 55: 30, ſpoke the Ship Horton, Captain Sims, from Jamaica for London, out 39 Days; the next Day he ſpoke the Snow Kitty, Captain Dickenſon, from Jamaica for Briſtol, 5 Weeks out; and on the 5th Inſtant, in Lat. 35: 49, Long. 60: 30, he ſpoke with Captain All, in a Brig from Rhode-Iſland for Surrinam, all well.

By Captain Gibbon, from Malaga, we learn, that on the 17th of July, Captain Devereux, in a Brig from New-York, arrived there, who 5 Days before, had been boarded by an Algerine Cruizer, when the Turk, after examining his Paſs, diſmiſſed him with much Complaiſance, not meddling with any thing on board, but offered him any Aſſiſtance in his Power; that a Turkiſh Half Galley was lying in the Mole when he arrived, where ſhe remained for ſome Days afterwards, and ſuddenly diſappeared, as it was thought, in Search of Booty.----On the 1ſt Inſtant, in Lat. 36: 31, Long. 61, Captain Gibbon ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Barlett, from Marblehead for Barbados, 8 Days out, all well.

Captain Spain, from London, on the 28th ult. in Lat. 40: 17, Long. 49: 55, ſpoke a Ship, Captain Waters, from Nevis for Briſtol, all well.

Captain Willock, from Liverpool, on the 20th of laſt Month, in Lat. 37, Long. 39, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Harvey, from New-York, for Madeira, 30 Days out, all well.

Captain Friend, from London, on the 18th ult. in Lat. 41, Long. 43, ſpoke the Ship Dorothy, Captain Creighton, from Barbados for London; on the 29th, in Lat. 40: 10, Long. 56: 30, ſpoke the Belfaſt Packet, Captain Robinſon, from this Port for Belfaſt, 12 Days out; and on Friday laſt, about 10 Leagues from our Capes, he ſpoke with Captain Martin, in a Schooner from this Place for the Grenades, all well.

Captain York, from St. Chriſtophers, about 12 Days ago, in Lat. 37, Long. 71, ſpoke a Schooner, Captain M'Aulay, from Barbados for New Haven, 17 Days out, all well.

On Saturday laſt died here Mr. PETER HUNT, aged One Hundred and One.

Captain BUDDEN, for London, will certainly leave the City this Day at Twelve o' Clock.

Since our laſt one Mary Wallis was committed to the Goal of this City, on Suſpicion of being acceſſary to the Death of her Child.

On Wedneſday Night, the 14th Inſtant, Mr. John Ruſſell, of this City, was ſtopped by two Men on the Highway, between Darby and Cheſter, who robbed him of One Hundred and Twenty-nine Pounds.

Saturday laſt John Dowdle, and Thomas Vaughan, were executed at Cheſter, purſuant to their Sentence, for the Murder of Thomas Sharpe.

☞ The MERCHANTS and TRADERS of the City of PHILADELPHIA, are deſired to meet at the COURT-HOUSE, To-Morrow, at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, to take into Conſideration ſome Letters of Importance addreſſed to them.

A R R I V A L S.

From Philadelphia. Captains All, and Oſborne, in London.

From Virginia. Captains Huie, and Fox, at Graveſend; Sims, at Briſtol; and Captain Somerville, at Dover.

From Maryland. Captains M'Cloghan, and Bonnell, at Graveſend; Belt, at Dover; and Captain Turner, at Cadiz.

From New-York. Captains Richards, and Lawrence, at Graveſend.

From Boſton. Captains M'Cowan, and Davis, at Graveſend.

[*For the late European Intelligence, brought by the Orange-Bay, Captain Sommerville, ſee the* POSTSCRIPT.]

*** *The Piece ſigned,* A VIRGINIAN, *is come to hand, and will be inſerted in our next.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia,* INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, and Sloop Peggy, L. Tree, from N. Carolina. Sloop Garland, W. Denning, New-London. Sloop Tom, W. Grinnel, Rhode-Iſland. Sloop Endeavour, G. Ellis, New-York. Snow Elizabeth, J. Montgomery, Malaga. Ship Sally, J. Oſman, Briſtol. Brig Nancy, T. Leech, Ship Orange-Bay, N. Somerville, Snow Sally, E. Spain, and Ship Carolina, J. Friend, London. Sloop Rebecca and Sally, C. Lowe, Bermuda. Schooner Mercury, R. Bolton, and Sloop Africa, E. York, St. Chriſtophers. Ship Richard and Benjamin, A. Robinſon, Honduras. Sloop John and Betſy, W. Huffington, Virginia. Snow Britannia, R. White, Liſbon. Brig Rebecca, W. Willock, from Liverpool.

OUTWARDS. *Ship Orange-Bay, N. Somerville, and Ship Munificence, G. Falconer, for Jamaica. Schooner Patience, J. Burrows, and Sloop Mary, J. Tucker, Madeira. Sloop Unity, R. Winter, Quebec. Brig Porgy, J. Baſſet, Bermuda. Sloop Speedwell, A. Dyer, for North-Carolina.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Diligence, J. Spencer, to Dominica. Schooner Sally, M. Parſons, Schooner Sally, J. Corrie, and Sloop Mary-Ann, J. Sandford, Virginia. Sloop Polly, J. Rencher, Maryland. Sloop Three Friends, T. Parker, and Sloop America, J. Gorham, Boſton. Sloop Peggy, T. Eaſtwick, Schooner Two Williams, S. Skinner, and Sloop John, J. James, St. Chriſtophers. Schooner Polly, W. Bartlett, Salem, N. E. Sloop Hope, T. Alberſon, New-York. Schooner Pallas, W. Allen, and Sloop St. Andrew, G. Davidſon, Jamaica. Ship Britannia, R. Clark, Barbados. Sloop Hunter, W. Cannan, Grenades. Sloop Elizabeth, G. Wells, St. Croix. Ship Coulſton, J. Carr, Briſtol. Ship Philadelphia Packet, W. Budden, to London.*

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for the Honour you did me the laſt Year, in voting me on the Return for Coroners, and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the enſuing Election, I beg the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by, GENTLEMEN,

Your obliged Friend, and humble Servant,

CALEB CASH, Coroner.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of fine Jamaica SUGARS for the Scale, and a few Puncheons of choice Jamaica SPIRIT, and St. Kitts RUM. Enquire of Mr. DANIEL ROBINSON, in Third-ſtreet, or JOHN ROGERSON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Neave's. ¶

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th Inſtant, will be ſold at the London Coffee-Houſe,

TWELVE PIPES of MADEIRA WINE, three Years old, of the beſt Quality, and warranted genuine.

ROBERT STRETTELL JONES,

Has imported from London and Briſtol (by the Philadelphia Packet, Captain Budden, the Sally, Captain Spain, the Carolina, Captain Friend, and the Sally, Captain Oſman) and is now opening at his ſtore, the corner of Arch-ſtreet and Moravian-alley,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, which will be particularized in our next.

SAMUEL SANSOM, junior,

HAS juſt imported in the Nancy, Captain Leech, and has for ſale at his ſtore, two doors above the City Vendue Houſe, in Front-ſtreet, A freſh aſſortment of merchandize, on very reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit. ¶

MIFFLIN and DEAN,

Have juſt imported in the Sally, Captain Spain, from LONDON, A LARGE Aſſortment of Fall GOODS, which they are now opening, at their Store, the Corner of Front and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Friday, the 23d of September, at ſix o' clock in the evening, two certain contiguous lots of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; one of them containing 33 feet 6 inches, or thereabouts, and in depth 93 feet; bounded on the north by a 10 feet alley, having a convenient dwelling-houſe, and brewery, erected thereon; ſubject to a quitrent of 6d. ſterling per foot, per annum. The other of ſaid lots, containing in breadth 30 feet (having a convenient malt-houſe erected thereon) and continuing the ſame breadth 170 feet into the river, and then to the diſtance of 250 feet into the river Delaware; bounded on the ſouth by a public 10 feet alley; ſubject to the Proprietaries thirds. The purchaſer may have one year's credit for part of the purchaſe money, on giving ſecurity. Late the eſtate of John Jones, ſenior; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

STOCKING MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS BOND, junior, at his houſe in Second-ſtreet, the corner of Norris's-alley, carries on all the branches of the American ſtocking manufacture, in ſuch manner as he hopes will entitle him to encouragement; and has now on hand, a quantity of excellent worſted, cotton, thread, milled yarn, and milled worſted ſtockings, of various colours and ſizes, alſo cotton caps, which he will ſell, for caſh only, on moderate terms; and propoſes, for the convenience of the public, to keep for ſale, combed wooll of different colours; he will comb wooll, and make ſtockings of yarn brought him, for farmers, or others, that may apply, at the loweſt price, and gives the beſt prices for good clean fleece and ſkin wooll, well dreſſed flax, clean cotton, fine cotton and linen yarn, green or bleached. Well recommended people may be employed in ſpinning and knitting, at ſaid manufactory.

To be lett, by ſaid Thomas Bond, a good bake-houſe, and two dwelling-houſes, in Gray's-alley.

Juſt arrived from Briſtol, in the Ship SALLY, Captain OSMAN, now lying at Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff, and to be diſpoſed of by SAMUEL HOWELL,

SERVANT Boys and Girls, from Fourteen to Eighteen Years of Age.

Alſo beſt Briſtol beer, iron pots, window glaſs 8 by 10, copperas, allom, ſhot, bar lead, 10, 12 and 20 d. nails, frying pans, ſtriped duffils, red and blue ditto, ſpotted and green rugs, ſpotted ſwanſkin, white and red flannels, ſtriped lincey, ſheathing and drawing nails; all which will be ſold on low terms for caſh.

Said HOWELL has alſo for ſale, choice Madeira Wine, 5 years old; a few hogſheads bright Jamaica ſugars; London loaf ſugar; Jamaica ſpirits, &c.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1768.

ON Monday, the Third of October, the Subſcribers purpoſe to open EVENING SCHOOLS, at their reſpective School-Houſes, in this City, where will be taught, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, &c. Likewiſe, the moſt uſeful Branches of the Mathematics, at the uſual Prices, by DAVID ELLISON, WILLIAM OLIPHANT, TODD and DICKINSON, MOLES PATTERSON, JOHN WILSON, JAMES CANNON, ALEXANDER POWER, ANDREW PORTER, PATRICK LANAGAN, and JOSEPH YERKES. ¶

Imported in the Brig Rebecca, from Liverpool, and now opening by

WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet,

A Large and neat aſſortment of 10 and 11-nail, 3-qr. 7-8ths, yd. wd. and yard and 3-8ths cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, ſtriped hollands, 3-qr. and 7-eights ticks, yd. wd. and 7-eights Iriſh linen, bed bunts, velvets and velverets, ſail canvas, No. 1 to 7, &c. which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or the uſual credit.

They have alſo on hand for ſale, a parcel of beſt long velvet corks, Engliſh cordage of different ſizes, and old genuine Madeira wine, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

Imported in the Snow SALLY, Captain SPAIN, from *LONDON*, now opening, and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

WILLIAMS and ELDRIDGE,

At their *STORE* in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and the Coffee-houſe,

A NEAT and general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the SEASON.

Juſt imported by the Captains Leech and Spain from London, and to be ſold by

JONATHAN BROWNE,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT of European and East-India goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

DANIEL and JOHN BENEZET, and THOMAS BARTOW,

Have juſt imported by Captains Leech and Friend from London, A LARGE Aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which they are now opening, at their Store, the Corner of Arch and Second-ſtreet. D

Juſt imported in the Ship Carolina, Captain Friend, from London, and now opening at

MAESE and MILLER's Store,

The Corner of Gray's Alley, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Walnut Streets,

A LARGE and neat Aſſortment of Merchandize, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh, or the uſual Credit.

Juſt imported from London, Liverpool, and Briſtol, and now opening at

RANDLE MITCHELL's Store,

In Water-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Sugar-Loaf, the following general aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable for the fall and winter ſeaſons, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms poſſible, for caſh or ſhort credit.

A GENERAL aſſortment of broadcloths, and moſt kinds of coarſe woollen ſtuffs, an aſſortment of linens and ſheetings, hoſiery, haberdaſhery, an aſſortment of ſilk goods, a large aſſortment of Scotch handkerchiefs, a large and general aſſortment of checks and Manchester goods, an aſſortment of nails, ſteel, anvils and vizes, ſhot and gunpowder, a general aſſortment of cutlery and Birmingham wares, bohea tea, pepper, cutting knives, of all which kinds of goods, there are a large aſſortment, too numerous to inſert.

TAKEN up on ſuſpicion of being run away, and attached as the property of John Relfe, a likely Negroe Man; has on, a whitiſh linſey coat, ſtriped lining, new leather breeches, ſpeaks very little Engliſh, or Dutch, ſays he belongs to John Kelfe, if not, the owner, by proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to Glouceſter goal, or to SIMON SHERLOCK, Shipwright, on Society-hill, otherwiſe he will be ſold agreeable to the attachment. §

Glouceſter, September 17, 1768.

WE, the ſubſcribers, priſoners, confined in the goal of the county of Glouceſter for debt, give this public notice to our ſeveral creditors, to meet at the houſe of William Hugg, Innkeeper, in the town of Glouceſter, on Saturday, the 8th day of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of our eſtates ſhould not be made, and we diſcharged from confinement, purſuant to an act of general aſſembly of the province of New-Jerſey, entituled, an act for the relief of inſolvent debtors. ABRAHAM COXE, DAVID COCHRAN. §

To be LETT on a leaſe, for 5 or 7 years,

THE Dwelling-houſe, brew-houſe, and apurtenances thereunto belonging, ſituate in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, now in the tenure of Humphrey Robinſon and company, whoſe leaſe expires the firſt day of May next; but as the copartnerſhip of the ſaid company will diſſolve before that time, they are willing to give immediate poſſeſſion to any perſon inclinable to rent the ſame, and as the works are in proper order, ready for brewing, any perſon or perſons that are deſirous to rent the ſaid premiſes, will have them upon eaſy terms. Apply to REYNOLD KEEN.

N. B. With the brew-houſe will be diſpoſed of, all the utenſils belonging to the ſaid company; the terms on which they may be purchaſed, may be known, by applying to Humphrey Robinſon, on the premiſes. ‡

THE Subſcriber hereby gives notice to thoſe who are indebted to the eſtate of EDWARD MEANS, of Weſt-Nottingham, Cheſter county, deceaſed, that he will attend at the late ſtore kept by ſaid Means, from the 6th day of October next, for and during 12 days, and no longer. Thoſe that paid no regard to his former advertiſement, if they do not bring in their accounts, and ſettle at the time and place above directed, may depend upon being dealt with as the law directs, and that without any further notice, by DENNIS DOUGHERTY, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. The ſaid DOUGHERTY and FLANAGAN, in company, have for ſale, at their STORE, in Water-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, Jamaica Spirit, Weſt-India, Philadelphia, and New-England rum, Madeira and Teneriffe wine, lump, loaf and Muſcovado ſugar, bohea tea, chocolate, rice, indigo, pepper, allſpice, Weſton's ſnuff, &c. &c. which they will ſell upon the very loweſt terms. ‡

GEORGE GRIFFITHS, TAYLOR,

Late from LONDON, two doors from Mr. Sutter's, the ſign of Queen Charlotte, in Strawberry-alley, between Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreet,

UNDERTAKES to make CLOTHES, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion; any gentlemen that ſhall be pleaſed to favour him with their commands, he flatters himſelf, will not be diſappointed in their expectations, as he has been foreman, and cutter out, to one Mr. Lloyd, one of the moſt eminent maſter taylors in London, for many years, and never tires gentlemen with trying on, and altering, their clothes. He likewiſe makes ladies HABITS, and CLOAKS, in the neateſt manner; all thoſe who pleaſe to employ him, may depend on being uſed well, and with great diſpatch, by their humble ſervant, GEORGE GRIFFITHS. ⊕

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that he has built a large commodious LIVERY STABLE, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite his Dwelling-houſe, at the Sign of the Harp and Crown; where he purpoſes to keep Gentlemens Horſes by the Year, Month, Week, &c. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on the greateſt Care, and beſt Uſage, by their humble Servant, WILLIAM CARSON. ¶

WANTED,

A SOBER, diſcreet perſon, who can be well recommended, that underſtands the management of a griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, and the making of ſuperfine flour with French burrs. Such perſon, by applying to the printers hereof, may hear of employ. If he underſtands the coopering buſineſs, it will be to his advantage. ¶

Lancaſhire furnace, Baltimore county, Maryland, Sept. 10, 1768.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the above furnace, an Iriſh convict ſervant man, named HUGH JONES, by trade a miller, he wears his own dark coloured hair, ſome times tied, he is about 30 years of age, and 5 feet 5 inches high; had on, and took with him, a fearnought jacket, a pair of caenbrigs petticoat trowſers, a hat, bound with ferrit or ribbon, alſo a light coloured fuſtian or kerſey coat, and a yellow or ſtraw-coloured jacket. Mary Dugan, a tall luſty woman, is a companion in his flight, and pretends to be his wife, altho' ſhe has a huſband living; ſhe hath a child with her, about 3 years old: The woman is an artful huſſey, and a great thief. Whoever takes up the ſaid Hugh Jones, ſhall receive, if taken 10 miles from home, Ten Shillings; if 30 miles, Fifty Shillings; and if out of the province, the above reward; over and above the allowance granted by act of aſſembly, with reaſonable charges, if brought either to Mr. John Smith, at North-eaſt forge, in Cæcil county, or to the ſubſcriber, at the Lancaſhire furnace,

¶ GEORGE RANDELL.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO likely Negroe Wenches, one is about 25 years of age, the other about 30, they are both good cooks, and can waſh, iron, and ſew. Likewiſe to be ſold, two Negroe Girls, one is about 13 or 14 years of age, a very lively, active girl, the other about Four years old; they are ſold on account of having too many, and for want of Employment. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any, or all of them, ſhall have them reaſonable, by applying to the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the George, in Philadelphia, † JOHN LUKEN,

N. B. If any one ſhould incline to purchaſe, they may have time to pay the money, giving ſecurity, if required. Likewiſe to be ſold, a ſervant boy, he is fit for town or country buſineſs, and has between 5 and 6 years to ſerve.

TO BE LETT,

A COMMODIOUS Brick Dwelling-Houſe, 3 Stories high, with a Garden running half the Square, a Waſh-Houſe, Piazza, &c. ſituate in Front-ſtreet, between Race and Vine-ſtreets, late occupied by Captain David Hay. For farther Particulars, enquire of the Widow Stocker, next Door to the Houſe; or of Rebecca Scattergood, on Pool's Bridge, in the Northern Liberties. The above Houſe has four Rooms handſomely papered. ‡

TO be ſold at public vendue, on the 6th of October next, at the dwelling-houſe of James Brown, in Saliſbury township, Lancaſter county, a valuable plantation, containing 222 acres of good patented land, about one half thereof cleared; there are about 18 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made, the remainder of ſaid land well timbered. There is on ſaid place a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, a good thriving orchard. On the ſame day will be ſold a waggon, horſes and geers, mares, colts, cows, young cattle, ſheep and ſwine, plows, and a harrow, a quantity of houſhold furniture, and implements of huſbandry, too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o' clock on ſaid day, where due attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given by me JAMES BROWN.

N. B. The ſaid land is on a branch of Pequea, with 30 acres of wheat and rye in the ground. ¶

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, the 12th of September inſt. from the ſubſcriber's fulling-mill, near Frederick-Town, in Frederick county, Maryland, an indented ſervant man, named Francis Blackburn, a Scotchman, and talks broad, a fuller by trade, a ſhort well-ſet fellow, with ſhort brown hair, full faced, very talkative, about 22 years old; had on, and took with him, a new London brown cloth coat, with yellow flowered gilt buttons, a blue lappelled camblet waiſtcoat, with gilt buttons, a pair of black calimancoe breeches, two pair of grey worſted ſtockings, a pair of pumps, a fine white ſhirt, a new felt hat, and a ſilk handkerchief. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me CHARLES BEATTY.

N. B. The ſaid ſervant, about three years ago, worked with one Dunnem, a fuller in the Jerſeys, as a freeman. ⊕

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about 14 Years ago, be living, and will enquire of Captain EDWARD SPAIN, in Philadelphia, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his Advantage. ¶

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to inform the public in general, and thoſe in particular, who have hitherto been pleaſed to employ him, that he purpoſes to carry on the buſineſs of flaxſeed cleaning, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet the enſuing ſeaſon as uſual; and for the advantage of his employers, in diſpatching their buſineſs, has provided (at a great expence) every neceſſary utenſil for that purpoſe, as good in their kind (perhaps) as any in this province; he has alſo procured horſes and drays, which he intends ſhall be employed, at his own expence, in hawling their flaxſeed to his ſtores, if required, which ſtorage ſhall be free. Thoſe gentlemen, who are pleaſed to favour him with their employ, may depend upon having their buſineſs done with the utmoſt care and diſpatch, by their humble ſervant,

¶ 6 W. JOHN HALL, Cooper.

N. B. Said HALL has a conſiderable quantity of all ſorts of new caſks to diſpoſe of, at the loweſt prices.

A neat PHAETON *with* HARNESS,

WILL be ſold at the LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE, on Wedneſday, the 5th of October at noon: It is hung on London made ſteel ſprings, and is very little worſe for wear. Any perſon inclining to ſee it before the day of ſale, may apply to WILLIAM SMITH, Broker, in Water-ſtreet.

ANCHORS,

To be SOLD by

HOLLINGSWORTH and RUDOLPH,

AT their ſtore on Mr. Stamper's wharff, below the Draw-bridge, from 2 quarters to 10 hundred weight, made of wrought iron, in the neateſt and beſt manner, and warranted good for three years by the makers Nathaniel Green, and Company, of Rhode Iſland, who will take back any that may crack, or otherwiſe prove not merchantable in the above term, and replace them with new ones, without any further expence to the purchaſers. ¶ 4 W.

Juſt imported in the Nancy, Captain LEECH, from London, and to be ſold by

FRANCIS and TILGHMAN,

At their ſtore in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Iſrael Pemberton's,

SEVEN, 8, 9, 10, and 11 quarter blankets, red, blue, green, and cloth coloured naps, and duffils, 8-qr. beaver coatings, forreſt cloths, red, blue, and cloth coloured half-thicks, drab plains, ſpotted ſwanſkins, red and blue ſerges, low priced broadcloths; a great variety of high and low priced dark and light ground cottons, and a ſmall aſſortment of Indian goods, conſiſting of red and blue ſtrouds, purple and white napt half-thicks, twilled blanketting, rings, jews harps, and Morrice bells. Tbc 4 w.

IMPORTED in the Nancy Captain LEECH, from LONDON, and to be ſold, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

GIBSON and ASHETON,

At their STORE in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet,

A large ASSORTMENT of GOODS. tf.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the county of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE been encouraged, for ſome time paſt, by the principal men in this county, to let my name run as candidate for the Sheriff's office; I now conſent to the ſame, that my name may run the enſuing election. Gentlemen, now I deſire your votes and intereſt, and if you will repoſe that truſt in me, I will do my greateſt endeavours to officiate in that office, and I hope with ſatisfaction to the public, and in ſo doing I will return my heartieſt thanks, GENTLEMEN.

‖ CORNELIUS COURSON.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the borough and county of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks, for your ſeveral paſt favours, in voting me the higheſt on the return, theſe three years paſt, for the coroner's office, and ſhall be greatly obliged to you for the continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

¶ JOHN TRAPNALL.

Newtown, Bucks County, September 14, 1768.

BY virtue of two writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 28th day of this inſtant September, at the houſe of the Widow Jamieſon, in Buckingham, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, three plantations; one containing 250 acres, in Nockomixon townſhip; the other two lying in Plumſted; on which there is a good ſtone and log-houſe; the one containing 35 acres, the other 70 acres, be the ſame more or leſs; late the property of Jacob Wiſmor, taken in execution, and to be ſold by WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff. ¶

Newtown, Bucks County, September 14, 1768.

BY virtue of two writs to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 28th day of this inſtant September, a plantation, containing 50 acres, lying in Hilltown, bounded by Hugh M'Henry's, and other land, on which there is a good log-houſe and barn, and about 5 acres of meadow; late the property of Adam Fowler, taken in execution, and to be ſold by WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff. ¶

Newtown, September 17, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 28th day of this inſtant September, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of the Widow Jamieſon, inn-keeper, a certain good ſtone meſſuage or tenement, and blackſmith's ſhop, with one acre of land, in Buckingham townſhip, adjoining the land of Samuel Kinſey, and York road; late the property of Edmond Kinſey, ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

‡ WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from his bail, living in Kent county, Maryland, about ſix years ago, a certain JOHN BOYER, but has changed his name to JOHN SEILER, born in Maryland, between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, a dark complexion, black hair, tied behind, an agreeable countenance, very much given to ſtrong liquor, but very quiet in the ſame; he is a very good farmer, and it is ſuppoſed he is now at Egg-harbour, or Morris's river. Whoever takes up the ſaid John Boyer, alias Seiler, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, and gives notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DANIEL SIMMONS. ‡

WHEREAS Catherine, the wife of John Kirkpatrick, of Charleſtown, Maryland, did publiſh in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2068, that I had falſly accuſed her of eloping from me, and plundering my houſe; and has induſtriouſly ſpread abroad, that ſhe took nothing with her, but what ſhe tied up in a handkerchief; but I can prove, and will be qualified to it, if required, that ſhe has taken, in money and effects, to the value of 303 pounds, 9 ſhillings and two pence; nevertheleſs if ſhe will bring back what goods ſhe has left, I will receive her again; and if ſhe does not, I hereby forbid all perſons to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting, until I give her her former Credit under my hand.

† JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

TO be SOLD, by public vendue, on Saturday, the 24th inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at Iſaac Williams's tavern, at the corner of Lombard-ſtreet, in Front-ſtreet; a certain three ſtory brick houſe or tenement, with a cellar underneath, a lot of ground thereto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued in ſouthwark, &c. containing in front 20 feet, and in length 140 feet nearly oppoſite to the Swedes church, ſubject to Forty Shillings groundrent per annum.

And alſo at the ſame time will be ſold, a certain three ſtory frame meſſuage, with a cellar underneath, which is neatly piled within with brick, and neatly plaiſtered, a lot of ground thereunto belonging, adjoining the above meſſuage and lot, containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length 140 feet, ſubject to a yearly groundrent, to be ſold by

¶ GEORGE CLARK, Mariner.

N. B. Each of the above houſes rent at 14 pounds per annum.

TO be SOLD by way of public vendue, at Mr. Benjamin Dutton's, at Appoquinominck landing, on the 18th day of October next enſuing, 50 acres of upland, with 10 acres of good hard marſh thereto adjoining, well known to be ſufficient for making of good meadow, there is on the premiſes, a good dwelling houſe, lately repaired, kitchen, large framed barn, with ſheds on each ſide, a paled garden, ſtore and wharf, and the whole land incloſed by a good fence, ſituate at Appoquinominck Bridge, and commands a large front on the creek, where might be erected many ſtores and wharffs. This place for the conveniency of trade, is ſo well known, that it is unneceſſary to give any further deſcription; credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, and the terms to be made known on the day of ſale, by Iſaac Benſon, who will attend for

† HILENT BENSON.

WANTED,

A FULLER or SHEERMAN. Enquire of HUGH CREIGHTON, at the Indian King, in Haddonfield, 7 miles from Philadelphia. ¶

September 12, 1768.

RUN away the 8th of this inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in London-Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, the following ſervant and Negroe, viz. WILLIAM READ, an Engliſhman, about 25 years of age, 5 feet high, wears his own black hair, has a great ſtoppage in his ſpeech: Had on when he went away, a flannel lapelled waiſtcoat, with metal buttons, old coarſe trowſers, old fine ſhirt, old coarſe ditto, old beaver hat, with white loops and band, old ſhoes, is a waggon-maker by trade, and is a great lover of ſtrong drink.

The Negroe, named COCO, is about 28 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely fellow, very red eyed, ſpeaks but indifferent Engliſh, has two or three lumps on each temple, is a ſugar-maker, lived with John Edwards in Philadelphia, and underſtands plantation work: Had on when he went away, a light coloured fly coat, of country cloth, lined with coarſe linſey, with braſs and white metal buttons, a half-worn racoon hat, old coarſe petticoat trowſers, new tow ſhirt, and old ſhoes. They took with them a pair of ſquare ſilver buckles, a new eight hundred ſhirt, a half-worn ticken bolſter, with a yard and half of ticken, and ſome coarſe Leather, which, it is ſuppoſed, Read will make up in ſhoes, as he is very handy that way. It is thought they will change their clothes. Said Read ran away before. Whoever takes them up, and ſecures them, ſo as their maſter may get them again, ſhall have FOUR POUNDS Reward, or FORTY SHILLINGS for either, paid by

‖ JOSHUA M'DOWELL.

CAME to the plantation of CHRISTIAN DONNUT, in Springfield, Philadelphia county, ſome time in Auguſt laſt, two COWS, the one a red, the other a black COW; the owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again. CHRISTIAN DONNUT. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the *City* and *County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere Thanks for your Favours paſt, and ſhall be further obliged to you for the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt, at the enſuing Election.

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH Gratitude I return you my ſincere and hearty Thanks, for your paſt Favours at the Election of Sheriffs, and as I intend to continue a Candidate for that Office, when the preſent Sheriff's Time limited by Law expires, I requeſt the Continuance of your Favours in your Choice of me to that Office; which ſhall be thankfully acknowledged, by

Your obliged obedient humble Servant,

¶ JOHN BULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the Borough and County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RENDER you my moſt ſincere Thanks for your almoſt unanimous Favours beſtowed on me at the laſt Election, in nominating me Sheriff of the County of Cheſter, which Favour incites me at this Time to offer myſelf a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the enſuing Election, hoping, as I am not conſcious of having diſobliged you, that you will continue your Favour of giving me your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, for a further Continuance in the ſaid Office the next Year, which Kindneſs, Gentlemen, I aſſure you, ſhall be gratefully remembered, by Your Friend, and humble Servant,

JOHN MORTON.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the borough and county of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks, for the encouragement you gave me at the laſt election for the coroner's office (it being unexpected, and without my knowledge) which induced me thus publicly to ſolicit your favour and intereſt for ſaid office at the enſuing election; which kindneſs ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, and with gratitude remembered, by your reſpectful friend, ‡ SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

RUN away, on the 8th of this inſt. July, from the ſubſcriber, living in London-Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant girl, named BETTY DAWSON, about 22 years old, long fair hair, ſhort and ſtout made, walks very wide, ſuppoſed to be owing to ſome diſorder; ſhe had on, a ſtriped lincey petticoat, a red and white calicoe gown, a poplin bedgown, the ground cotton, and a man's hat, half-worn, partly beaver. She was bought out of Philadelphia goal, and did live with one Cobb. She has a ſtepfather, as ſhe ſays, living near Annapolis, at one Mr. Galloway's. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as her maſter may have her again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, paid by me JOSHUA M'DOWELL.

N. B. One JOHN MILLEGAN, a butcher, ran away from me on the 17th of Auguſt laſt; he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has long black hair, a down look, and is much given to drinking and ſwearing. Whoever takes him up, and brings him home, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. ¶ 6 W.

Cheſter county, September 5, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, on Tueſday, the 27th day of this inſtant September, at 3 o'clock, on the premiſes, will be ſold by vendue, a certain meſſuage or tenement, plantation or tract, and parcel of land, thereunto belonging, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Oxford, in the ſaid county; bounded by lands of William Armſtrong, Hugh Luckey, and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph and James Criſſwell, ſeized in execution, and to be ſold by JOHN MORTON, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 22d of September, at 6 o' clock in the afternoon, at the ſign of the Sun, in Race-ſtreet, a certain brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, eaſt and weſt, 34 feet, and in length 283 feet, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs, bounded northward with Saſſafras-ſtreet aforeſaid, eaſtward with a lot of David Sickle, ſouthward with Cherry-ſtreet, and weſtward with Samuel Preſton Moore's ground; late the eſtate of Ludwick Singeiſen; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks County, September 12, 1768.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the 27th day of September inſt. at the houſe of Richard Ludom, innholder, in Northampton townſhip, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Northampton aforeſaid, bounded by land of Iſaac Bennett, and others, containing 64 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Joſeph Addis; ſeized and taken in execution by

§ WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the 28th day of September inſt. at the houſe of the widow Jamiſon, innholder, in Buckingham townſhip, a certain ſtone meſſuage, and lot of land, containing about 3 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Plumſtead, bounded by Durham road, &c. late the property of William Jeſſop, deceaſed; taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the 29th day of September inſtant, upon the premiſes, a certain tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Lower Millford, bounded by land of John Roberts, and others, containing 40 acres; late the property of Andrew Trumpower; ſeized and taken in execution by

† WILLIAM BUCKMAN, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 22d of September, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the New-Building, containing in front upon Third-ſtreet 18 feet, and in length or depth 140 feet; bounded on the ſouth and eaſt by a houſe and lots of Henry Clifton, on the north by ground of William Clifton, and weſtward by Third-ſtreet. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may be informed of particulars, by applying to WILLIAM THORNE, Writing-Maſter, in Vidal's Alley, Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The ſaid WILLIAM THORNE, having engaged another aſſiſtant in his ſchool, is thereby enabled to accommodate an additional number of ſcholars, and the females (if required) will be taught in the upper room (formerly the Aſſembly room.) Alſo young LADIES, whom it may not ſuit to attend regularly in ſchool-hours, may be inſtructed from 11 o'clock till 1, 5 days in the week.

Writing, vulgar and decimal arithmetic, geometry, menſuration, ſurveying, guaging, navigation; together with the excellent method of finding the latitude at ſea, by taking the ſun at 2 or more altitudes, and merchants-accompts, are accurately taught. And thoſe whoſe parents, &c. are deſirous, may be inſtructed in the rudiments of the Latin tongue. The pupils are taught to read Engliſh emphatically, and with propriety. The utmoſt care is taken to make them proficients in arithmetic, without the aid of the Schoolmaſter's aſſiſtant, ſo frequently made uſe of in ſchools, and every endeavour uſed to give general ſatisfaction.

N. B. The EVENING SCHOOL will be opened on Monday, the 3d of October.

Germantown, near Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A CHOICE parcel of young Engliſh walnut trees, and of the beſt and various ſorts of pear, apricot, and plumb trees, &c. &c. fit for tranſplanting next fall or ſpring, as well as a great variety of Engliſh double hyacinth roots, and tulip roots, during this ſummer ſeaſon, and moſt other things in the flower or fruit tree nurſery way; where alſo (if beſpoke in time) may be had moſt ſorts of curious plants, ſhrubs, and ſeeds of the growth of this climate, made up in boxes (for gentlemen to ſend abroad, or to England) in ſuch a manner as beſt preſerves and ſecures them for tranſportation to any climate, by

CHRISTIAN LEHMAN.

N. B. Said Chriſtian Lehman alſo intends to ſell his houſe, and ſuch part of his land whereon he lives, in ſaid Germantown aforeſaid; a place well known for its elegant, healthy ſituation for a country ſeat, or public buſineſs. ¶ 6 W.

JOHN BAKER,

In Elfreth's Alley, has for SALE,

CHOICE VINEGAR, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, Gallon, or Quart, from One Shilling to Ten Pence per Gallon. ‡

N. B. Beſt White Wine Vinegar, at 2 Shillings a Gallon.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of public vendue, on Thurſday, the 20th day of October next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABLE plantation, or tract of land, containing about 250 acres, ſituate near the Trap, in St. George's hundred, in the county of New-Caſtle, but a ſmall diſtance from the King's road, leading from New-Caſtle to Duck-Creek.---There are on the premiſes, a good convenient dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, and other valuable improvements.---The land is very good, particularly for wheat, and other grain, and is now in good repair. The title is indiſputable. Any perſon, or perſons, inclining to purchaſe the premiſes, may view the ſame, and examine the title, before the day of ſale. The purchaſer, on giving bond and ſecurity, may have ſix months credit for one half of the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the other half. by WILLIAM GOLDEN. ¶

For LONDONDERRY,

The SCHOONER

ENTERPRIZE,

Benjamin Caldwell,

COMMANDER,

WILL ſail with all Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to WILLIAM and ANDREW CALDWELL, or ſaid Maſter on board, at the South Side of Market-ſtreet Wharff.

CAME to the Subſcriber, on Richard Johnſton's Place, in Germantown, on the 30th of laſt month, a brindle Cow, about 9 Years old. The Owner coming, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to

* CONRAD SHAWICKER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT *to the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. No. 2074.

By the Ship ORANGE BAY, *Captain* SOMMERVILLE, *from* London, *we have the following Advices, viz.*

PARIS, June 27.

THE Queen has bequeathed all her hereditary eſtates, amounting to upwards of 100,000 crowns per ann. to the Princeſſes, to be divided into four equal parts. She has given her largeſt diamond to the Dauphin, and different jewels to all the ladies belonging to her Court.

A caſe which lately happened in one of the hoſpitals of this city, greatly engages the attention of gentlemen of the faculty. The unhappy object had the ſtone to a great degree, from which he ſuffered the moſt excruciating pains. Upon examining him with the probe, the ſtone was diſcovered to be of an amazing ſize, and when it was extracted it weighed 26 ounces; whereas the largeſt that have been found have not exceeded ſeven or eight ounces. It is very remarkable that the patient ſuffered little or no pain till within about a fortnight of his being cut. The moſt ſkilful Anatomiſts doubted the caſe, till they were eye-witneſſes of the operation.

Rome, June 18. We have received advice, that the Neapolitan troops have not only taken poſſeſſion of Benevento, but that 1500 of thoſe troops have alſo poſſeſſed themſelves of Anagni, Montecalvo, and ſome other places; and as two frigates are ſailed towards the South-Weſt, with troops on board, it is not doubted but they will ſoon be maſters of Ronciglioni and Caſtro.

Legborn, June 17. We hear from Corſica, that as ſoon as the firſt tranſport with French troops arrived at Ajaccio, General Paoli called a General Council, in which it was determined that the cutting of wood for ſhip-building ſhould be ſuſpended, till the nation could be put in a proper ſtate of defence againſt any attacks by land. A reſolution was alſo made, vigorouſly to oppoſe any attack, but not to act offenſively. The General is raiſing impregnable entrenchments, and has provided artillery. No perſon is to venture to hunt, under pain of death.

Borders of Italy, June 20. We hear from Corſica, that a ſkirmiſh has happened between the natives and the French, in which the latter loſt 150 men.

The Corſican force is very ſtrong in the neighbourhood of San Fiorenzo, Calvi, Ajaccio, Bonifacio, and Algaiola. The province of Elpomonte has offered General Paoli a thouſand volunteers, completely armed, who are to be commanded by an officer of their own, to provide their own neceſſaries, and to ſerve as a flying camp during the war. They are moſtly robuſt young men, between 18 and 30. They have each a large dog, a muſket, piſtols, and a ſtilletto.

Dreſden, June 22. Greater levies of men have been made within ſome months paſt than for ſeveral years before. Theſe recruits are not only deſtined to complete the troops already on foot, but likewiſe to form new corps. It is computed, that the whole of the forces now on foot amount to 40,000 men.

Conſtantinople, June 1. Prayers are ordered in all the Royal moſques, for the happy delivery of one of the Grand Signior's wives; which event his Highneſs is determined to have celebrated with very great rejoicings.

Warſaw, June 18. On the 10th of this month the Treaſury gave public notice, that a pardon will be granted to the Marſhal of the Confederacy of Great Poland, and all his partiſans, provided they ſurrender in three weeks, and make ſubmiſſion for their fault.

Paris, July 8. The corpſe of the Queen, which was carried the 2d inſtant to the church of St. Dennis, has every day high-maſs performed over it, at which ſeveral ladies of her Majeſty's court, and a great number of officers of the houſhold, always attend. The heart of the Queen is depoſited with the body in the upper chapel of that church, till ſuch time as it is removed to Notre Dame de Bon-Secours, in Lorrain, as her Majeſty has directed by her will.

Helena, Princeſs of Courtenay (widow of Louis-Benigne de Beaufremont, Knight of the Golden Fleece) mother of the Princes de Beaufremont, and de Liſtenois, died here the 29th of laſt month, aged 79 years. She is the laſt of the name and branch of the illuſtrious Houſe of Courtenay.

Hague, July 8. The King of Denmark arrived here in good health on Wedneſday evening between eight and nine o'clock. His Majeſty (under the name of Prince of Travendahl) received yeſterday at noon the compliments of the Colleges of Government, and thoſe of the Foreign Miniſters.

The Prince and Princeſs of Orange, and their whole Court, will be here on Monday, and there is to be a great entertainment at his Highneſs's Houſe in the Wood on Tueſday evening.

Vienna, June 29. Yeſterday an expreſs arrived from Naples, with advice that the Grand Dutcheſs had miſcarried there, but was in a fair way to do well again.

Frankfort, July 4. We have received advice, that a cloud burſt the day before yeſterday near Mentz, which did great damage in that neighbourhood, and occaſioned the waters to riſe ſo ſuddenly, that they carried away almoſt all the houſes in the village of Herxheim, and deſtroyed ſome of the bridges of communication belonging to the fortifications.

Bologna, June 20. We have received advice, that ſince the Neapolitan troops took poſſeſſion of Benevento, an edict had been publiſhed, ordering all ſtrangers, without diſtinction, to quit the town in 24 hours. At the ſame time, guards were poſted at all the doors of the church and college belonging to the Jeſuits.

Notwithſtanding the acts of violence committed in the towns under the dominion of the Pope, the three allied Courts have declared, that they intend to keep up a good underſtanding with the Holy See. Accordingly that of Naples propoſes, at the feaſt of St. Peter, to make the uſual preſent to the Pope of a Spaniſh genet, and a purſe of 7000 ducats.

Liſbon, June 10. The Tribunal of Royal Cenſors have forbid the Booksellers of this city to publiſh a work, intituled, *A Letter upon the Expulſion of the Jeſuits.*

Warſaw, June 29. The account of the total defeat of the Ruſſians in Podolia is not confirmed; on the contrary Prince Repnin has received an expreſs, ſince which it is reported that General Apraxin has taken the town of Bar, and made 1000 of the Confederates priſoners there. Notwithſtanding this news, we have another report, that a conſiderable body of Ruſſian gre-adiers and carabiniers, in attempting to get poſſeſſion of the gates of Cracow, were repulſed, with the loſs of ſeveral officers of diſtinction, and a great number of wounded; among whom are ſaid to be Lieut. Colonel Bock, and Prince Baratyow.

Berlin, July 9. The Count de Finckenſtein, Miniſter of State for foreign affairs, has been at Potſdam upwards of ten days paſt, and holds frequent conferences with the King: And the Baron de Dieſkau, Major-General of the Artillery, is juſt returned from Silence, where he has aſſiſted in ſeveral plans of operations, which have been concerting under his Majeſty's direction. Before he left Potſdam, the King was pleaſed to honour him with the Order of the Black Eagle, and created him a Lieutenant-General. From the above-mentioned circumſtances, it is inferred that ſome intereſting affairs are upon the carpet, eſpecially as the troubles in Poland ſeem more likely to increaſe than diminiſh. As part of his Majeſty's dominions border upon that kingdom, our Court is extremely attentive to what paſſes there, on which account ſeveral detachments of huſſars, and other light-troops, are ſent to the frontiers of Poliſh Pruſſia. Mr. Fleſch, Privy-Counſellor of the Grand Directory, is alſo gone to the frontiers, in order to provide magazines, and have every thing ready againſt a ſurpriſe.

Whiteball, July 12. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Lord High Chancellor; the firſt commiſſioner of his Majeſty's treaſury; the Lord preſident of the Council; the firſt commiſſioner of the admiralty; his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; the Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer; the Lord Biſhop of London; and the Surveyor and Auditor General of his Majeſty's revenues in America, for the time being; together with Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyſon, William Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robiſon, Eſquires, to be commiſſioners for promoting trade, and for inſpecting and improving his Majeſty's plantations in America, and elſewhere. And his Majeſty has thought fit to direct that Wills Earl of Hillſborough, one of his ſaid principal Secretaries of State, ſhall duly attend the meetings of his ſaid commiſſioners.

LONDON.

July 7. Orders are given for three men of war of the line to be built at Milford-Haven, in Pembrokeſhire.

It is ſaid an additional body of 15000 ſeamen will ſoon be taken into the Government's ſervice.

It is ſaid, a numerous body of Britiſh merchants intend to petition his Majeſty againſt the arbitrary deſigns of France upon the liberties of Corſica.

It is confidently aſſerted by the political world, that the arrival of his Pruſſian Majeſty on the territories of Holland, will put the finiſhing hand to ſome treaties which have been a conſiderable time in agitation, tending to introduce a new ſyſtem of politics in the trade, connections, and future grandeur of that Republic, by extending their mercantile influence in ſeveral parts of Europe, as well as in Aſia, Africa, and America.

We hear from Corſica, that Mr. Murati, who lately commanded at Capraia, is to have the command in the Gulf of San Fiorenzo, and the direction of the towers and batteries there, which are all to be furniſhed with large artillery. Conſiderable magazines are forming, and the garriſons have been augmented.

July 9. *Many people are ſo ſanguine that Mr. W. will be called up by an auguſt aſſembly, the next winter, to take his ſeat, that they have backed their opinion with exceeding high wagers.*

If it be true that the Genoeſe have engaged to build thirty ſhips for the ſervice of France, *is it not high time that the Engliſh begin to build for the* ſervice of Liberty.

We are told that large bodies of French troops are ordered down to the ſea coaſts! which gives ground for political ſpeculation.

July 12. It is reported that a treaty is negociating between his Pruſſian Majeſty and Paoli, General of the Corſicans.

It is reported that a number of Engliſh ſhip carpenters are now employed at Genoa, in the conſtruction of ſome men of war of the line, which are building in conſequence of a late contract with France.

We are aſſured, that a veſſel is fitted out in the river, with a proper machine on board, to dive for the wreck of the Victory man of war, the rudder of which was lately found on the coaſt of Guernſey.

July 13. *It is rumoured the Marquis de Buſſy is ſoon expected here from Paris, to ſucceed his Excellency Count de Chatelet Lamont, as Ambaſſador from France.*

All the regiments of Foot, Horſe, and Dragoons, are now arrived at their deſtined quarters for the year, and thoſe regiments that have not their full complement of men, are ordered to be compleated forthwith.

We are informed that a ſcheme is on foot to apply part of the Crown revenues in America towards the conſtruction of a certain number of ſhips of war, and the eſtabliſhing regular arſenals and dock-yards, in the principal maritime provinces on the continent.

Friday Captain Charles Flynn, who ſome time ago had the honour to entertain, on board his ſhip at Cronſtadt, her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias, had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

By a perſon arrived in town from Bombay, who came home in the Earl of Middleſex Eaſt-Indiaman, we are informed, that a conſiderable quantity of treaſure, in gold and ſilver, with very antique inſcriptions thereon, had, a few days before the ſaid ſhip ſailed from that place, been dug up in a cave within a few miles of Bombay, ſuppoſed to have been depoſited there long before any European ſettlements had been made on that part of the coaſt.

His Excellency Governor Bernard, of New-England, is ſhortly expected to arrive from America, where the unhappy differences ſtill ſubſiſt between him and the Houſe of Aſſembly of that province.

July 14. A letter from Berlin, dated June 29, ſays, "Sir Andrew Mitchell, Envoy-Extraordinary from the Court of London, is gone to the King at Potſdam, in conſequence of an invitation made him on the part of his Majeſty; but what is the motive of it, is unknown to the public."

A letter from Vienna, dated June 22, mentions the following inſtance of the humanity of the Emperor, viz. that on the Saturday before the above date, his Majeſty went with Baron Van Swieten, his Phyſician, into the different hoſpitals of that city, and there made enquiry, whether the ſick and orphans had any complaints of the manner in which they are therein treated and ſupported.

They write from Genoa, that a large Dutch tranſport, laden with gunpowder and ordnance ſtores, for the ſervice of the Corſicans, had been taken by a French man of war in the gulph of St. Fiorenzo.

The laſt letters from Senegal mention, that a Portugueſe veſſel had been cut off by a conſpiracy of the natives, on the coaſt of Angola, and that they had murdered the Captain and all the crew.

A French Mantua-maker has lately retired from London to Paris, with a fortune of 15000l. where ſhe lives in great ſplendor, on what ſhe emphatically calls, "La Follie des Dames Angloiſes."

Yeſterday there was a Levee at St. James's, and alſo a Privy-Council, at which moſt of the great Officers of State aſſiſted, which did not break up till near four o'clock, when his Majeſty returned to Richmond.

A letter from Leghorn, dated June 18, ſays, "Advices received here from Corſica inform, that the Corſicans have received great quantities of arms and military ſtores from England, and that ſome Engliſh ſhips are cruiſing round that iſland. Theſe letters add, that a body of thoſe iſlanders being poſted under Furiani, near Baſtia, with orders to attack the French if they went out of their lines, a ſmart rencounter happened between them, in which the French had 150 men killed. The Corſicans keep a very watchful eye over the places which the French are in poſſeſſion of."

A letter from Paris, dated July 1, informs us, that on opening the body of the late Queen of France, her lungs were almoſt gone, and two ſpoonfuls of water were found in her head. Her will was very reaſonable, and the compliments ſhe made in it to the King of France, her children, and to her ſervants, were of a piece with the goodneſs with which ſhe had always behaved towards them when alive. It is ſaid that ſhe has left her eſtate in Poland to the Jeſuits of that kingdom.

A gentleman of fortune in Berkſhire, who kept three maid-ſervants, was married to one of them on Friday laſt, and on Sunday his two ſons followed his example by marrying the other two.

By accounts from Corſica we are informed, that in a general aſſembly which had been held at Corte, it was reſolved to aſſemble all the militia of the iſland, to augment the pay of the regular troops, and to lay a tax of 4 per 1000 on all real and perſonal eſtates and merchandize. The Clergy are to pay a tenth of all their benefices; the convents are rated at a fixed ſum; and the produce of the whole is to be ſolely employed in ſupport of the war.

General Paoli, it ſeems, has declared, "That if all the Maritime powers ſubſcribe to the treaty between the French and Genoeſe, he muſt ſubſcribe thereto likewiſe; if not, that the Corſicans will defend their liberty to the laſt drop of their blood."

Letters directly from Corſica ſay, that the treaty in queſtion is not of the nature of a mortgage, as has been inſinuated by ſome accounts, but a free and entire ceſſion, in virtue of which the Genoeſe have obtained great commercial advantages both in France and Spain.

From Naples we have the following little anecdote. The King being at table with his new-married Queen, and the Grand Duke and Dutcheſs of Tuſcany, her Majeſty preſented to the King a plate, which ſhe ſaid had been prepared by her own hands, and which, on being uncovered, was found to contain ſeveral written memorials. His Majeſty, at the preſſing inſtances of the Queen, read them before he roſe from table; and it is added, that this lecture would probably produce a change in ſome of the firſt poſts of the government.

Letters from Poland intimate, that, from ſome ſecret diſpoſitions, it was preſumed the King and the Ruſſian Ambaſſador would ſoon find their preſence more neceſſary elſewhere than at Warſaw.

It is ſaid, that the great addition of ſo many reſpectable perſons to the Board of Trade, mentioned in the laſt Gazette, is intended as a Council upon the affairs of America, which are every day becoming more ſerious.

July 16. Yeſterday ſummonſes were ſent to the Right Hon. the Privy Council, to meet this day at St. James's on buſineſs of importance.

We hear that the King of Denmark propoſes to arrive here on the 3d of next month.

Orders are given to ſeveral of the inhabitants of Somerſet-houſe to quit their apartments as ſoon as poſſible, in order to make room for ſome families from St. James's, who now occupy the apartments there that are intended for the reception of his Daniſh Majeſty.

We are told that ſeveral coſtly trinkets, in gold and jewels, are preparing here for a great perſonage, to be occaſionally preſented by him in the courſe of his travels.

The two Princes of Saxe-Gotha went yeſterday to view the curioſities in the Britiſh Muſeum.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, June 6.

"Our friends the Moors are fully determined to enhance the duties on all proviſions exported for this garriſon, and are getting ready all their cruizers to watch the coaſt where they apprehend any trade has been carried on, and have aſſured the Governor, that they will ſeize upon all ſuch veſſels and people as may be met with on the coaſt eaſtward of Tetuan, as far as the Algerine dominions. We are not, however, apprehenſive that they mean to differ with us."

A letter received yeſterday, dated Gibraltar, June 14, ſays, "The communication with Barbary is entirely ſtopt at preſent."

A few days ago Miſs Mary Simpſon of Hammerſmith, daughter of Mr. John Simpſon, late of Redlion-ſtreet, Holbourn, happily recovered her ſpeech, after being dumb ſix years.

Yeſterday there was a grand council held at St. James's, at which his Majeſty was preſent.

There have been this week two conferences at a great man's houſe a few miles from London, between the D. of G. the E. of B. the E. of C. the D. of B. and a great perſonage (not the L. C.) of the law.

On Thurſday the Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State for the colonies, took his ſeat at the Board as firſt Lord of Trade and Plantations.

Yeſterday a number of men were employed in fitting up the apartments at St. James's, lately occupied by the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick, for the reception of his Daniſh Majeſty.

The King of Spain has iſſued an ordinance to regulate the proceedings of the inquiſition in the condemnation of books. It conſiſts of five articles, of which the following is the purport.

1. *Before the prohibition of any book written by a Roman Catholick of known erudition, the author, if a native of Spain, is to be heard in his defence; but a foreigner is to have a ſubſtitute appointed to defend his cauſe.*

2. *The circulation of a book or paper is not to be ſtopped, under pretence of the neceſſity of a long examination; but the page and ſentence, where any reprehenſible expreſſion occurs, is to be at once pointed out, and immediately corrected.*

3. *The prohibitions of the Holy Office are not to be confined to ſuperſtitious and religious errors, but are to extend to every thing ſubverſive of Chriſtian morality.*

4. *Before any prohibition is to take place, a minute of the proceedings is to be preſented to the King, who is to return his opinion.*

5. *No brief or reſcript from the Court of Rome, concerning the inquiſition, although in relation only to exceptionable books, is to be put in execution till the King and Council give their leave.*

Thurſday Mr. Wilkes gave a turtle feaſt to ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, at the King's Bench priſon.

Amongſt the late rejoicings at Naples, the public were entertained with the repreſentation of a fortreſs, whoſe ramparts were formed of combuſtibles, and exhibited the moſt curious fire-works; many living animals were ſhut up in it; and the foſſes, full of water, contained a great quantity of live fiſh. After having been ſeen by their Majeſties and their Royal Highneſſes, the Nobility, &c. and expoſed to public view for ſome time, the whole was abandoned to the populace.

His Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, we hear, has engaged Dr. Dimſdale, an eminent phyſician at Hertford, to go over and inoculate the Empreſs, and the Great Duke: It is ſaid this gentleman will ſet out for Peterſburgh in about a fortnight.

July 19. They write from Chatham, that the man of war juſt finiſhed there, which is the fineſt ever built, is to be launched the beginning of next month, and that his Daniſh Majeſty is expected to be preſent. She is to be called the Barfleur, and to carry 90 guns.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, June 27.

"Prince Repnin has received an expreſs, with advice that a new Confederacy is formed in Cracovia, and that the Confederates have inveſted the capital of that palatinate. We hear likewiſe that the Ruſſians are too weak to reſiſt the Confederates, ſo that it is apprehended, that unleſs they are reinforced, they muſt be totally beaten. The conſequences of the Confederacy of Bar demonſtrate how much thoſe were miſtaken, who thought that our troubles would be at an end when the Ruſſians arrived, and that the Confederates were to be diſperſed in a day; nor is there much likelihood of it, if the Ruſſians were to be reinforced, becauſe of the difficulty of providing for their troops, moſt of the magazines being either ſold by the Ruſſians, or deſtroyed by the Confederates, and all the Palatinates, after the example of that of Cracovia, having entered into leagues with each other. In ſhort, every thing ſeems to prognoſticate the moſt melancholy conſequences from our preſent troubles."

A letter from Florence, dated June 18, mentions advice having been received there from Rome, that the Miniſters from the Houſe of Bourbon had ſignified to the Pope, that they had orders from their reſpective ſovereigns, not to treat upon any buſineſs with Cardinal Torreggiani, the Secretary of State. The Pope told them that nothing had yet been done but what was conſiſtent with his intentions; nevertheleſs, that Cardinal Torreggiani had retired from Rome, under a pretence of drinking the waters of Piſa, and that his poſt of Secretary of State had been given, with his own conſent, to the Prelate Orchampi, a Canon of St. Peter.

There is now living in a village in Kent, a woman, aged 92, who has a daughter aged 73, a grand-daughter 54, a great grand-daughter 36, which laſt has a daughter aged 17, and on the point of marriage.

Best possible image.

Yesterday arrived a mail from New-York, brought by the Harriot packet-boat, Captain Oak.

The retinue that will attend his Danish Majesty to England will be much more numerous than at first expected, in consequence of which orders are given to get in readiness 60 beds for their reception.

We are informed that his Majesty the King of Denmark, in consequence of an invitation from their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of Northumberland, will honour them with his company at Alnwick in Northumberland, where a grand entertainment will be provided, and a select band of music is already engaged to go down on the first notice.

It is said that the title of Earl of Yarmouth will speedily be conferred on the younger branch of a certain noble family.

It is said that for the future no salt will be exported from Ireland but to Great-Britain and her colonies.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated July 14.

"The Prince of Travendahl [his Danish Majesty] was at a splendid supper and ball, given last Monday night by the Spanish Minister; at which were also the Prince and Princess of Nassau-Weilbourg, the Foreign Ministers, and a great number of other persons of distinction. Yesterday his Highness was at a concert at the Old-Doele; after which he went to a grand assembly at the Baron de Boetzelaer's. This day the said Prince goes to the country-house of Orange-Zaal, where the Prince-Stadtholder is to give him a sumptuous supper, which will be followed by a ball, and to which a great number of persons are invited."

We are told by letters from Warsaw, that such malice is entertained by certain gentlemen against the city of Thorn, that they even openly vow vengeance, and threaten to lay it in ashes, because, as they pretend, the plan of all the advantages granted to the Protestants in the late Dyet, was formed in that city. They are taking there all the precautions against a surprize, and some companies of burghers actually mount guard on the ramparts.

These letters add, that a Russian Officer, who had been sent express to Jassy, was just returned, and reported, that the Bashaw of Choczim, who seemed too much to favour the Confederates, had been arrested by order of the Ottoman Court; and that a certain Frenchman, named Tott, who had been some time in the Crimea, was ordered to decamp immediately, and no more to set foot on the territory of the Grand Signior.

There has certainly been an engagement between the Corsicans and the French, wherein the latter are said to have had at least 500 men killed and wounded.

They write from Modena, that recruits are raising, by order of the Pope, in the Ecclesiastical-State, and particularly in the Marche of Ancona, to be sent into the Ferrareze and the dutchy of Castro.

Letters from Florence of the 18th ult. mention, that a Greek from Scio, named Dracopoli Glustiniani, was then in that city, treating about the renewal of peace between that State and the Regencies of Barbary.

They write from Constantinople, that the government had ordered nine ships of the line to be fitted out, eight of which were destined for the Archipelago and the seas of Syria, and the other for the Black Sea.

July 21. It is said, that some disagreeable accounts are received from Boston, in New-England; and the reports (if any credit may be given to them) were yesterday as follow: That a ship going into Boston harbour was visited by the officers of the customs, agreeable to the intention and direction of a late act of Parliament; upon which the populace rose, and drove the commissioners out of the town, and damaged (some say destroyed) their houses. The commissioners, in consequence of these violences, were obliged to take refuge on board a frigate in the harbour, where they remained when these accounts came away.

We hear that certain orders were lately sent to dissolve, or suspend, several of the Assemblies on the great West Continent.

There is a talk of a very grand instalment at Windsor this summer, soon after the arrival of his Danish Majesty, which will exceed in magnificence any thing hitherto of the kind in the memory of man.

It is said her Danish Majesty is again pregnant, which prevents her accompanying her Royal husband to England.

We hear the Danish Ambassador's house is fitting up for the reception of many of the Nobility, who attend his Majesty the King of Denmark to England.

Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Brunswick, are expected to pass the ensuing winter season in England.

It was observed by some grave politicians at a certain coffee-house, near St. James's, that since Lewis the Fourteenth's reign, the cabinet of France has not shewn so much sagacity, and true policy, in all their treaties with the European powers (the famous Family Compact not excepted) as this last with the Genoese: "A treaty (says a Nobleman present) that bids fair to reimburse all those losses and disadvantages which they sustained during the late war."

They write from Marseilles, that several frigates of war, and long gallies, are now building in the ports of Trieste and Fiume, for the French service.

They are busy at Deptford in cleaning and painting three of his Majesty's yachts; the third was finished on Monday, and hauled off again into the river; but none of them, as yet, have their sails bent, or otherwise prepared for sailing, than usual at this time of the year, when their bottoms are all new tallowed, upper works painted, rigging overhauled, and in every respect rendered fit for sea (except bending sails) at twenty-four hours notice.

Large quantities of indigo are expected by the next ships from South-Carolina, which is brought to a perfection very little inferior to the best French indigo from Martinico or Guadaloupe.

We hear that the Earl of Rochford, our Ambassador at Paris, has obtained leave to come over on his private affairs; and that Staneir Porten, Esq; is appointed Minister at that Court, during his absence.

No French Ambassador is expected to arrive here, till after one from our Court shall have made his appearance at the Court of France, which occasions much speculation among the political gentry at the West end of the town.

RUN away last night from the subscriber, living in Baltimore town, an indented French servant lad, named Leray Theodore, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, he is well set, has light hair, tied behind, grey eyes, and walks very wide, he is a barber by trade, and was lately imported in the William and Thomas, Captain Cock; had on, and took with him, a dark mixt cloth coat, and waistcoat, black cloth breeches, a pair of old shoes, dirty striped linen trowsers, striped linen shirt, white thread stockings, coarse country made shoes, white metal buckles, and an old castor hat, much greased and floured, it is probable he may change his dress, as he has other clothes in town; he has stole two dark coloured wigs, one tailed, and the other a two curled bob, two cases of razors, one contains four, and the other two. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have, if taken in town, Twenty Shillings reward, if 20 miles from town, Forty Shillings, and if out of the province, Three Pounds, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ 6 W. WILLIAM ADAMS.

N. B. All masters of vessels are desired not to harbour said lad on board, or carry him off, at their peril.

WANTED,

A PERSON well recommended, and properly qualified for a miller, to have the management of a double geered mill, one pair of the stones are French burrs. Such a person may meet with proper encouragement, by applying to BRYAN FAIRFAX, Esq; at Toulston, near to the Mill, on Difficult Run, in Fairfax county, Virginia, or to the subscriber, at Alexandria. WILLIAM RAMSAY. § 8 W.

Cumberland County. WHEREAS several tracts of unseated lands have been duly rated and valued, by the assessors of said county, and the owners have neglected to pay the taxes thereof: Now we, the commissioners of said county, do give this public notice, that unless the said owners do pay, or cause to be paid, to John Agnew, in the town of Carlisle, before the first day of October next, the several sums to their names respectively mentioned, being their proportion of taxes, agreeable to said valuation, we shall be under the disagreeable necessity of proceeding as the law directs. Given under our hands, this 12th day of August, 1768. WILLIAM CLARK, WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN BYERS, Commissioners.

Samuel Hunter, 4s. 6d. Thomas M'Kee, 6s. George Davis, 2 16 3; Alexander Benstead, 1 2 6; James Stirling, 3 7 6; John Stephens, 2 5 0; Thomas Dicas, 15s. Israel Pemberton, 4 13 9; Edward Shippen, jun. Esq; 5 12 6; Benjamin Chew, Esq; 3 15 0; William Moorhead, 16s. Samuel M'Gready, 9s. James Whitehill, 16s. 9d. James M'Ilvaine, 2 0 9; Widow Andrews, 3 6 0; John Anderson, 7s. 6d. David Scott, 7s. 6d. Horace Bratton, 3s. Hugh Hunter, 12s. 2d. William Armstrong, 2 0 6; John Blackburn, 5s. 6d. James Kenny, 11s. 3d. John M'Dowell, 16s. 9d. Joseph Dey, 7s. 6d. James M'Bride, 4s. 6d. Joseph M'Kinny, 3s. Robert Culbertson, 4s. 6d. William Graham, 1 2 6; James Peel, 9s. Thomas Batterton, 3s. Widow James, 1 4 0; George Gabriel, 3s. John M'Bride, 1s. 6d. Andrew Long, 3s. William Stuart, 4s. 6d. D. M'Clure, 1 2 6; James Stuart, 1 10 0; Robert Levers, 1 2 6; James Allice, 1 10 9; Joseph Barnet, 16s. 6d. James Entreken, 4s. 6d. Alexander Nesmith, 2 8 11; Matthew Knox, 1s. 6d. William M'Cleary, 16s. 6d. Thomas Nesbit, 6s. Geo. Galloway, 1 1 0; John Gregg, 4s. 6d. Wm. Armstrong, 15s. 4d. Arthur Nesmith, 12s. James Orton, 4s. 6d. William Reed, 11s. 3d. James Waggoner, 6s. Alexander Walker, 10s. 6d. Francis Amberson, 1s. 6d. James Boyd, 9s. 9d. Thomas Freeman, 1 1 0; Robert M'Clelland, 8s. 3d. Matthew M'Dowell, 8s. 3d. James Black, 1 0 3; Thomas Colhoon, 4s. 6d. John Hill, 3s. Frederick Swaghart, 2s. 3d. William Plunket, 18s. 9d. Widow Jordan, 3s. James Smith, Esq; 2 9 11; Jeremiah Warder, 2 8 9; James Burd, Esq; 1 16 0; William Nicholls, 3s. Major Thomas Barnsly, 1 17 6; Alexander Lowry, 4 13 9; James Sterrat, 1 17 6; John Simpson, 1 2 6; James Thompson, 1 2 6; John Chambers, 3 12 9; David Jennings, 7s. 6d. George Allen, 2 5 0; James Johnston, 3s. 9d. Robert Irwin, junior, 15s. John Mitchell Waggoner, 18s. James Renkin, 15s. Jos. Simons, 15s. Jacob Simons, 1 2 6; James and George Millegan, 4 10 0; Edward and Jo. Nicholls, 2 12 6; Ralph and M'Cord, 3 0 0; John Cesney, senior, 1 2 11; John Foutz, 9s. 11d. John Cox, 1 17 9.

WHEREAS in pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, intituled, An act for granting the sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds for the King's use, and for striking Fifty Five Thousand Pounds thereof in bills of credit, and to provide a fund for sinking the same, and by three subsequent acts for granting to his Majesty the additional sum of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds, the following tracts of located and unimproved lands have been duly valued and rated, by the assessors for the county of Cumberland, the property of the persons herein after named; and whereas the owners of said tracts of land have neglected to pay the collectors of the different townships the several undermentioned sums, which according to the said valuation have been assessed and laid upon said lands as the proportion thereof for several years past, for said tax by the acts imposed: We the commissioners of the county of Cumberland aforesaid, in pursuance of said acts, do give notice, that on Tuesday, the 29th day of November next, at the house of John Pollock, in the town of Carlisle, we will expose to sale by public vendue, the following tracts of located unimproved lands, or such part as will be sufficient to answer the said taxes, and all charges accruing by reason of the non-payment thereof, to the highest bidder. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Given under our hands this 12th day of August, 1768. WILLIAM CLARK, WILLIAM SMITH, JOHN BYERS, Commissioners.

260 acres in Hopewell township; 300 in Newtown, and 300 in Hamilton, belonging to the estate of William Plumsted, Esq; deceased, rated, £ 11 9 11.

1600 acres in Fermanagh township, and 1600 in Barree, belonging to Edward Duffield, 18 15 0.

150 acres in Lack township, and 1500 in Derry, belonging to John Patton, 5 16 8.

400 acres south of the Ball-hill; 300 on Sideling-hill; 300 on Brush-creek, all in Colerain township, and 300 in Derry, belonging to William Henry, 8 5 0.

1500 acres on Dunning's creek, Bedford township; 400 opposite Frederick Founder's; 200 adjoining Messieurs Wharton and Pollock, in Barree, and 2500 on Wills's creek, Cumberland, belonging to Messieurs Peters and Clark, 148 10 0.

100 acres (9 of which clear) in Rye township; 600 in Lack; 600 in Fermanagh, and 3000 in Derry, belonging to Joseph Jacobs, 24 8 5.

27700 acres on Frankstown waters, in Barree township; 3000 on Wills's creek, in Cumberland; 1100 on Yellow-creek, in Colerain; 1800 at Fort Shirley, &c. in Dublin; 200 in Fermanagh; 200 (10 of which cleared) in Dublin; 200 (3 of which cleared) Fannet; and 250 (10 of which clear) in Fannet, belonging to Messieurs Baynton, Wharton and Morgan, 241 5 11.

800 acres on Frankstown waters; 300 at the end of Chestnut-hill; 500 at the South Branch of Frankstown; 1500 in Morrison's cove; 1500 patented, in Morrison's cove, all in Bedford township; 487 at the heads of Shaver's run, in Cumberland; 290 on Town creek, in Colerain; 600 adjoining John Gammil; 5000 on the East Branch of Juniata; 1500 adjoining Captain Brady; 1500 recovered from Mr. Elliot, and 6000 in Barree, belonging to Samuel Wallace, 114 5 9.

6950 acres in Bedford township; 900 in Derry, and 100 (9 of which clear) in Lack, belonging to John Wallace and Company, 29 8 11.

1800 acres in Fermanagh township; 1500 in Derry; 200 in Fermanagh, and 300 in West Pennsborough, belonging to William Wallace, 19 17 6.

1500 acres in Derry township, belonging to Bernard Carey, 5 12 6.

1500 acres on Juniata, and Shaver's creek, in Barree township, belonging to John Brady and Company, 5 12 6.

1050 acres in Bedford township, and 600 in ditto, belonging to Andrew Levy, 6 3 9.

2600 acres in Bedford township, and 1800 in Barree, belonging to Col. Henry Bouquet, deceased, 16 10 0.

2000 acres on Evers's creek, in Bedford township, and 500 on Evers's creek, in Cumberland, belonging to Thomas Ballet, Esq; 9 7 6.

6000 acres in Point Valley, Barree township, and 100 (5 of which clear) in Dublin, belonging to James Elliot and Company, 22 10 5.

400 acres below Frankstown; 800 at Canoe Run, and 500 (40 of which clear) all in Barree township, belonging to Messieurs Lukens and Little, 8 10 11.

300 acres in West Pennsborough; 200 in ditto; 300 at the Great Meadows, in Dublin township; 200 in Pennsborough; 300 in Fannet, and 250 in Lack, belonging to John Lukens, Esq; 8 8 9.

200 acres in Lack township; 200 in Cumberland; 400 in Colerain, and 600 in Derry, belonging to John Little, 6 0 0.

TO BE SOLD,

AN English servant lad's time, for four years; he is about 17 years old, has been used to country work, and can be recommended for sobriety and honesty. Enquire of John Childs, living on William Logan's plantation, near Germantown. ‡

EIGHT POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, last night, from Kingsbury Furnace, Mine Bank, near Baltimore town, viz.

WILLIAM HATTON (otherwise Jackson) a convict servant, and by trade a stocking weaver, about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a down look, and a very remarkable way of staring any body in the face that speaks to him; he has a scar from the corner of his mouth to his chin, stout made, fresh complexion, and light brown hair; had on, and took with him, a new ozenbrigs shirt, that had never been washed, cotton country made, and one fearnought jacket, ozenbrigs trowsers, a pair English falls, with metal buckles, and felt hat, bound round with black binding.

Negroe CYRUS, a stout well made fellow, and speaks very gruff; had on a cotton and fearnought jacket, ozenbrigs shirt, short ozenbrigs trowsers, Monmouth cap, and a pair of English flatts, nailed all round.

THOMAS STRINGER, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, short brown hair, has two moles on his face, speaks pretty fast; had on a white Russia drab coat, fine linen shirt, white double breasted cotton jacket, ozenbrigs breeches, thread stockings, country made pumps, striped silk handkerchief, a pretty good felt hat, and sundry other things unknown. The said Stringer went off by himself the first of the month.

Whoever apprehends the said Runaways, so that they may be had again, shall receive Fifty Shillings for each of the two convicts, and Thirty Shillings for the Negroe, if taken in the province; and if out of the province, Three Pounds each, for William Hatton, and Thomas Stringer, and Two Pounds for Negroe Cyrus, paid by FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

Kingsbury Furnace, August 31, 1768.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS,

A THREE Story BRICK HOUSE, and LOT, on the North Side of Market-street, near the Corner of Second-street, containing in Front 16 Feet 6 Inches, including a three Feet Alley, over which the House is built, and in Length 102 Feet. The House is 36 Feet deep, with a small Apartment adjoining, two Stories, and a Kitchen one Story high; there is also a two Story Brick Tenement at the End of the Lot, 16 Feet by 15; bounded Northward by Benjamin Hooton's Lot, Eastward by Hugh Hodge's House and Lot, and Westward by a House and Lot, now in the Tenure of the Widow Coombs. The whole subject to a Groundrent of 12l. per Annum; and the three Feet Alley to be kept open the whole Length of the Lot, for the Use of the two Houses on each Side of the Premises. For further Particulars, enquire of JOSEPH REDMAN, or JOHN REDMAN. Tbc.

RUN away from the subscriber, at North-East, in Cecil county, Maryland, on the 17th day of May last, a lusty likely young NEGROE MAN, named BEN, aged 19 or 20 years: Had on, when he went away, a coarse homespun dark coloured kersey jacket, the under part of the sleeves white, old felt hat, fine shirt, ruffled at the bosom, or a coarse tow ditto, striped linsey trowsers, good shoes, and brass buckles. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by

WILLIAM CURRER.

N. B. All persons or masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Just published in Wilmington, New-Castle County, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

SOME BRIEF REMARKS upon sundry important Subjects, principally addressed to the People called QUAKERS.

WHEREAS a certain young Man, named HANS ADAMS, between 18 and 19 Years of Age, hath absconded from the Subscriber, living in Wilmington, New-Castle County, and it is possible will want to borrow Money on his Account, or crave some of his outstanding Debts; these are therefore to forbid those with whom the Subscriber has any Dealings, or others, not to let him have any, on any Account.

JAMES ADAMS.

To be SOLD by

JOHN COX, Senior,

A *FEW Chests of Choice* BOHEA TEA, *imported in the Philadelphia Packet, Capt. Budden.*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Merion, Philadelphia county, near the Swedes Forge, a red COW, with a small star in her forehead, the ends of her horns cut, a small bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN EASTBURN.

Just published, and to be sold by HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-street, Philadelphia,

POOR Richard's Almanack for the Year 1769; containing, besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, Extracts from some of the best Authors on the planting and cultivating Vines, and the Process of making Wine; wherein are shewn, the Soil and Situation that is best adapted for Vineyards, and the Manner of clearing and preparing the Ground for them; the Distance the Vines should be planted from each other; the Cuttings from Vines, which, it is thought, would thrive well in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, and the Province of Massachusetts; also those that will suit the Southern Provinces; Directions for the Management of the Cuttings, from the Time of Planting, till they come to a bearing State, and how they are to be managed in that State; Reasons ascribed for our Miscarriages hitherto, and the Method the curious Vignerons, in the South of France, take to prevent the Grapes from bursting, which brings them at least a Fortnight sooner to Maturity; by which, in the more Northern Countries, the Vintage would be over before the autumnal Rains come on; and might be practised with Advantage on the later Peaches, and other Fruits.---Rules for preventing approaching Disorders, with Receipts from Boerhaave to prevent Dissempers. Medical Recipes and Remarks, published by Dr. Cooke, for the Benefit of the Poor and the Public, viz. For Bruises; Stopping Vomiting; Quenching Thirst, when Drink is improper; For the Hiccough; To procure Rest, where Opium is improper; For Coughs and Consumptions; And for Agues, &c. The famous American Receipt for the Rheumatism. A Remedy for the Ague, which has been found efficacious in numberless Instances. An excellent Cure for the Piles. Receipt for a stubborn Pain in the Back. Recipe for a Leprosy by Dr. Cook. A Receipt for Sickness, occasioned by eating Mushrooms. Cure for a Consumption in its first Stage----The best Means of ensuring the future Happiness and Prosperity of Children. Contentment and Covetousness, Temperance and Gluttony, Sobriety and Drunkenness, compared; shewing their respective Effects on our Happiness and Misery. Directions for pleasing every One. A Method of rendering Old-age comfortable. The Characteristic of a Man of Probity. Select Aphorisms. The sure way to gain Esteem. True Happiness. Against seeking into Futurity. On Innocence joined with Beauty. On the Superiority of the Beauties of the Mind to those of the Body. And on the Plough.------Correct Tables of Interest, at 6 and 7 per Cent. An exact Tide Table. Wise Sayings, Witty Turns, Quakers General Meetings, Courts, Fairs, Roads, &c. &c. &c.

To be SOLD on reasonable terms, by JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Goldsmith,

A LARGE BELL, weighing about 437 pounds, and measures about 25 inches at the mouth. ‡ Tbctf

September 29, 1768. NUMB. 2075.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

The ANATOMIST. Number IV.

I AM *again* obliged to ſollicit the reader's indulgence in behalf of my friend HORATIO, who having, it ſeems, found leiſure to collect *additional* remarks, with regard to the *early* attacks upon the CHURCH in *New-England*, is deſirous of having them inſerted, before I begin with thoſe which have been made upon her at *New-York*:----And as theſe remarks tend to ſhew that the oppoſition to the *Church* was not by ſtarts and turns; or in conſequence of any unkind or ſevere treatment which its antagoniſts might have received, but, for a long ſeries of years, carried on without remiſſion, and without provocation, I willingly comply with the gentleman's requeſt.

TO THE ANATOMIST.

"*I have ſpread out my hands unto a people, which ſay, ſtand by* thyſelf, *come not near to me, for I am* holier *than* thou; *theſe are a ſmoke in my noſe.*" Iſa. lxv.---2, 5.

SIR,

THERE are no people upon earth who decry *ſelf-righteouſneſs* ſo much as *Preſbyterians* and *Independents*; and yet, if we may judge from their outward deportment and conduct, they think there are none righteous and holy but themſelves.----Of the like ſtamp with theſe were the *Phariſees* of old, which the *Evangeliſt* tells us, "truſted in themſelves that they were righteous, and deſpiſed others"*.-----But, notwithſtanding all the pretences that men can make to ſuperior ſanctity, when we behold them come forth with *ſcripture* in their mouths, and *enmity* in their hearts;---infringing the civil and religious rights of their fellow-chriſtians---*hanging*, *baniſhing*, and baſely *traducing* ſuch as they ſuſpect might thwart their darling ſchemes for exclusive territory and dominion, we may conclude, without a breach of charity, that ſuch men are not "*holier* than" thoſe, whom they deſire to "ſtand by" themſelves, and to "come not near to" them.----The *Church of England* hath conſtantly been, and ſtill is, the principal object of the jealouſy and oppoſition of *Preſbyterians* and *Independents*.-----This is the Church which gives the greateſt check to their *political* deſigns; and this, therefore, is the Church whoſe foundations they have been ſo long ſtruggling to raze and demoliſh:---And that there may never be a time when theſe attempts ſhall be given up, they take care to tranſmit their enmity to the CHURCH from generation to generation.----They are taught from their cradles to think ill of her, and to look upon her principles and doctrines as "an abomination unto the Lord;" and theſe opinions are confirmed by their *teachers*, who conſtantly cry out, "*down with her, down with her, even to the ground.*"---So that the furious zeal, and uncharitable ſpirit, which we find diffuſed through a conſiderable part of their laity, are, in a great meaſure, to be charged upon thoſe who have undertaken to be their inſtructors.---The chief part of their prejudices againſt the CHURCH they derive from the ſermons they hear in their meeting-houſes.----*There* they are *taught to pray* (not as our bleſſed LORD taught his diſciples †, but) for the downfal of *Popery* and *Prelacy* in one breath----*There* they are taught to make no diſtinction between the *Church of England*, and the Church *of Rome*----To call the habits of the CLERGY, *Rags of the whore of Babylon* ‡.----Our prayers and liturgy, the *Romiſh breviary* and *maſs-book*----Our worſhip and ceremonies, *ſuperſtition*, *carnal ordinances*, and *idolatry*----And our Biſhops and Clergy, *baſtardly governors of the Church*; *prieſts of the devil*; *petty antichriſts*; *Belzebubs of Canterbury*; *ſcarlet whores*; *Caiaphas's*; *cozening knaves*; *liars*; *drunkards*; *hogs*; *wolves*; *dogs*; *bloody murderers of ſouls*; *robbers of Chriſt's Church*, &c. &c. §.

Hence it comes to paſs, that a *true-blue* Preſbyterian "will no more enter a *Church*, than he would the houſe of *Rimmon*----To hear the ſervice of the *Church*, would be to hear *maſs*-----And if you enquire of him what exceptions he has to the book of *Common Prayer*, he will, with *cloſed eyes*, and *uplifted hands*, thank the LORD he never ſaw it---If any of his friends are to be buried in a *Church-yard*, he will ſcarce ſtay to ſee them committed to the ground, ſo much is he frighted at the *funeral ſervice*.---As for the ſign of the *croſs*, he will ſcamper away from it as faſt as the Roman Catholics fancy evil ſpirits and hobgoblins do ‖."

And to ſuch ridiculous heights has their zeal carried them in this laſt mentioned affair, that hiſtory informs us of one *Roger Williams*, paſtor of a meeting at *Salem*, in *New-England*, who, among the many wild and extravagant notions into which he had led his followers, brought them to conceive ſo ill of the ſign of the *croſs*, that "in the height of their zeal they cut the *croſs* out of the King's ſtandard, declaring it to be an IDOL.----The people thereupon became divided in their opinions, whether it was lawful to have the *croſs* in their colours or not.---Several furious books were wrote and publiſhed on each ſide of the queſtion; and moſt of their militia refuſed to march with the colours, ſo long as the *croſs* remained in them, leſt they ſhould be thought to do honour to an IDOL; while others were for following the colours with the *croſs* in them, leſt their deſerting them ſhould be interpreted a caſting off their allegiance to the crown of *England*:---But at length the magiſtrates and officers compromiſed the matter in the following manner;---they ordered that all caſtles and ſhips ſhould have the ſame colours as formerly, but that the *croſs* might be omitted in the colours belonging to the regiments of militia **."

When we read of the EGYPTIANS worſhiping *monkies*, *cats*, *crocodiles*, *garlick*, and *onions*;---of the people of MADAGASCAR being at everlaſting ſtrife with ſuch of their countrymen as will not pay adoration to an *elephant's tooth*, which, they ſay, fell down from heaven;----of the TURKS and PERSIANS, who charge each other with ſin and hereſy, on account of their different *head-dreſſes*, the former wearing *white turbans*, and the latter *red bonnets*, does not our aſtoniſhment abate, when we look around us, and find among ourſelves a people who would willingly be diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ſenſible* men, *reformed* chriſtians, and *enlightened* proteſtants, whoſe *religious* opinions lead them into ſuch ridiculous extravagancies, as theſe mentioned above; and excite them to quarrel with, and charge their neighbours with hereſies and errors, for things as harmleſs and indifferent in themſelves as a *white turban*, or a *red bonnet*?---

Such abſurd opinions, and ſo baſe a treatment of us, are not only unjuſt to the *Church*, but moſt ſcandalous to thoſe *teachers* who inculcate and encourage them.----They blame (and very juſtly) the *Romiſh* clergy for ſtopping up, as much as poſſible, every avenue of knowledge from their laity, and keeping them in the dark, leſt they ſhould receive informations that might be injurious to the deſigns of *prieſtcraft*---But what ſhall we ſay of thoſe *Proteſtant* clergy, who keep their followers, in ſome reſpects, as much in the dark?---Who perſuade them that the *Church of England* is ſo infected with *popiſh* errors, *antichriſtian principles*, and *idolatrous* ceremonies, that it is not ſafe to hear her; and, in ſhort, that ſalvation is attainable only within the pale of the *Kirk* *?---It is true the moderate, ſenſible and thinking part of their followers, do not chuſe to ſubmit to an implicit faith, but to judge for themſelves:---And accordingly we find, that ſuch of them as have examined our articles, peruſed our liturgy, and heard our religious ſervices performed, have, at leaſt thought favourably of the CHURCH, and have wiſhed her proſperity----But the moment that any favourable or friendly diſpoſitions appear in the people towards us, they are checked and diſcouraged by their leaders and paſtors.---This appears evident from numberleſs inſtances, and particularly from the following one, faithfully deduced from hiſtory; and with which I ſhall finiſh my remarks of the early and violent oppoſition which the CHURCH met with in *New-England*.----

"Soon after the eſtabliſhment of the Society for propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts, in the year 1701, the Rev. Mr. *Muirſon* was ſent miſſionary to *Rye*, in the government of *New-York*.---The people of *Stratford*, in the colony of *Connecticut*, diſtant from *Rye* about 60 miles, earneſtly requeſted Mr. *Muirſon* to pay them a viſit, to which he agreed.---Colonel *Heathcote*, a worthy gentleman, of a conſiderable intereſt in *Weſt-Cheſter*, was pleaſed to accompany Mr. *Muirſon* in this progreſs, and afterwards wrote the Society the following account of their reception there.---"We found that colony much as we expected, "very ignorant of the conſtitution of our *Church*, and therefore "enemies to it.---The towns are furniſhed with miniſters chiefly *Independents*, who were very uneaſy at our coming among "them; and abundance of pains were taken to terrify the people from hearing Mr. *Muirſon*.---But it availed nothing, for "notwithſtanding all their endeavours, we had a very great congregation; and the people were wonderfully ſurprized at the "order of our Church, expecting to have heard ſome ſtrange "thing, by the accounts, and repreſentations of it, that their "teachers had given them."---

Theſe people having zealouſly preſſed Mr. *Muirſon* to come again to them, he was honoured with Colonel *Heathcote*'s company in his ſecond viſit.---They now found the people much more earneſt to have the Church worſhip ſettled among them, and the *Independents* more incenſed.---The miniſters and magiſtrates were remarkably induſtrious, going from houſe to houſe, perſuading the people from hearing Mr. *Muirſon*, and threatening thoſe with puniſhment and impriſonment, who would go to hear him preach.----Mr. *Muirſon* deſcribes their oppoſition in theſe words----"One of their magiſtrates, with ſome other "officers, came to my lodgings, and in the hearing of Colonel "*Heathcote*, and a great many people, read a paper; the meaning of it was, to let me know, that I had done an *illegal* "thing, in coming among them, to eſtabliſh a new way of "worſhip, and to forewarn me from preaching any more.---- "And this he did by virtue of one of their laws, the words "of which, as he expreſſed them, were theſe----Be it enacted, "&c. *That there ſhall be no miniſtry or church adminiſtration entertained or attended by the inhabitants of any town or plantation in the colony, diſtinct and ſeparate from that which is publicly obſerved and diſpenſed by the approved miniſter of the place.*"---Now, whatever interpretation the words of the ſaid law may admit of, yet *we* are to regard the ſenſe and force *they* put upon them; which is plainly *this*, to exclude the CHURCH their government, as appears by their proceedings with me.----So that hereby they deny a liberty of conſcience to the *Church of England* people, as well as to all others that are not of their opinion; which, being repugnant to the laws of *England*, is contrary to the grant of their charter.----

But theſe methods which the *Independents* uſed, were ſo far from hindering the people from reſorting to the Church ſervice, that ſtill greater numbers came; and other towns ſent and invited Mr. *Muirſon* to viſit them; particularly the people of *Fairfield*, to whom he went next.----The *Independents* uſed all means to obſtruct him, and refuſed him the uſe of the meeting-houſe, though on a week-day----But the principal gentleman of the town invited him to his houſe, where he preached to a numerous congregation; and afterwards deſcribed to the Society the oppoſition he ſtill met with, in theſe words---"The people "were likewiſe threatened with *impriſonment*, and a forfeiture "of *Five Pounds*, for coming to hear me----It would require "more time than you would willingly beſtow on theſe lines, "to expreſs how rigidly and ſeverely they treat our people, by "taking their eſtates by diſtreſs, when they do not willingly "pay to ſupport their miniſters; and though every *Churchman* "in that colony pays his rate for building and repairing their "Meeting-houſes, yet they are ſo ſet againſt us, that they "deny us the uſe of them though on a week-day.---All that "the *Churchmen* in this colony requeſt is, that they may not "be oppreſſed and inſulted over; that they may obtain a liberty of conſcience, and call a miniſter of their own;---- "that they may be freed from paying to *their* miniſters, and "thereby be enabled to maintain their own;---this is all, "theſe good men deſire *."

Such hath been the oppoſition, and ſuch have been the grievances which the CHURCH met with in *New-England*.---I hope the accounts I have furniſhed you with, will not be thought impertinent to your ſubject, and that you will give them a place before you proceed any farther:---Perhaps you may hear from me again----For the preſent I ſhall conclude with this obſervation, that hard, indeed, is the lot of the people belonging to the *Church of England*!-----The *Papiſts* would *burn* US for being *Proteſtants*, and the *Preſbyterians* and *Independents* would demoliſh us another way for being *Papiſts*! ----The preſent confederacy againſt the CHURCH, is truly a formidable one---*Papiſt* and *Arian*, *Preſbyterian* and *Independent*, *Atheiſt* and *Deiſt*, *American-Whig* and *Centinel*, all attempting to overturn her, in order to erect upon her ruins their own giddy ſyſtems.----But this Church, thus attacked, and thus abuſed, inſtructs all her ſons to pray for their adverſaries---Let us, therefore, in the words of our moſt excellent liturgy, ſay---"*We beſeech thee, good Lord, to forgive our enemies, perſecutors* "*and ſlanderers, and to turn their hearts.*"---

I am, yours, &c. HORATIO.

Princetown, Auguſt 25, 1768.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE of New-Jerſey, give notice to the public, that whereas the grammar ſchool, which uſed to be kept under the direction of the preſident as a nurſery for the college, has been diſcontinued for ſome time, on account of the long vacancy of that office; that the chair being now filled by the arrival of the gentleman laſt choſen from North-Britain, the ſchool is to be opened, under his direction, preciſely on the 7th day of November next, being the beginning of the winter term in the college. The PRESIDENT has already provided a perſon to teach it, and has undertaken to the truſtees to lay down a plan of proceeding to the teacher; to have it under his conſtant inſpection, and take care that it be conducted upon the very beſt principles.----This he hopes to be able to do, with the greater ſucceſs, for that, being acquainted, before he left home, that ſuch a thing would be expected from him, he took care to perfect his ſcheme, by converſing with ſome of the moſt eminent and approved teachers in Great-Britain. Parents are deſired to take notice, that their children being properly founded in the languages, is of the utmoſt importance to their ſubſequent ſtudies in college, being eaſy, pleaſant and ſucceſsful. Several reputable houſholders in Princetown, have engaged to the truſtees to take boarders at as cheap a rate, it is preſumed, as in any town in this province, where a public grammar ſchool is taught; and if the parents of any of the children ſhould incline to have them boarded in the college, the truſtees have conſented to their being taken in, and ſupplied as the ſcholars are. There is a terreſtrial globe provided for the ſchool, that they may be taught geography, at ſome hours of leiſure; they will alſo have an hour each day appropriated to writing and arithmetic, without any additional expence; which it is of importance that they learn early. This notice is given ſo long before the time of opening ſchool, that parents may have their children there ſeaſonably; and it is particularly deſired that ſuch as have children to begin the Latin, would ſend them, if poſſible, upon the very day above mentioned, that they may neither ſuffer any loſs themſelves, nor be the means of retarding others.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being deſirous to ſettle his affairs, and contract his buſineſs, propoſes for ſale, a tract of land, containing about 182 acres, in Eaſt-Nottingham townſhip, Cheſter county, adjoining the plantation whereon he now dwells; about 60 acres are cleared, the reſt valuable timber land, near 7 acres of meadow, and 20 more may be made, a conſiderable part of which may be watered: Two commodious dwelling-houſes, and two barns, with a young thriving orchard on the premiſes, ſituate on a public road from Charles-town, in Maryland, to Lancaſter, and about 1 mile from Eaſt-Nottingham Meeting-houſe: And as there is a ſtream of water running thro' the tract, the whole length of it, it may be divided into 2 or 3, or more parts, and a ſaw-mill might be erected on one end. The whole to be ſold together, or in ſeveral lots, as beſt ſuits the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of ISRAEL PEMBERTON, in Philadelphia, or

GEORGE CHURCHMAN, in Eaſt-Nottingham.

Who alſo has ſeveral tracts of unimproved land to diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms; viz. 1 of 370 acres, 1 of 250 acres, 1 of 95 acres, and 1 of 100 acres, and upwards, lying chiefly on the branches of Octorara, in Lancaſter county, moſtly well ſupplied with good ſtreams of water.

Juſt imported in the Carolina, Captain Friend, from London; the Rebecca, Captain Willock, from Liverpool; and the laſt veſſels from Briſtol and Glaſgow, and to be ſold, on the very loweſt terms, for ready money, or ſhort credit, by

JOHN MITCHELL,

At his ſtore, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreets, and next door to Mr. William Moore's,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

MADE his eſcape from Glouceſter county goal, on the 18th inſtant, a certain HENRY BIDDLE, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; ſlim made, of a dark complexion, ſtrait hair, and has a ſour look; had on an old brown bearſkin jacket, ozenbrigs ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes, tied with ſtrings, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid BIDDLE, and brings him to Glouceſter goal, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward; or if ſecured in any other goal, ſo as he may be had again, Twenty Shillings, paid by

§ JOSIAH CHATTIN, Goaler.

[*For more new Advertiſements, ſee the Fourth Page.*]

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* LUKE xviii.---6.

† *Tho' the* Directory, Weſtminſter Confeſſion *and* Catechiſms, *recommend the* LORD'S PRAYER "*to be uſed in the prayers of the Church*"------*And likewiſe recommend that* "*one chapter of each Teſtament be read at every meeting*;"---*and that the* APOSTLES CREED *be uſed publicly*;----*yet all thoſe duties are generally omitted, leſt the* people *ſhould obſerve the leaſt conformity between the* Church of England, *of which they had heard ſo much* ill, *and the* Kirk, *of which they had heard ſo much* good.----

‡ *It ought to be obſerved, that this reproachful name has been chiefly laid aſide ſince* gowns *and caſſocks have crept into* Preſbyterian *pulpits*----*For now there is ſcarce a ſtripling that has been emancipated from* college, *and received* "the hands of the PRESBYTERY," *who does not ſtrut and flaunt about in thoſe once anti-chriſtian and* popiſh *habiliments*.- --

Sic tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis!----

§ *See Martin Marprelat*.---*Udal's Dialog*.---*Admonit. to Parl*.---*Sion's Plea*;---*Bancroft's Dangerous Poſitions*, &c.

‖ *See London Caſes, Fol*.---

** *See State of* NEW-ENGLAND, *in Modern Hiſt. Vol.* 6.

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* *A gentleman of unblemiſhed reputation, bred in* New-England, *and ſeveral Years a diſſenting teacher there, declares, that he has* "*often heard from Diſſenters, both miniſters and people, that they not* "*only* believed, *but* knew for certain, *that all Churchmen go to hell.* "*I well remember*," *ſays he*, "*when Mr.* Muirſon, *who firſt introduced the worſhip of the* CHURCH *at* Stratford, *died*; *and ſoon* "*after one* Iſaac Nell, *a Churchman, of an unblameable converſation, died alſo*; *preſently afterwards there was found a copy of* "*verſes in the ſtreet, one of which ran thus*-----

"Iſaac Nell *is gone to Hell,*

"*To tell Mr.* Muirſon *that his Church is well.*"---

See BEACH's Friendly Expoſtulation, *page* 8.

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Looking over the Gentleman's Magazine for June last, I found the inclosed piece, which I do not remember to have seen printed before; the masterly manner in which it is wrote, and the importance of the subject, make an apology for requesting its publication, in your impartial paper, unnecessary. Why the piece published in the Chronicle, No. 87, on the same subject, and taken from the same Magazine, should find a place in that paper, and this be passed over, those who are unacquainted with the party disputes amongst us, would find it hard to determine. W.

Mr. URBAN,

THE opposition of the colonies to the new method of taxation, will probably bring the subject of *virtual Representation* again before the public. As I have never yet seen this kind of representation precisely stated, give me leave to communicate to the public, through the channel of your Magazine, my idea of it, in which you will find no *essential* difference between *virtual* and *actual* representation in England; but a very striking distinction between these, and no representation at all of America.

My notion of *Virtual Representation* is this; A numerous society being willing to unite themselves under the same form of government, and to be subject to the same laws, consent, for convenience sake, that the whole, in a *national assembly*, shall be represented by a part; and, to avoid confusion in choosing that part, they farther consent that certain classes among them shall have the privilege of electing the members that are to compose it; but at the same time they stipulate, that as well those who *represent*, as those who are *represented*; and those also who have not the privilege of electing in common with those who have; all shall share alike in the advantages resulting from the deliberations of the national assembly; and all shall contribute alike, in proportion to their respective situations and circumstances, to the necessary expences of government.

Thus, Mr. Urban, you see, that, according to this system, those who *represent*, and those who are *represented*, and those who elect, and those who *do not elect* the representatives, are all entitled to the same benefits, and are subject alike to the same taxations, every other circumstance but that of the privilege of election being similar. And hence it follows that *virtual* representation in Great Britain, is in effect the same as *actual* representation; the laws enacted for the government of the whole, affecting the whole equally, without the least distinction----To illustrate this still more clearly;

Birmingham is said not to be *actually* represented, because, though a populous place, and a great manufacturing town, it sends no members to parliament; yet the inhabitants of Birmingham enjoy in every respect the same freedom, and the same national advantages, that the inhabitants of the towns do that are represented. No law was ever made that affected the property of the people of Birmingham, but what affected the property of the people in like circumstances in every other part of the kingdom: So that Birmingham, and every other town in England, that sends no members to parliament, is to all intents and purposes *virtually* represented; because the *representatives* of the towns *that elect*, make the same laws for those who do not elect, as for those who do.

Were it otherwise, and those who are *actually* represented, were to be eased in any tax, by exempting them from the payment of it, and laying the burden upon those who are only *virtually* represented, would not the *virtually* represented part of the people take the alarm, and protest against the acts of such a partial representation? Were a heavy tax, for instance, to be laid upon iron manufactured in the town of Birmingham, because *virtually represented* only; and a premium granted upon the same iron manufactured in *Stafford*, because *actually represented*, would the people in Birmingham submit quietly to such an unjust distinction?

This, in my opinion, is exactly the case of the colonies. The representatives of the people of England lay a tax upon the Americans, to which neither they themselves, nor their constituents, pay any part; and they may, by the same authority, whenever the colonies are in a capacity of bearing it, lay the weight of all the taxes for the support of government, and for the payment of the interest and principal of the national debt, upon the Americans, in ease of themselves, and the people whom they represent; and they may at the same time exclude the Americans from whatever advantages, in point of commerce and manufactures, they may apprehend will clash with the interest of themselves and their constituents; hence I think it is *self-evident*, that the *virtual representation*, which it is contended the American is in possession of, is very different from the virtual representation which the Birmingham man possesses; because the virtual representative of the American, can put his hand in the American's pocket, and take out what sum he pleases, and he may at the same time clog him with whatever incapacity he pleases, without affecting himself in either of these cases; but the virtual representative of the Birmingham man must contribute shilling for shilling with the Birmingham man, and must likewise be himself subject, in like circumstances, to all the incapacities which he may think fit to impose upon him.

Were not this the case, would the numerous body of virtually represented inhabitants of this opulent kingdom, submit to be governed by the contemptible number of the actually represented inhabitants of it? It is unreasonable to think they would. But as the case stands, it were, perhaps, better that the numbers of the *actually represented*, were still fewer than they are, than that they should be increased by electors like the present, whom experience has shewn to be susceptible of every species of venality.

I am, Sir, &c. D. Y.

[For the first of the European Intelligence by Captain *Munds*; the Proceedings of the Freeholders, *&c.* at *Boston*; and a Piece, signed *A Virginian*, see the POSTSCRIPT.]

LONDON, *July* 22.

WE hear several bombs and fire-ships are ordered to undergo a thorough repair.

July 25. Friday some dispatches, of real importance, were received at the Secretary of State's Office, from the Court of Versailles.

Six more men of war are ordered for Boston as fast as possible, who are to take more troops on board; government being now determined that the laws passed in England, respecting America, shall be observed and enforced, and their officers protected, at all events.

July 30. *Three of the principal officers of the Crown are expected to resign very speedily.*

It is said, that if his Danish Majesty should honour Ireland with a visit, he will be accompanied by a great Monarch, who is rather more interested in the prosperity of that kingdom.

Lenitive and conciliating measures will be adopted by government relative to our colonies. The report of sending 20 sail of the line, and 20 regiments, to North-America, is utterly void of foundation, and seems calculated on purpose to serve the purposes of stock-jobbing.

As the American Wilkes cannot bear the smell of gunpowder, and faints away at a drawn sword or bayonet, it is thought that the disputes will be ended there with much less difficulty and mischief than has happened in England. But the more sanguine friends of the Bostonites say, the next advices will bring an account of an action at Boston, and another possibly at New-York.

By some recent accounts from a gentleman who is just arrived from France, we are told, the French have actually at this very time no less than twenty sail of the line, besides frigates, and two bomb vessels, now in the several wet docks and harbour of Brest, which have all undergone a thorough repair this summer; lower masts are in and rigged; topmasts just run up, and entered through the caps; topsail yards thrown fore and aft, lay in the tops, ready for rigging. These ships can all be ready for sea on an emergency at a month's warning.

Letters from France mention, that there is a prospect of the finest harvest in that kingdom, known for many years past.

Thursday their Majesties went to take a view of the apartments which are fitted up for the reception and accommodation of the King of Denmark, and were pleased to express the utmost satisfaction at the expedition that had been used, and the elegance that had taken place, on the occasion.

This week they began to reap wheat in Hertfordshire, samples of which were produced yesterday amongst the factors; and next week it is expected new wheat will be brought for sale at Ware market. The samples of grain already shewn are extremely fine, and very full, as appears throughout the corn counties in general.

August 1. *We hear that orders are gone down to some of the dock yards, for several sloops and frigates to be got ready to sail with the utmost expedition (it is expected) for North-America.----It is not to be doubted but that when the late spirited measures, taken by government to quell tumultuous risings, and thereby to restore peace and good order in the Mother-country, are known in our colonies, the late insurrections, unhappily broke out among the lower and unthinking part of the people there, will in course subside.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, July 25.

"*We are informed from Corsica, that the Count de Marbeuf has caused the Genoese arms to be taken down in the city of Bastia, and those of France to be erected instead thereof, with a Latin inscription, by which his Majesty takes the title of King of Corsica.*

"*Some persons pretend to be assured, that there will be a Sovereign Council immediately established in Corsica, composed of ten members, six of whom are to be Frenchmen, and four Corsicans; by which latter nomination, our Court hopes to gain the confidence and affection of those islanders, and to engage them to put themselves, on condition of certain prerogatives, under the dominion of the Crown of France.*"

Some letters from Corsica mention, that the navigation of the neighbouring seas is become quite secure to all nations trading thither, by the appearance of some English men of war off that place.

Fresh advices from the continent of America are said to be just arrived, which have already occasioned some considerable councils at midnight.

It was reported on Saturday morning on Change, that the cannon of one of the American forts, on the ramparts, have been spiked up by the populace.

August 2. Notwithstanding it hath been asserted in some of the papers, that ten regiments have been ordered for North-America, we are authorised to assure the public, that no more than two regiments are to be sent thither, viz. 64th and 65th, commanded by the Colonels Mackay and Pomeroy.

We are informed, that a C--b---t C--n--l was held last week on the affairs of America, and that all the members were unanimous for COERCIVE measures.

We hear that Lord Botetourt, appointed Governor of Virginia, will speedily embark for his new government.

'Tis said that the reason why a certain general officer has been deprived of his government in North-America, is, that he did not choose to go over to reside there.

A correspondent informs, that a detachment of the M-n-----y were sent last week to consult the oracle at Hayes, about the measures proper to be taken with the North-Americans, at this critical juncture, and that they had received the following oracular answer: "You must pursue VIGOROUS measures------with *moderation.*"

It is rumoured that two Noblemen of distinction are going over to North-America, to enquire personally into the grievances complained of, and on other matters of consequence.

Also that Rear Admiral Lord Colville, will be appointed to the command of a fleet, destined beyond the Atlantic.

It is said that in future none of the European nations will supply the States of Barbary with any warlike stores, which will prevent those pirates from making their customary depredations on the christians.

While some of our political writers insist, that the original migrators to America went thither to preserve *their liberty, while others staid at home to* fight *for it;----the more rational conclude, that each party acted as they thought most conducive to their*---own advantage.

It is said several thousand tons of shipping are taken up in the river for the transport service.

We hear that nothing will be determined by the Ministry, with regard to American affairs, which now engross the whole attention of the public, till the sitting of the parliament.

It is said, that had not the late disturbances arisen in New-England, they would have been relieved from the burdens complained of, and different methods pursued from what are now like to take place.

August 3. Some ships of war are ordered to be got ready to sail with all expedition to Gibraltar, in order to keep a close look out, for the protection of the Streights in general, and the island of Corsica in particular.

We hear that all the Governors, Colonels, and other principal Officers, civil and military, belonging to any of his Majesty's foreign garrisons and plantations, either in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, will henceforth be obliged to reside upon the spot, or throw up their commissions.

A letter from Volhynia says, "The Bishop of the Greeks has been massacred by the peasants of the Ukraine, for having given notice to the Governor of Pawalocz, and his Lieutenant, of the designs of the insurgents, by which means they got out of their way. The Governor of Smila flew off in his shirt, abandoning his wife and children to their fury. All these disorders (it is added) have been occasioned by the Confederates of Bar threatening to kill all the Greeks, who did not embrace the Roman Catholic religion."

They write from Berlin, that considerable quantities of warlike ammunition had been sent to Magdebourg; and that his Prussian Majesty had issued orders for all the officers who served during the late war in his light troops, to hold themselves in readiness to take the field.

According to letters from Corsica, the French, who amount already to 10,000 men, were advancing their posts, and it seemed as if the first attack would be made at Furiani.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, July 9.

"Advices from Corsica inform, that the French troops are amassing there great quantities of provisions and ammunition, in order to take the field; the Malecontents, on the other hand, have resolved not to be the first to act offensively; but whenever they shall be attacked, they will defend their liberty at the price of their lives.

"They have posted a corps of observation at Alata, three miles from Ajaccio, and have drawn a line, as well to cover Cape Corse, as to keep up communication with Nebbio. Two Genoese feluccas, taken by the Corsicans, are carried into Centuri."

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY

WE hear that the C-----l have been lately greatly divided on the measures proper to be pursued with respect to A-----a, but that at present they are all agreed in opinion, excepting Lord C-----m; and it is further said, that an order is actually signed for two regiments to embark; but from the smallness of this number, and the many resolute spirits on the other side, it is hoped that no great violence is intended to be used.

BOSTON, September 15.

By authentic advices from London, by Captain Scott, we learn, that the petition of our Assembly to his Majesty, had not reached his royal ear, tho' it had been delivered to the Secretary of State for this department. That the House of Commons were divided with respect to the measures to be taken with America, pretty much the same as they were when the repeal of the Stamp-act was in question; one third were for enforcing the late acts at all events; another for a repeal, on condition of a previous bill, to assert the right of parliament over America; and the other third for a repeal, without any conditions; and that the Privy Council were pretty much in the same state. That the people at home begin to be convinced, that if the shackles under which trade labours were not soon removed, remittances would be slow and precarious; and that the wheels of trade would stop of themselves, and would soon be felt in the decay of the manufactures.

The following is a copy of the Circular Letter, *written by the Selectmen of this town, and directed to the Selectmen of the several towns within this province; agreeable to a vote at the meeting on the 13th instant.*

Boston, September 14, 1768.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are already too well acquainted with the melancholy and very alarming circumstances to which this province, as well as *America* in general, is now reduced. Taxes equally detrimental to the commercial interests of the parent country and her colonies, are imposed upon the people, without their consent;----Taxes designed for the support of the civil government in the colonies, in a manner clearly unconstitutional, and contrary to that, in which till of late, government has been supported, by the free gift of the people in the *American* assemblies or parliaments; as also for the maintenance of a large standing army; not for the defence of the newly acquired territories, but for the old colonies, and in a time of peace. The decent, humble and truly loyal applications and petitions from the representatives of this province, for the redress of these heavy and very threatening grievances, have hitherto been ineffectual, being assured, from authentic intelligence, that they have not yet reached the royal ear. The only effect of transmitting these applications hitherto perceivable, has been a mandate from one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State to the governor of this province, to dissolve the general assembly, merely because the late house of representatives refused to rescind a resolution of a former house, which implied nothing more than a right in the American subjects to unite in humble and dutiful petitions to their gracious Sovereign, when they found themselves aggrieved: This is a right naturally inherent in every man, and expresly recognized at the glorious revolution as the birthright of an Englishman.

This dissolution you are sensible has taken place; the governor has publicly and repeatedly declared that he cannot call another assembly; and the Secretary of State for the American department, in one of his letters communicated to the late house, has been pleased to say, that "proper care will be taken for the support of the dignity of government;" the meaning of which is too plain to be misunderstood.

The concern and perplexity into which these things have thrown the people, have been greatly aggravated, by a late declaration of his excellency governor BERNARD, that one or more regiments may soon be expected in this province.

The design of these troops is, in every one's apprehension, nothing short of enforcing by military power the execution of acts of parliament, in the forming of which the colonies have not, and cannot have, any constitutional influence. This is one of the greatest distresses to which a free people can be reduced.

The town which we have the honour to serve, have taken these things at their late meeting into their most serious consideration: And as there is in the minds of many a prevailing apprehension of an approaching war with *France*, they have passed the several votes, which we transmit to you; desiring that they may be immediately laid before the town, whose prudentials are in your care, at a legal meeting, for their candid and particular attention.

Deprived of the councils of a general assembly in this dark and difficult season, the loyal people of this province will, we are persuaded, immediately perceive the propriety and utility of the proposed committee of convention: And the sound and wholesome advice that may be expected from a number of gentlemen chosen by themselves, and in whom they may repose the greatest confidence, must tend to the real service of our gracious Sovereign, and the welfare of his subjects in this province; and may happily prevent any sudden and unconnected measures, which, in their present anxiety, and even agony of mind, they may be in danger of falling into.

As it is of importance that the convention should meet as soon as may be, so early a day as the 22d of this instant *September* has been proposed for that purpose---and it is hoped the remotest towns will by that time, or as soon after as conveniently may be, return their respective committees.

Not doubting but that you are equally concerned with us and our fellow citizens for the preservation of our invaluable rights, and for the general happiness of our country, and that you are disposed with equal ardor to exert yourselves in every constitutional Way for so glorious a purpose, we are,

GENTLEMEN,

With the greatest esteem,

Your obedient humble servants.

Signed by the Selectmen of Boston.

Extract of a letter from London, by Capt. Bruce, dated Aug. 4.

"*The warm and unthinking people in this part of the world, imagine that you are all distracted; they say that your waywardness and presumption, are the effects of over indulgence, and mistaken tenderness. At first they espoused your side; next they began to cool in their regard; and last of all, you may depend on having their utmost hatred and ill-will. Your late proceedings in Boston, have lowered all the stocks 4 per cent. But those who are moderate, and therefore not apt to judge so rashly, and who are acquainted with America, cannot imagine that you have unanimously risen in opposition to acts of parliament; they therefore impatiently wait for further advices from your quarter, which they hope will be of such a nature, as to mollify the resentment of the people here. This is the fervent wish of many.*"

Extract of another Letter from London.

"*I am obliged to you for the Intelligence respecting public affairs; what will be the issue, I tremble to think, as there does not appear to be the least disposition in the administration, to grant any relief to the well grounded complaints of the colonies.*"

We hear from good authority, that the August packet was to sail express from Falmouth, the fifth of August, with the government dispatches.

It is said, that orders for troops to be quartered in this province, are in consequence of letters wrote here on the 19th of March last.

Thursday next there will be a general muster of the regiment in this town, and, we hear, a critical view of the arms of the soldiers.

NEW-YORK, September 26.

Wednesday last arrived here the ship Friendship, Captain Wilson, with two companies of the Royal Artillery.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.

On Thursday last Mr. THOMAS LAWRENCE Merchant, Son of THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq; was married to Miss REBECCA BOND, Daughter of Doctor THOMAS BOND; a most amiable and accomplished young Lady.

Captain Chevers, from Newry, on the 22d of July, in Lat. 50, spoke the Ship Falls, Captain Campbell, from Jamaica for Belfast, 5 Weeks out; on the 2d of August, in Lat. 43, Long. 43: 43, spoke a Snow, Captain Morgan, from Jamaica for Bristol, out 5 Weeks;----14th, in Lat. 42, Long. 56: 30, spoke a Snow, Captain Dunlap, from Virginia for London, 14 Days out; 23d, in Lat. 39, Long. 59, spoke a Brig, Captain Gillis, from Boston for Fyall, out 16 Days; and on the 31st, in Lat. 38, he spoke a Brig, Captain Buchanan, from Lisbon for Virginia, out 8 Weeks, all well.

By Captain Mason, from South-Carolina, we learn, that Captain Sampson, in a Schooner from Providence, bound to Pensacola, was cast away at the Entrance of that Harbour.

Captain Callender, from St. Christophers, on the 19th Instant, about 40 Leagues from the Land, spoke a Ship from Maryland for Bristol, all well.

Captain Woolsey, from Dublin, on the 10th Instant, in Lat. 35, Long. 56, spoke a Ship, Captain Frafer, from Jamaica for Bristol, 7 Weeks out; and the next Day he spoke a Schooner, Captain Lattimore, from Madeira for Virginia, out 31 Days, all well.

We hear from Burlington, that lately departed this Life, universally beloved, the Widow ELIZABETH POLEGREEN, aged Seventy-two Years.---She died in the same House in which she was born. And, a few Miles out of the

¶☞¶ If GEORGE AKERS, Freeman of London, Brother to Mrs. Elizabeth Cross, late of George-Yard, Shoreditch, London, who went to America

said City, on the 25th Inſtant, JOHN BUTCHER, a reputable Farmer, died at the Age of Fourſcore, being born about the very Time of the bleſſed Revolution in England.

On Tueſday laſt, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, *Thomas Dunlap* was tried for a Robbery on the Highway, and acquitted.

David Newman was alſo tried for the Murder of his Father; the Verdict returned *Manſlaughter*.

And Yeſterday *Mary Wallis* was indicted for the Murder of her Baſtard Child, of which ſhe was acquitted.

Captain Volans is arrived at Briſtol from this Port. And Captain Blewer, of this Place, is arrived at Penſacola.

*** *The* CONTRIBUTORS *to the Sea Captains Club, are deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting on Monday, the Third of October next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, at Six o' Clock in the Evening.*

☞ The MEMBERS of FORT St. DAVIDS, are deſired to attend their ANNUAL ELECTION, on Friday, the 7th of October next.

*** The Piece ſigned, *A Cheſter County Ruſtic*, came to hand; but as it reflects on a Number of reſpectable and ingenious Gentlemen, it is thought proper not to publiſh it.

That ſigned *Irenicus*, we received, and will inſert it next Week, if poſſible.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 16s. to 16s. 6d. Wheat 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. Indian Corn 2s. 6d. Ship Bread 16s. 6d. Middling Ditto 22s. Pipe Staves 10l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 5s. Hogſhead Ditto 5l. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 47s. Pork 80s. Weſt-India Rum 3s. 3d. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 3d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 40 to 60s. Melaſſes 21d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 11d. Pitch 14s. Tar 11s. Turpentine 16s. 6d. Tobacco 15s. to 30s. Rice 18s. Liſbon Salt 18d. Bohea Tea 4s. 3d. Hemp 4d. Halfpenny. Cotton 21d. Bar Iron 24l. Pig Iron 8l. 10s. Muſtard-ſeed 32s.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Polly, A. Manſfield, from Salem, N. E. Sloop Betſy, D. Snow, Boſton. Schooner Lovely Laſs, D. Badger, Maryland. Brig Carpenter, C. Jenkins, St. Euſtatia. Schooner Charming Molly, F. Stretcher, Virginia. Sloop Patience, W. Ward, Schooner Friendſhip, W. M'Cunn, and Sloop Greyhound, G. Turner, N. Carolina. Schooner Royal Forreſter, R. Walker, St. Vincents. Sloop Diſpatch, E. Gilbert, Honduras. Brig Clements, W. Gordon, and Ship Newry's Aſſiſtance, W. Chevers, New-Caſtle on Delaware. Snow Earl of Chatham, G. Wooliey, Dublin. Sloop Sally, J. Butler, New-London. Ship Chalkley, P. Young, Briſtol. Sloop Reſolution, A. Whipple, Rhode-Iſland. Brig Morning Star, T. Callender, St. Kitts. Brig Patty, J. Wilſon, Gibraltar. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, S. Carolina. Ship Roſanna, P. Cox, from Newfoundland.

OUTWARDS. *Ship Orange-Bay, N. Somerville, for Jamaica. Ship Nancy and Sukey, W. Keais, and Schooner Lovely Laſs, D. Badger, Maryland. Schooner Polly, A. Manſfield, Salem, N. E. Sloop Betſy, D. Snow, for Boſton.*

CLEARED. *Ship Dragon, T. Read, to London. Brig Repeal, W. Lawrence, Halifax. Sloop Tom, W. Grinnell, Rhode-Iſland. Brig Mercury, R. Moore, Brig Willing Maid, W. Shroudy, and Schooner Patience, J. Burrows, Liſbon. Sloop Unity, R. Winter, Quebec. Schooner Enterprize, B. Caldwell, to Londonderry.*

Bucks County, September 26, 1768.

AT the Solicitation of many of the MEMBERS of Newtown CONGREGATION, all the Managers concerned in NEWTOWN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOTTERY, are deſired to meet with the Subſcribers, at the Houſe of the Widow SIDDON, in Newtown, on Monday, the 10th of October next, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning, with their Accompts, in regular Form; in order that a final Settlement may be made: Otherwiſe, an Application will ſpeedily be made to the Repreſentatives of this Province, for a Law to compel thoſe to a Settlement, who are delinquent in making up their Accompts. LANGHORN BILES, THOMAS YARDLY, Treaſurers. ‡

AT the OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, near the George Inn, in Arch-Street, will be opened an EVENING SCHOOL, on Monday, the 10th of October next; where will be taught, Writing, Arithmetick, Merchants Accounts, Navigation, &c. &c. by JOSEPH STILES. §

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform the public, that he has removed his ſchool to his new SCHOOL HOUSE in Fifth-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, where is taught the Engliſh Language grammatically, Writing and Arithmetic, by † LAZARUS PINE.

N. B. An evening ſchool will be opened at the above place, on Monday, the 3d of October.----To prevent trouble, the price will be Ten Shillings and Six Pence, ink and firing included. ‖

A NIGHT SCHOOL.

MR. DOVE, having very ſatisfactorily experienced the diligence of his preſent two uſhers in his day-ſchool, has, as an encouragement for their aſſiduity, permitted them to keep a NIGHT SCHOOL, for their ſole emolument: Where will be taught writing after an approved method, by which young or grown perſons, with a ſmall application, cannot fail of making a very good improvement in a ſhort time. Arithmetic, in a manner peculiarly adapted to fit youth for mercantile buſineſs, and confeſſed by *real judges*, to be much preferable to the borrowed methods practiſed by ſome parading ſchool-maſters and grammaticaſters. Alſo merchants accompts. And as a further encouragement of their induſtry, Mr. DOVE, has generouſly promiſed his aſſiſtance in the Engliſh language, an advantage equal to which, cannot be had at any other night ſchool in this city.

J. RATHELL, M. M'GUIRE.

N. B. The night ſchool will be opened on Monday evening, the third of October next, perciſely at 6 o'clock. †

To be SOLD,

A HEALTHY Dutch Servant Girl, who has Six Years to ſerve, and has been uſed to Country Work. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on Wiſſahickon road, on Sunday, the 18th inſt. a large ſorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, about 13 years old, paces and trots, branded on the near ſhoulder MB. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and brings him to JOHN WISTER, in Market-ſtreet, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward. *

ABRAHAM USHER,

Has juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Dublin,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for READY MONEY, or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the fourth door below Walnut-ſtreet.

NEAVE and HARMAN,

Have for SALE at their ſtore, the corner of Second and Spruce-ſtreets,

A VERY large and neat aſſortment of fine, ſuper and ſuperfine broadcloths, drab cloths, rattinets and ſhalloons, fine Bath-coatings, with a general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, imported in the Philadelphia Packet, Captain Budden, and the Carolina, Captain Friend, from London, the Rebecca, Captain Willock, from Liverpool, and other veſſels, lately arrived, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or ſhort credit. Likewiſe bohea tea, pepper, alſpice, nutmegs, cinnamon, cloves and mace, ginger, Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India rum, melaſſes, muſcovado ſugar, choice Madeira wine, of the vintages 1763, 1764, 1765, and ſweet and dry old Teneriffe wine, by the pipe, hogſhead, or quarter caſk. T b c.

WANTED Immediately,

A HEAL, healthy wet Nurſe. Such a One, by applying to the Printers hereof, may hear of an advantageous Place.

JOHN HART,

HAVING compleated his new VENDUE STORE, in Front-ſtreet, a little below the Drawbridge, where he continues the Vendue Buſineſs, as uſual, and has convenient Stores provided for the Reception of all Kinds of Caſk and other Goods.

All thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on his beſt Endeavours to ſerve them with Care, Secrecy, &c. Tbctf.

To be LETT, or SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

HIS Dwelling-houſe, at the Corner of Second and Union Streets. Alſo a few Acres of choice Graſs Land, in very good Order, on Paſſyunk Road (very little more than three Quarters of a Mile from the Houſe) it is divided into four Lots; there is on it a new Brick Houſe, two Stories high, two Rooms on a Floor, a Pump of good Water, a large Garden, and good Barn. This Place will be lett or ſold either with, or ſeparate from the Dwelling-houſe. And if ſold, the Times of Payment may be made eaſy to the Purchaſer. CHARLES COXE. ¶

ON the 27th of October next will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, 11 lots of cedar ſwamp and pine land, formerly belonging to JONATHAN WRIGHT, and known by the name of *Wright's Swamp*, ſituate in the county of Glouceſter, about 14 miles from Haddonfield, 12 from Timber-creek Landing, and 20 miles from Philadelphia. The lots contain from 14 to 45 acres, the greateſt part of which is exceeding fine timber, fit to work into ſhingles, boards, &c. and its ſituation exceeds ſwamps in general, being naturally very wet, which is a great ſafeguard from fire; and as each lot will have the advantage of two fronts, and the faſt land comes near the ſwamp on both ſides, renders it more convenient to get the timber. The lots are all numbered, and marked. Any perſon inclining to view them, by applying to HENRY THORN, Innkeeper at Longcoming, may have an opportunity of ſeeing them. Thoſe who incline to become purchaſers, are deſired to meet at the houſe of the aforeſaid Thorn on the day of ſale, at ten o' clock in the forenoon, in order to proceed to the ſwamp. The conditions of the vendue, and the plan of the lots, will be ſhewn on the day of ſale, and attendance given by

WILLIAM HULINGS, and THOMAS PRYOR, junior.

N. B. The quantity of ſwamp in each lot will be aſcertained before the ſale. 6

STOLEN the 26th of this inſtant September at night, out of the paſture of MARK ELLIOT, near Brandywine Bridge, in New-Caſtle county, a roan horſe, about 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, paces and trots, has a triangle blaze down his face, to the right noſtril, a large white ſpot on his right buttock, and his hind feet both white. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and for horſe and thief Four Pounds, paid by MARK ELLIOT. ¶

For Charleſtown, South-Carolina,

The BRIGANTINE PRINCE of WALES, *THOMAS MASON*, Commander; Will ſail as ſoon as poſſible. For freight or paſſage apply to Capt. GEORGE NOARTH, ALEXANDER LUNAN, or ſaid COMMANDER, at Mr. Thomas Clifford's wharff.

A parcel of fine clean TURPENTINE, in tierces, to be ſold by ſaid LUNAN.

For BRISTOL,

The Ship CHALKLEY, PETER YOUNG, Commander, Expected to ſail in 3 Weeks, having moſt of her Loading ready to go on Board. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to ſaid Maſter on board, at their Wharff. The *Chalkley* is a new Cedar built Ship, a prime Sailer, and has excellent accommodations for Paſſengers.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in Plumſted Townſhip, Bucks County, on the 21ſt of this inſtant September, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 Hands high, and about 11 Years old, will pace, trot, and hand-gallop; he has no Marks, but a few white Hairs in his Forehead, that can be remembered. Whoever ſecures the Horſe and Thief, ſo that the Subſcriber may have him again, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings Reward for the Horſe, and Forty Shillings for the Thief, if brought to Juſtice, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOHN DANIEL. §

CAME to the plantation of GEORGE MORTON, living in Calkoon-hook, Darby townſhip, about the firſt of this inſtant September, a bay roan mare, with a white face, about 13 hands high, trots and paces, and is between 12 and 13 years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶

RUN away, the 25th of September inſt. from the ſubſcriber, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named ISRAEL BIRD, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, pock-marked, has ſhort brown hair, pretends to be a glaizer, and has a diamond with him, for cutting glaſs; had on, and took with him, a narrow brimmed felt hat, bound round the edge, a ſhort ſkirted bearſkin Coat, with a falling collar, a double breaſted waiſtcoat, leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, braſs buckles, two ſhirts, one fine, the other coarſe, and two pair of trowſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me ELEAZER TWINING. ‖

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A PLANTATON or tract of land, ſituate in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 240 acres of good land, about 100 acres whereof is cleared, the chief of it freſh land, about 10 acres of good meadow cleared, and well watered, and more may be made, and water in almoſt every field; a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, barn, ſtable, and other convenient buildings; a good ſpring-houſe, and conveniency for either malting or ſtilling; with a young bearing orchard; the plantation may be ſold together, or in two diviſions, as may ſuit the purchaſer. The whole is in good repair. The title indiſputable. For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes, near Joſeph Leacy's, at the ſign of the Boot, in Goſhen aforeſaid. ¶ JOHN BUTLER.

TO be ſold by public Vendue, by the Subſcriber, on Thurſday, the 27th of October, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes (if not ſold before at private Sale) a Houſe, ſituate oppoſite Captain Nixon's and Captain Edgar's Lots, in the City of Philadelphia; the Houſe is 17 Feet front, and 82 Feet deep, having a good Kitchen, and a new Neceſſary-houſe; there are two Rooms on a Floor, and a good Garret; alſo good Front and Back Cellars, with a Chimney in one of them. The whole clear of Ground-rent. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe before the Day of Sale, may treat with the Owner, JOHN FARRIS. ¶

JOHN BAKER,

In Elfreth's Alley, has for SALE,

CHOICE VINEGAR, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, Gallon, or Quart, from One Shilling to Ten Pence per Gallon. ‡

N. B. Beſt White Wine Vinegar, at 2 Shillings a Gallon.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber, living in Chancery-Lane, oppoſite Meſſrs. Bayard and Jackſon's Vendue-Store, in Philadelphia, has a few Shares, in this preſent Philadelphia Public Lottery, to diſpoſe of as follows, viz. A Half 16s. a Third 11s. a Fourth 8s. 6d. a Fifth 7s. a Sixth 6s. a Seventh 5s. 3d. and an Eighth 4s. 9d. The Adventurer in this Claſs, has a Privilege of renewing his Share in the Third, provided it is done within two Months after drawing the ſaid Claſs; a Plan of which is to be ſeen at the above Place. The Whole ſhall be carefully managed, and the fortunate Numbers duly paid to the reſpective Proprietors, by their humble Servant, MOSES GHISELIN, who ſtill continues the keeping and ſettling Shop Books, Accounts, &c.

Province of Maryland, September 1, 1768.

WHEREAS Daviſon Filſon, of Eaſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, hath, in a public manner, attempted to injure my character, by falſly aſſerting, "That "as I was adminiſtrator of my deceaſed father's eſtate (to "which the ſaid Daviſon is indebted by bond to the amount of "500l.) I intended, as he ſuppoſed, to defraud the other heirs "of their dividend of the eſtate, by ſelling the ſaid bonds, "and converting of the money to my own uſe." If the ſaid Daviſon's character was generally known, I ſhould not be the leaſt uneaſy at hearing that, or worſe, from him, but as few, I believe very few, really know him, I think it my duty to acquit myſelf, to the public, of ſuch an injurious charge, and ſtate the matter in its true light. Some ſhort time after my father took thoſe bonds from Daviſon Filſon (which was for a tract of land he ſold him, in Cheſter county) he died, and as he left a pretty conſiderable eſtate, in Maryland, where he died, I, together with my mother, took out letters of adminiſtration there, and my mother dying ſhortly after, the whole weight of the adminiſtration fell upon me, whereupon I went up to Cheſter county, to receive the amount of one of the bonds, it being then due from the ſaid Daviſon, the payment of which he abſolutely refuſed; upon which I left the bond with an attorney, to recover for me; upon this Mr. Filſon, whether through revenge, or, I rather believe, to evade paying the money (which, to ſome of his neighbours, is well known to be a common practice with him) he takes upon him the name of a defender, and friend, to the other poor orphans, whereby he thought he might appear to the world to be right, in the ſcandalous method he took to aſperſe my character. Had I been a rogue, or otherwiſe an improper perſon to be intruſted with the management of an eſtate, why did the Commiſſary General grant me letters? I am ready and willing to give ſufficient ſecurity in Cheſter county, if it is neceſſary, and Mr. Filſon need not be afraid but his diſcount (which he ſays he has againſt thoſe bonds) will be allowed, if it is juſt; but he ought to have better reaſons, whereon to ground his ſuſpicions, before he attacks a man's character, in ſuch a public and injurious manner.---I am ſorry, as he is my father's brother, that I am under the diſagreeable neceſſity of expoſing him in this manner, nor ſhould I have done it, but out of juſtice to my own character.

¶ JOHN FILSON.

ISABEL HEWET, in Macclenahan's Alley, the Corner Houſe, next to St. Paul's Church,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public, that ſhe intends to open a SCHOOL, for the Inſtruction of young Girls, in ſewing ſundry Kinds of NEEDLE WORK, ſuch as white and coloured Seam, drawing and flowering, Embroidery and Dreſden Work. Thoſe who are pleaſed to intruſt the above Iſabel Hewet with their Children, may depend on being carefully attended. Alſo all Kinds of Needle Work, done at ſaid Place, after the beſt and neateſt Manner, and at the moſt reaſonable Prices. ¶

THOMAS HALE, Carpenter, from LONDON,

UNDERTAKES the Buſineſs of hanging of BELLS (through all the Apartments of Houſes, Ships, Stores, &c.) in the moſt neat and laſting Manner; any Perſon who inclines to employ him, will be readily waited on, by applying to him, at his Houſe, on the South Side of Walnut-Street, the ſecond Door above Fifth-Street. T. b. c. t. f.

Newcaſtle County, September 24, 1768.

WAS committed, to the goal of ſaid county, on the 13th inſtant, JOHN MARROW, a ſervant lad, about 18 years of age, who ſays he left Captain William Burns, of the ſhip Buff and Bull, on the firſt inſtant; he is of a fair complexion, has fair hair, about 5 feet 2 inches high, ſlim made, and a little marked with the ſmall-pox; had on, when committed, a brown lincey-wooliey coat, and coarſe homeſpun ſhirt and trowſers. Alſo was committed, on the 22d inſtant, ROGER EGAN, a lad, about 5 feet high, well ſet, brown hair, had on, when committed, an old blue coat, black ſtocking breeches, old ſhoes and ſtockings. Their maſters, if any they have, are deſired to come and pay their charges, and take them away, in ſix weeks from this date, or they will be ſold for the ſame, by THOMAS PUSEY, Goaler. ‖6W.

York Goal, September 15, 1768.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, the beginning of May laſt, a certain JOHN MERFEN, ſuppoſed to be a ſervant to one Wearam, or White, both living in York county; ſaid Merfen is a lad, about 13 years of age, red haired, his clothing very indifferent, viz. an old ſhirt, and old trowſers. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold out, in 30 days, for his charges, by me ALEXANDER RAMSAY, Goaler. ‖

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday night, the 25th of September inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, an indented ſervant man, named JOHN JOHNSON, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſlender built, fair complexion, ſandy hair, red beard, talks ſlow, and has a ſimple look; had on, and took with him, a half-worn claret coloured broadcloth coat, old green jacket, two check ſhirts, one of them flannel, one ozenbrigs ditto, two pair of old trowſers, and old ſhoes. It is likely he will make towards the Jerſeys, as he is well acquainted in many parts of that province; he ſaid his father, John Johnſon, and a brother, Benjamin Johnſon, are inhabitants of Salem county. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

STOCKING MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS BOND, junior, at his houſe in Second-ſtreet, the corner of Norris's-alley, carries on all the branches of the American ſtocking manufacture, in ſuch manner as he hopes will entitle him to encouragement; and has now on hand, a quantity of excellent worſted, cotton, thread, milled yarn, and milled worſted ſtockings, of various colours and ſizes, alſo cotton caps, which he will ſell, for caſh only, on moderate terms; and propoſes, for the convenience of the public, to keep for ſale, combed wooll of different colours; he will comb wooll, and make ſtockings of yarn brought him, for farmers, or others, that may apply, at the loweſt price, and gives the beſt prices for good clean fleece and ſkin wooll, well dreſſed flax, clean cotton, fine cotton and linen yarn, green or bleached. Well recommended people may be employed in ſpinning and knitting, at ſaid manufactory.

To be lett, by ſaid Thomas Bond, a good bake houſe, and two dwelling-houſes, in Gray's-alley.

about 14 Years ago, be living, and will enquire of Captain EDWARD SPAIN, in Philadelphia, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his Advantage. ¶

WILLIAM PARR

RECORDER of DEEDS, for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA,

HAS removed his office from Arch-ſtreet, to his houſe in Front-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite to the CITY VENDUE STORE; where CONVEYANCING, in all its branches, is done with accuracy and diſpatch.

Juſt imported by

HUGH DONNALDSON,

And to be ſold cheap for caſh, or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Walnut-ſtreet,

BROAD cloths, bearſkins, beaver coating, kerſeys, plains, halfthicks, blue duffils, naps and frizes, red ſtriped duffil blankets, blue, green and mottled rugs, red, white and ſtriped flannels, emboſſed ſerges and ſhaloons, black, blue and red ſhag, cotton velvets, velverets, Britiſh ozenbrigs, 7 eights and yd. wide Iriſh linen, 9 eights and 5 qr. ſheeting, a great variety of 11 nail, 3 qr. 7 eights, yd. wide, and yd. and 3 eights cotton and linen checks and ſtripes, check handkerchiefs, cotton holland, 6 and 7 qr. bed bunts, ticken, white incle, ſtriped tapes, worſted bindings, nonſopretties, brown, white and coloured threads, needles and pins, baſket buttons and twiſt, variety of cutlery and Birmingham ware, 3, 10 and 20 d. nails, in whole and half caſks.

Tbc. 3 M.

THIS is to forewarn any perſon or perſons to take any aſſignment of a promiſſary note, payable by JOHN WILLIAMS, of London-Britain townſhip, to Dr. WILLIAM MACKEY, late of Maryland (payable in September, 1768) as ſaid Dr. Mackey has not performed the cure for which he obtained ſaid note from the ſaid John Williams, and I am determined not to pay ſaid note, without being compelled thereto by law.

Given from under my hand, this 19th of September, 1768.

‡ JOHN WILLIAMS.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Crown, Canniſter and Handſaw, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, a large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, among which are the following articles, viz.

FINE and coarſe two thread ſhop and ſewing twine, iron pots, kettles, ſkillets, Dutch ovens, and ſcowered cart and waggon boxes, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20 and 30d. nails, 10d. brads, iron ſhovels and ſpades, wooll and cotton cards, pidgeon, duck, bird, and muſtard-ſeed ſhot, bar lead, F gunpowder, red and white lead, Spaniſh brown and whiting, yellow oaker, venetian red, verdigreaſe, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, antimony, magnes, madder, ground and ſtick redwood, bar logwood, fuſtick, galls, Engliſh glue, ſalt-petre, allom, copperas, flour and role brimſtone, cloves, mace, cinnamon, pepper, ground ginger, allſpice, pewter plates, diſhes, baſons, quart and pint mugs and tankards, table and tea ſpoons, tea pots, bed and cloſe ſtool-pans, porringers, tin pepper boxes, copper and braſs warming-pans, frying-pans, copper tea kettles, bake irons, braſs kettles, iron and braſs pipe plain and flowered chamber and kitchen bellows, iron and braſs head andirons, ditto fire ſhovels and tongs, gridirons, ladles, chafing diſhes, plain and braſs head chimney corner hooks, box and ſadirons, ſtands for ditto, neat flax hatchels, beſt ſteel plate, hand, pannel, tennent, ſaſh, dovetail, and compaſs ſaws, common ſteel ditto, wood cutters, croſs-cut and mill ſaws, a very large aſſortment of ſmiths and other files and raſps, augers, gouges, chiſſels, plain and jointer irons, iron ſquares, carpenters hammers, ſhingling hatchets, carpenters, joyners, and coopers adzes, hatchets and axes, ſmall houſe hatchets, drawing knives and ſpoke ſheaves, center, dowelling, taper and ſpool bitts, coopers and carpenters iron and ſteel compaſſes, turners chiſſels and gouges, foot, 18 inches, and two feet rules, two feet ſcales, wood and braſs feet ſize ſticks, folding yards, gunter ſliding rules, braſs nob and ring front door latches, braſs front door knockers, braſs and iron rimmed, braſs nobbed, and ring inſide door locks and latches, variety of ſingle and double ſhot ſtock locks, ſtrait and crooked round and flat plate bolts, braſs knobbed ditto, hooks and hinges, H, HL and T hinges, cheſt ditto, black and bright padlocks, deſk, drawer, book caſe, trunk, ſaddle bag and portmanteau ditto, haſps and ſtaples, table butt hinges, lime and lemon ſqueezer ditto, tea table locks and catches, a very large and neat aſſortmeat of braſs furniture of various ſizes and patterns, paper and braſs ink pots, tinned and ſilvered coffin handles of different patterns, letters, and figures, ſmall bright, common and counter ſcale beams, with braſs and tinned diſhes, baſkets of ſhoe rubbers, ſhoemakers black ball, machine, gum, large and ſmall, crooked and ſtrait ſhoe knives, ſewing and pegging awl blades and hafts, ſhoe tacks, pinchers and nippers, punches, holling ſticks, ran bones, cramping and paining hammers, thumb latches, clothiers ſtock and jack cards, braſs candleſticks, iron and braſs bailed ditto, plain and lock, wine, beer, and brandy braſs cocks and vent pegs, horſe bruſhes and curry combs, P gate and ring horſe locks, marking irons, barbers blocks, bruſhes and cards, taylors and womens ſhears, womens braſs thimbles, Pinchbeck ditto, with ſteel tops, braſs bullet molds, tooth drawers, Whitechapel, glovers and common ſewing needles, yarn, worſted and knitting ditto, glovers and ſheep ſhears, maſons, bricklayers and plaiſtering trowels, lathing hammers, artificial magnets, horſe fleams, ebony, white bone, ſtag, enamelled, buck and ſham buck and carving knives and forks, butchers knives, a large aſſortment of Barlow's and other penknives, childrens burnt bone, ſeal end and capt ditto, piſtol capt, cutteau and pruning ditto, common and ſteel ſpring ſnuffers, key hooks, ſwivels and rings, ſingle and double wormed gun ſcrews, gun mounting, pocket and compaſs dials, fire ſteels, a large aſſortment of flat and round head wood ſcrews, ſcrew drivers, curtain rings, round head bedſtead ſcrews, flat head ditto, with braſs covers, braſs, box and leather, bed, chair, deſk and table caſtors, whitemetal and horn coat and veſt buttons, Engliſh rag ſtones, tanners and curriers knives and ſteels, pullies and pins, ſcrew pullies, faſh line and weights, ſteel and box coffee mills, writing paper, brown ſheathing ditto, ſlates and ſlate pencils, ſmiths ſtanding vizes, black and bright bench and hand ditto, anvils, beek irons, ſtrait and croſs pained ſledges and hand hammers, rivetting ditto, beſt London ſteel, bar iron, chain traces, chapes and tongues, braſs and ſteel watch keys, watch chryſtals, ſprings and pendants, cork ſcrews, pencil caſes, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6l. trunk nails, clout nails and ſprigs, ſcupper nails, teoter hooks, hob and pump nails, common ſpectacles, ditto in ſteel and paper caſes, Dillworth's ſpelling books, Holman's London ink powder, black, white and yellow hooks and eyes, ivory and horn combs, iron and braſs wire of various ſizes, common, half and whole bridle gun locks, bell metal ſkillets, an aſſortment of common and kirby fiſh hooks and lines, wire mouſe and rat traps, ſnap wood ditto, ſpring ſteel rat ditto, a variety of common and ſpike gimblets, broad and narrow ſaddle-orris of various colours, ſtriped, plain and diaper chair and girth webs, ſurcingle and boot ditto, a variety of bridle, girth and crupper buckles, pluſhes, bridle bitts and ſtirrups, ſteel ſpring ſpurs, yellow and white ſtaple and globe nails, drab, green and blue ſaddle fringe, ditto with white loops, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 ounce tacks, braſs chair nails, clover and timothy graſs ſeed, rye and graſs ditto, wheat and oat riddles, rhean and hair ſieves, bed cords and laces, plow lines and traces, jack lines, &c. &c. &c. JONATHAN ZANE.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, beyond their contracts, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, to prevent diſagreeable meaſures.

ROBERT STRETTELL JONES,

Has imported from London and Briſtol (by the Philadelphia Packet, Captain Budden, the Sally, Captain Spain, the Carolina, Captain Friend, and the Sally, Captain Oſman) and is now opening at his ſtore, the corner of Arch-ſtreet and Moravian-alley,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, among which are, ſcarlet, blue and green broadcloths, ſcarlet, red and white flannel, red, blue and green long ells, durants, tammies, calimancoes ſhaloons, dorſetteens, damaſks, crimſon, green and blue bed ditto, corded poplins, hairbings, green, blue and cloth coloured ſuperfine ſaggathies, Engliſh and India ſattins, paduaſoys, peelongs, mantuas, perſians, taffeties, flowered and bird-eyed bandanoes, lungees and ſilk romals, white and brown Ruſſia ſheetings, fine and common Iriſh ditto, hempen ozenbrigs, ravens duck, Ruſſia drabs, brown rolls, bed ticken, 6 and 7-qr. bunts, Iriſh dowlas, a neat aſſortment of yd. wd. and 7-8ths Iriſh linens, Ruſſia diaper and huckaback, brown hollands, tandem ſileſias, pieces and patches of lawn and cambrick, muſlins, white and brown buckram, cotton and linen checks of the common width, ditto ſtripes, cotton romals, Scotch handkerchiefs, ſtamped linens, cottons, calicoes, ſtay ticken, and glazed linen, beſt baladine ſewing ſilk, Scotch, coloured and ſtitching threads, bindings, ſtay braid, pins, fans, pretties, pot and fool's cap paper (imported ſome time ſince) velvet caps, umbrelloes, ribbons; alſo Crawley's ſteel, No. 3, mace, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, and pepper, with a variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOSEPH BLYTH, Houſe-carpenter (late of Southwark deceaſed) or to the eſtate of MARY BLYTH, widow of the ſaid Joſeph, alſo deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame. And all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtates, are hereby deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to JOHN M'NEAL, and DAVID HALL, Silverſmith, adminiſtrators to the eſtates of Joſeph and Mary Blyth.

N. B. A very good eight day clock, with a neat mahogany caſe, quite new, and warranted by the maker, will be ſold cheap by the ſaid adminiſtrators. ¶

RUN away from his bail, on the 13th of this inſtant September, JAMES FRITH, an Engliſhman, 28 years old, a weaver by trade, about 5 feet 6 inches high, blind of one eye, but not eaſy to be perceived, wears his own black hair; had on, when he went away, a blue coat, and red jacket. There is a ſmall woman with him, that paſſes for his wife, ſhe has black hair and eyes, of a ſwarthy complexion, and calls her name Betſy. Three others run away with him, viz. THOMAS BROWN, an Iriſhman, a ſhoemaker by trade, 26 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, pitted with the ſmallpox, pale faced, and wears his own black hair; had on, when he went away, a blue broadcloth coat, with a velvet cape, and a red or green jacket, pretends to be a ſeaman, and has a kit of ſhoemakers tools with him. THOMAS WILSON, an Iriſhman, a wooll-comber by trade, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, wears his own light coloured hair; had on, a blue cloth coat, and a red or green jacket, fuſtian breeches, and likewiſe pretends to be a ſeaman. JOHN DENNISON, an Iriſhman, a labourer, wears a brown coat, and a light brown wig, about 30 years of age. There were ſeveral things ſtolen the night they run away, and ſome a few days before, which can be proved againſt the ſaid Wilſon. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid runaways in any goal, ſhall have Four Pounds reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Burlington county, near Trenton, Weſt-Jerſey. NAVEL WIN.

N. B. Said Brown and Wilſon are both runaways from ſome other place; when they came into this neighbourhood, they ſaid they run away from the Coventry man of war, then lying at New-York, and at the ſame time ſhe was in England. ¶

STOLEN from off the commons of Carliſle, in Cumberland county, the property of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 13th inſt. September, a dark brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, branded on the near buttock and ſhoulder C. P. long mane, and ſwitch tail, a ſmall white ſpot on the hind part of his off buttock, alſo two white ſpots under the ſaddle, round ſhod, paces, trots, and hand gallops. Same night the ſtable of Mr. James Pollock, of Carliſle town, was broke open, and ſtole thereout one hunting ſaddle, almoſt new, about an inch ſhorter than the common length, with a hogſkin ſeat, blue and white check ſaddle cloth, with red binding, ſwivel ſtirrup irons, and white ſtaple buttons. The perſon who ſtole the above is ſuppoſed to be a certain James Moore, who ſaid he came lately from Stanton, in Virginia; he is about 6 feet high, and proportionably well made. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, with reaſonable charges, and for horſe and thief, Four Pounds, paid by CHARLES PATTISON. ¶

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday, the 29th of September, at ſix o' clock in the evening, two certain contiguous lots of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; one of them containing 33 feet 6 inches, or thereabouts, and in depth 93 feet; bounded on the north by a 10 feet alley, having a convenient dwelling-houſe, and brewery, erected thereon; ſubject to a quitrent of 6d. ſterling per foot, per annum. The other of ſaid lots, containing in breadth 30 feet (having a convenient malt-houſe erected thereon) and continuing the ſame breadth 170 feet into the river, and then to the diſtance of 250 feet into the river Delaware; bounded on the ſouth by a public 10 feet alley; ſubject to the Proprietaries thirds. The purchaſer may have one year's credit for part of the purchaſe money, on giving ſecurity. Late the eſtate of John Jones, ſenior; ſeized and taken in execution by JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this opportunity to inform the public in general, and thoſe in particular, who have hitherto been pleaſed to employ him, that he purpoſes to carry on the buſineſs of flaxſeed cleaning, at his ſtore in Water-ſtreet the enſuing ſeaſon as uſual; and for the advantage of his employers, in diſpatching their buſineſs, has provided (at a great expence) every neceſſary utenſil for that purpoſe, as good in their kind (perhaps) as any in this province; he has alſo procured horſes and drays, which he intends ſhall be employed, at his own expence, in hawling their flaxſeed to his ſtores, if required, which ſtorage ſhall be free. Thoſe gentlemen, who are pleaſed to favour him with their employ, may depend upon having their buſineſs done with the utmoſt care and diſpatch, by their humble ſervant,

¶ 6 W. JOHN HALL, Cooper.

N. B. Said HALL has a conſiderable quantity of all ſorts of new caſks to diſpoſe of, at the loweſt prices.

Trenton, Auguſt 31, 1768.

To be SOLD at public vendue, to the higheſt bidder, on Friday the 30th day of September next, on the premiſes, between the hours of 12 and 5 o' clock in the afternoon,

THE noted TAVERN-HOUSE, and ſixty acres of land, beſide allowance, ſituate at the foot of Robins's hill, in Amwell; there is a good bearing orchard, barn, ſtore-houſe, and other neceſſary buildings; the manſion-houſe large, almoſt new, and well ſituated either for tavern or ſtore; late the property of Daniel Robins, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of James Benezet, Townſend White, Jeremiah Warder, and others, and to be ſold again, as the firſt purchaſer has not complied with the the conditions of the firſt vendue, by

¶ SAMUEL TUCKER, late Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH Gratitude I return you my ſincere and hearty Thanks, for your paſt Favours at the Election of Sheriffs, and as I intend to continue a Candidate for that Office, when the preſent Sheriff's Time limited by Law expires, I requeſt the Continuance of your Favours in your Choice of me to that Office; which ſhall be thankfully acknowledged, by

Your obliged obedient humble Servant,

¶ JOHN BULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the *City* and *County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere Thanks for your Favours paſt, and ſhall be further obliged to you for the Continuance of your Votes and Intereſt, at the enſuing Election.

JOSEPH REDMAN, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for the Honour you did me the laſt Year, in voting me on the Return for Coroners, and as I intend to ſtand a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the enſuing Election, I beg the Favour of your Votes and Intereſt, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by, GENTLEMEN,

Your obliged Friend, and humble Servant,

CALEB CASH, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the Borough and County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RENDER you my moſt ſincere Thanks for your almoſt unanimous Favours beſtowed on me at the laſt Election, in nominating me Sheriff of the County of Cheſter, which Favour incites me at this Time to offer myſelf a Candidate for the ſaid Office at the enſuing Election, hoping, as I am not conſcious of having diſobliged you, that you will continue your Favour of giving me your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, for a further Continuance in the ſaid Office the next Year, which Kindneſs, Gentlemen, I aſſure you, ſhall be gratefully remembered, by Your Friend, and humble Servant,

JOHN MORTON.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the borough and county of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks, for your ſeveral paſt favours, in voting me the higheſt on the return, theſe three years paſt, for the coroner's office, and ſhall be greatly obliged to you for the continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

¶ JOHN TRAPNALL.

To the Freeholders, and others, Electors for the borough and county of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my ſincere thanks, for the encouragement you gave me at the laſt election for the coroner's office (it being unexpected, and without my knowledge) which induced me thus publicly to ſolicit your favour and intereſt for ſaid office at the enſuing election; which kindneſs ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, and with gratitude remembered, by your reſpectful friend, ‡ SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the county of Bucks.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE been encouraged, for ſome time paſt, by the principal men in this county, to let my name run as candidate for the Sheriff's office; I now conſent to the ſame, that my name may run the enſuing election. Gentlemen, now I deſire your votes and intereſt, and if you will repoſe that truſt in me, I will do my greateſt endeavours to officiate in that office, and I hope with ſatisfaction to the public, and in ſo doing I will return my heartieſt thanks, GENTLEMEN.

‖ CORNELIUS COURSON.

To be SOLD, by public vendue, on Second Day, the third of October next,

ALL thoſe two plantations late the eſtate of Daniel Hingſton, deceaſed, now in the tenure of Richard Tyſe, and John Huntzinger, ſituate on Timber Creek, in the county of Glouceſter. The former of which contains 320 acres of plough-land, and about 50 acres of meadow land, with a good dwelling-houſe, orchard, and barn. The uncleared land (of which there are about 250 acres) very well timbered and watered. The other contains 227 acres; has on it two dwelling-houſes, a good orchard and garden; about 100 acres of land cleared (with ſome meadow) the reſt well watered and timbered. The titles to both indiſputable, and their ſituation very handy to navigable water, and about 7 miles diſtant by land from Glouceſter. The conditions of the ſale to be, one half of the money paid down at executing the deed, and the remaining half in 12 months, with ſecurity, if required. Attendance will be given at the Widow Davis's, on Timber creek, near the premiſes, at which place the vendue wil be held, by ISRAEL MORRIS, Son Wm.

¶ Attorney in fact to John Hingſton.

TO be ſold at public vendue, on the 6th of October next, at the dwelling-houſe of James Brown, in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, a valuable plantation, containing 222 acres of good patented land, about one half thereof cleared; there are about 18 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made, the remainder of ſaid land well timbered. There is on ſaid place a good dwelling-houſe, barn and ſtables, a good thriving orchard. On the ſame day will be ſold a waggon, horſes and geers, mares, colts, cows, young cattle, ſheep and ſwine, plows, and a harrow, a quantity of houſhold furniture, and implements of huſbandry, too tedious to mention. The vendue to begin at ten o' clock on ſaid day, where due attendance, and reaſonable credit, will be given by me JAMES BROWN.

N. B. The ſaid land is on a branch of Pequea, with 30 acres of wheat and rye in the ground. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A SERVANT LAD's Time, who has near 5 years to ſerve. Enquire of the Printers.

Germantown, near Philadelphia, Auguſt 8, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A CHOICE parcel of young Engliſh walnut trees, and of the beſt and various ſorts of pear, apricot, and plumb trees, &c. &c. fit for tranſplanting next fall or ſpring, as well as a great variety of Engliſh double hyacinth roots, and tulip roots, during this ſummer ſeaſon, and moſt other things in the flower or fruit tree nurſery way; where alſo (if beſpoke in time) may be had moſt ſorts of curious plants, ſhrubs, and ſeeds of the growth of this climate, made up in boxes (for gentlemen to ſend abroad, or to England) in ſuch a manner as beſt preſerves and ſecures them for tranſportation to any climate, by

CHRISTIAN LEHMAN.

N. B. Said Chriſtian Lehman alſo intends to ſell his houſe, and ſuch part of his land whereon he lives, in ſaid Germantown aforeſaid; a place well known for its elegant, healthy ſituation for a country ſeat, or public buſineſs. ¶ 6 W.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by DAVID HALL, and WILLIAM SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

By Captain MUNDS, arrived at New-York, in a ſhort Paſſage from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

GENOA, June 25.

THEY write from Corſica, that the French troops are almoſt all diſembarked there. The Spaniſh Jeſuits, who were in that iſland, have been tranſported into the Eccleſiaſtical State.

July 2. We hear from Corſica, that the French hoiſted their flag, on the 24th ult. on the walls of Baſtia, as a mark of having taken poſſeſſion of the place; after which Te Deum was ſung, under a diſcharge of the artillery.

Frontiers of Poland, July 4. The Ruſſian troops ſeem at length to carry all before them. The Confederates have loſt near 4000 men by the taking of Bar. Upwards of 2000 have undergone the ſame fate, by attempting to relieve the town of Brzedeyckzew. Sixty-nine cannons, ten mortars, and ſix ſtandards, are the trophies of the victors.

We are aſſured that Prince Repnin has received a courier, with the news, that the firſt column of the Ruſſian army, under the command of General Romanzow, and which conſiſts of 50,000 men, is already arrived at Bialacierkiew.

Warſaw, July 14. The troubles which reign in this ſtate, inſtead of diminiſhing, increaſe more and more, and preſent a very melancholy and terrifying picture. The paternal heart of the King ſuffers infinitely; but, by the conſtitution and form of government, the remedy of theſe evils depends not on his Majeſty alone.

The Confederates of Podolia are actually all diſperſed, and their Chiefs are retired to Choczim, a fortified place belonging to the Grand Seignor, where they live, it is ſaid, miſerably enough, having ſacrificed all the money and jewels they were poſſeſſed of to ſtrengthen the confederacy, and ſuſtain themſelves againſt the Ruſſian troops.

The inſurrection of the Peaſants of the Ukraine ſtrikes us with horror, on account of the terrible effects which have enſued. The Staroſties of Czerin, of Czirhaſſy, and Bialacierkiew, as well as the Lordſhips of Hum and of Smila, have ſuffered extremely thereby.

General Apraxin having advanced with his troops towards the Ukraine, hath diſperſed the greateſt part of the ſeditious Peaſants, and hath hanged a great number of them; the reſt have retired to the Haydamacs, and in their retreat have burnt and pillaged ſeveral towns and villages of that province.

A large detachment of Pruſſian huſſars paſſed yeſterday through this city, in their way to Podolia and the Ukraine, to take revenge of the peaſants for having murdered ſeveral of their comrades.

We are here in great confuſion, and under dreadful apprehenſions.

It is juſt now reported that the Ruſſians are bombarding Cracow.

Frontiers of Poland, July 14. Two bodies of Ruſſians are in march, one towards Kiovia, and the other towards Smolenſko.

We have this moment a report of the diſcovery of a plot, for ſetting fire to the city of Warſaw in divers places.

Rome, July 5. The court of Naples hath juſt publiſhed a new edict to proſcribe the brief againſt the Duke of Parma, which is therein declared to be ſpurious, and the ſubjects are forbidden to give any credit thereto. The bull in *Cœna Domini* is alſo ſuppreſſed. In ſhort, this edict declares, "That the Pope is only the premier amongſt the Biſhops, that he hath leſs authority than the Univerſal Council, and that he hath no direct juriſdiction over the ſubjects of other Princes."

Paris, July 18. Some perſons aſſert, that there will be immediately a ſovereign counſel in the iſland of Corſica, compoſed of ten counſellors, ſix of which are to be French, and the other four Corſicans. By the nomination of theſe latter, we hope we ſhall gain the confidence and affection of theſe Iſlanders.

Warſaw, July 18. The news we had received of the riſing of ſeveral thouſand peaſants in the Ukraine, is confirmed from ſeveral quarters: The exceſſes committed by theſe people exceed all imagination.

Leghorn, July 1. According to the laſt letters from Corſica, the road was marking out through which the 4000 men were to paſs, who are to be under the command of General de Chauvelin, and an appraiſement was making out by two French and two Genoeſe officers, of all the ammunition and proviſions belonging to the Republic.

LONDON.

July 14. *Several letters by the laſt Dutch mail mention the amazement of moſt people on the Continent, at the quietneſs, or rather ſupineneſs, of England, while France is taking poſſeſſion of the iſland of Corſica.*

July 15. *We hear that our Miniſter, having lately made repreſentations at the French Court about the further demolition of Dunkirk, received for anſwer, that if any more complaints were made on that ſubject, 20,000 men ſhould be ſent to Dunkirk directly, to reinſtate thoſe works which had been demoliſhed.*

Some letters from Genoa mention that a report prevailed, that a demand had been made to the Republic, that one of the ports in Corſica ſhall be occupied by Engliſh troops, during the continuance of the French on that iſland.

Private letters from Berlin mention, that his Excellency Sir Andrew Mitchell, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador, continues to hold frequent and private conferences with the King, and great men of the Court, ſaid to be on affairs of great importance to the general ballance of power in Europe.

July 16. By a gentleman lately arrived from France, we are informed, that there had been, about three weeks ago, an inſurrection at Rouen in Normandy, on account of the dearneſs of proviſions, when the mob attacked the Parliament houſe at that place, on which the military had orders to fire, and it was conjectured, that about ſix hundred perſons were killed or wounded. Another inſurrection happened likewiſe at Abbeville, where a great number were alſo ſhot by the ſoldiers. Bread is ſold at five ſous per pound, which is three-pence Engliſh money. No corn is allowed to be exported; and armed troops guard all the corn that is ſold at the different markets.

Beſides the bombardment threatened to a certain city in the Mediterranean, as mentioned in the papers, ſome other places belonging to the Barbary ſtate, are likely to feel the effects of provoking a maritime power.

People have got ſuch a notion of an approaching war with France, that wagers are daily laid on that ſubject, in almoſt all the coffee-houſes.

It is now ſaid to have been a ſecret article in the late treaty of peace, that Corſica was to be put into the poſſeſſion of France at a particular period, which would have made too much noiſe to have been done at that time.

We hear that orders are given for two men of war to ſail for the coaſt of Africa, to reinforce the ſhips on that ſtation, in conſequence, it is ſaid, of intelligence having been received, that four men of war have ſailed lately from Breſt for the coaſt.

July 18. Saturday morning ſome diſpatches of great importance were ſent off from the Secretary of State's Office, for his Excellency the Earl of Rochford, at Paris.

They write from Marſeilles, that the naval Commanders both there and at Toulon, have orders to give every poſſible encouragement to Corſican ſeamen to enter into the French ſervice.

We are aſſured, that the ſquadron fitting out at Plymouth, deſigned to reinforce Commodore Spry in the Mediterranean, is ordered to be got ready for ſailing with the utmoſt expedition. It is likewiſe ſaid, that upon its joining the Commodore, he will hoiſt his flag as a Rear Admiral of the Red.

We are told that a new faſhion in the dreſs of the gentlemen at the Weſt End of the town, is going to be introduced, in compliment to his Daniſh Majeſty.

It is ſaid that a number of ſilk-weavers are now engaging by Pruſſian Agents, to go to Berlin, where they are promiſed the utmoſt encouragement.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Garriſon are under apprehenſions of being greatly ſtreightened for proviſions, ſhould the communication with Barbary be much longer ſhut up; and that it was expected the communication on the ſide of Spain would not long continue open.

July 21. Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by the two Princes of Saxe-Gotha, came from Windſor Lodge to his houſe in Pall-Mall; and 'tis ſaid his Highneſs propoſes ſetting out to-morrow, on his intended voyage to the Mediterranean.

The Mary yacht, Captain Campbell, commander, which is under ſailing orders to bring over the King of Denmark to England, is the ſame yacht in which the late Queen of Denmark, his Royal Mother, youngeſt daughter to King George II. ſailed in to Holland, when ſhe ſet out to ſolemnize her nuptials with her Royal Conſort the late King of Denmark, father of the preſent King.

July 22. The Leyden Gazette, of the 5th inſtant, has the following article under the head London, July 1.---"The broils, which many perſons ſeemed to fear, between this crown and that of France, relative to the iſland of Corſica, are imaginary. It is ſufficient for us to poſſeſs Gibraltar and Minorca for the protection of our commerce. Corſica, without being of any advantage to us, would coſt us a great deal, and be one place more, where, in caſe of a war, we might be attacked. In this light the thing was conſidered when the Corſicans formerly offered of their own accord to put themſelves under the dominion of the Britiſh crown; and it is alſo under this point of view, that the matter has been decided in the councils lately held on this ſubject."

A letter from Gibraltar mentions, that all kinds of proviſions had been advanced upwards of thirty per cent. ſince the communication with Barbary was ſhut up.

They write from Genoa, that, for divers important reaſons, many principal perſons are chagrined at the Republic having entered into the late treaty with France.

July 26. *Some letters from New-York ſay, that an unhappy animoſity has for ſome time prevailed between the inhabitants and the military, which more or leſs obtains thro' all the Britiſh Colonies in America.*

This morning a number of colony agents had an audience of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, on affairs of great importance.

It was this morning reported, that orders have been ſent to the commanders of the ſeveral ſtationed ſhips, from Newfoundland to Cape Florida, to be in readineſs on the firſt notice to join the commanding officer at Boſton, in New-England.

It is ſaid that a large train of artillery is ordered to be got ready at Woolwich, and ſhipt on board two tranſports in the river, for North-America.

It is given out, that Admiral Howe will take the command of a conſiderable ſquadron to be ſent to North-America.

It is rumoured that certain American Governors have deſired leave to reſign their commiſſions, on account of the preſent inteſtine broils on the continent.

It is ſaid that the merchants and manufacturers, both in town and country, concerned in the American trade, are now as greatly alarmed for the ſecurity of their property, as before the repeal of the late Stamp-Act.

We are informed that a ſcheme is in agitation, planned by a certain great patriot, which will entirely reconcile the differences at preſent unhappily ſubſiſting between Great-Britain and the Colonies.

It is expected every hour to hear of the arrival at Boſton, of the 3 regiments, and 3 frigates, which ſailed from Cork about 2 months ſince, when it is not doubted but the public tranquility will be reſtored, and thoſe that have been the occaſion of the outrages lately committed there, will be brought to their reaſon and ſenſes.

It was this morning confidently reported, that ſeveral important changes would take place in a very few days; ſome of which, it is ſaid, are, that the Duke of Bedford will be appointed Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, in the room of the Duke of Grafton, and that the Lords Chatham and Shelburne will reſign.

It is ſaid that a plan of a certain great Miniſter, to prevent the French from being maſters of Corſica, and at the ſame time to avoid a new war with thoſe reſtleſs diſturbers of the peace of Europe, is, by a ſecret treaty, to engage a very powerful prince on the continent to aſſiſt the Corſicans to ſupport their independency, and to expel their enemies from their country.

A man of war is ſoon expected here with ſome capital ſtate priſoners, from beyond the Atlantic.

This morning the ſeven coal-heavers were carried in three carts from Newgate, and executed in Sun-Tavern fields. The greateſt concourſe of people that ever was known, attended the execution.

We are informed, that an Ambaſſador extraordinary, and of high rank, will ſoon be appointed to embark for the court of Vienna.

July 27. *Friday laſt his Majeſty's ſhip Roſe ſailed from St. Helen's, on her voyage for Boſton.*

It is reported that a great perſonage has declared, that no more penſions ſhall be granted on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, either for life or years.

A letter, dated from the borders of the Viſtula, July 10, ſays, "*The affairs of Poland are growing worſe and worſe. The peaſants of the Ukraine, or Coſſacks of the Greek religion, are taking advantage of the preſent troubles, to revenge, as they pretend, ſome injuries they have received. They murder all Catholicks and Jews who fall into their hands, without ſparing even women or children. Whole ſtaroſties, diſtricts, towns and villages, have been already ſacked and burnt. In ſhort, the devaſtation they are making is beyond all deſcription.*"

The city of Cracow (ſays another letter from Poland) is ſo cloſely blocked up by the Ruſſians, that nothing can enter it. The garriſon have turned out many horſes, after diſabling them, for want of provender; and theſe being ſhot by the Ruſſians, and left under the walls, infect the air in ſuch a manner as not to be endured.

Advices received from Birmingham inform, that buſineſs at that place is in great ſtagnation, on account of the ſlackneſs of orders for goods from North America.

July 28. It is ſaid that a number of officers in ſeveral departments under the government, will ſpeedily be diſcharged, as unneceſſary.

We are told, that a gentleman has propoſed to a perſon in power, a method of ſaving 2500 l. per annum in peaceable times, and double that ſum in time of war, in the article of navy purſers only.

It is currently reported, that a conſiderable remove will immediately be made among the members of his Majeſty's Council, in a certain American province.

Sunday laſt ſailed from Plymouth, the Jaſon frigate, Captain Antrobus, with Sir William Trelawney, Governor of Jamaica; the Mermaid frigate, with Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova-Scotia, for Halifax; and the Friendſhip tranſport, Wilſon, for New-York.

Yeſterday there was a levee at St. James's, and afterwards a privy council, at which moſt of the great officers of ſtate aſſiſted, ſaid to be on affairs from New-England, which broke up about three o'clock, when his Majeſty immediately ſet out for Richmond.

The Hon. Lord Baltimore, at Proprietor of Maryland, has appointed ------ Eden, Eſq; brother-in-law to his Lordſhip, to be Lieutenant-Governor of that place, in the room of Horatio Sharpe, Eſq; who has reſigned.

On Friday laſt a great number of Proteſtant ſettlers ſailed from Graveſend, for the plantations of Denys Rolle, Eſq; member for Barnſtaple in Devonſhire, in Eaſt Florida, remarkable for being the Montpelier of North-America.

July 29. They write from Leghorn, that General Paſchal de Paoli, had very narrowly eſcaped being ſurpriſed by the enemy lately, while at the head of a ſmall reconnoitring party in the neighbourhood of Erbalonga.

Letters from the Hague, dated July 1, ſay, "Notwithſtanding the vigilance of French ſpies, diſperſed all over the ſeven provinces, many private ſubſcriptions are every day procured for the brave Corſicans."

A letter from Gibraltar mentions, that the whole day's pay of a ſubaltern officer in garriſon, is hardly ſufficient to purchaſe him a ſingle dinner, on account of the great advance in the price of proviſions; but that they were in daily hopes of the communication with Barbary being opened again, and the difference ſubſiſting between the Engliſh and Mooriſh ambaſſadors amicably adjuſted.

Yeſterday was held a full board of admiralty, when expreſſes were ſent off to the commiſſioners of the dock-yards at Portſmouth and Plymouth.

Wedneſday orders were ſent to Portſmouth, for a ſloop of war to be immediately got in readineſs, to carry over ſome important diſpatches to his Excellency General Gage, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in North-America.

It was yeſterday reported, that ten regiments of infantry are ſpeedily to be embarked for America, to ſupport the meaſures of government more effectually.

It is ſaid the preſent mode of levying the exciſe and cuſtom duties in North-America, is held by the inhabitants in greater deteſtation than even the late ſtamp-act.

It is rumoured, that ſome diſagreeable advices have juſt been received from South-Carolina.

We hear that ſeveral monopolies in the Portugueſe commerce are ſpeedily to be removed, which will be of great benefit to all concerned in the trade of that kingdom.

There is a report that the Dutch intend ſpeedily to ſend a ſtrong naval force to their Eaſt-India ſettlements; but for what purpoſe is not even gueſſed at.

It is ſaid that a plan is formed for aboliſhing the office of navy agents entirely, and that in future this buſineſs will be executed only by officers of the crown.

His Majeſty's yatcht the Mary, Capt. Campbell, ſailed on Tueſday morning from Deptford for Calais, to bring over the Prince of Travendahl to England. She is to be at Calais by the 3d of next month, and it is expected that the Prince will embark the next day.

The report that prevailed ſo much yeſterday, that a certain great patriot had dropped proſecution againſt Lord H. is without foundation: It is imagined that a certain injured Lady, having dropped proſecution againſt a great perſon, gave riſe to the ſaid report.

It is the opinion of the moſt experienced Iriſh electioneering connoiſſeurs, that the preſent general election in Ireland will coſt more, in proportion to its inhabitants, and number of repreſentatives, than the late general election in this kingdom did.

Sunday laſt arrived at Whitby, the Jenny Greenlandman, Capt. Banks, with 9 whales, 600 ſeals, and 3 bears.

July 30. *His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland propoſes, we hear, to meet his Daniſh Majeſty on the road, and accompany him to St. James's.*

[For more European NEWS, &c. ſee the Second Page of the Sheet.]

BOSTON, Septemper 15.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, legally qualified and warned, in public Town Meeting aſſembled, at Faneuil-Hall, on Monday, the 12th of September, A. D. 1768.

The meeting was opened with PRAYER by the Reverend Dr. COOPER.

The Honourable JAMES OTIS, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen MODERATOR.

THE petition of a conſiderable number of the reſpectable inhabitants to the Select-men, dated the 8th inſtant, praying that the town might be forthwith legally convened, to enquire of his Excellency the Governor the grounds and reaſons of ſundry declarations made by him, that three regiments may be daily expected here, two of them to be quartered in this town, and one at Caſtle-William; as alſo to conſider of the moſt wiſe, conſtitutional, loyal and ſalutary meaſures to be adopted on ſuch an occaſion, was read---whereupon the following vote was paſſed.

Whereas it has been reported in this Town Meeting, that his Excellency the Governor has intimated his apprehenſions that one or more regiments of his Majeſty's troops are daily to be expected here.

Voted, That the Honourable Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, Richard Dana, Eſq; John Rowe, Eſq; John Hancock, Eſq; Benjamin Kent, Eſq; and Dr. Joſeph Warren, be a committee to wait upon his Excellency, if in town, humbly requeſting that he would be pleaſed to communicate to the town the grounds and aſſurances he may have thereof.

Upon a motion made and ſeconded,

Voted, That the following petition be preſented to his Excellency the Governor,---and a committee was appointed for the purpoſe, who were directed humbly to requeſt his Excellency to favour the town with an immediate anſwer.

To his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE inhabitants of the town of Boſton, legally aſſembled, taking into conſideration the critical ſtate of the public affairs, more eſpecially the preſent precarious ſituation of our invaluable rights and privileges, civil and religious, moſt humbly requeſt that your Excellency would be pleaſed forthwith to iſſue precepts for a General Aſſerably, to be convened with the utmoſt ſpeed, in order that ſuch meaſures may be taken, as in their wiſdom they may think proper for the preſervation of our ſaid rights and privileges.

And your petitioners as in duty bound, &c.

Upon a motion made and ſeconded, a committee was appointed to take the ſtate of our public affairs into conſideration, and report, at the adjournment, the meaſures they apprehend moſt ſalutary to be taken in the preſent emergency.

Adjourned till the next day ten o'clock, A. M.

Tueſday, the 13th of September, 10 o'clock, A. M. met accordingly.

THE committee appointed yeſterday to wait upon his Excellency with the petition and requeſt of the town, reported from his Excellency the following anſwer in writing.

GENTLEMEN,

MY apprehenſions that ſome of his Majeſty's troops are to be expected in Boſton, ariſe from information of a private nature: I have received no public letters, notifying to me the coming of ſuch troops, and requiring quarters for them; whenever I do, I ſhall communicate them to his Majeſty's Council.

The buſineſs of calling another Aſſembly for this year, is now before the King; and I can do nothing in it, until I receive his Majeſty's commands.

FRA. BERNARD.

The committee appointed to take the ſtate of our public affairs into conſideration, reported the following declaration and reſolves.

WHEREAS it is the firſt principle in civil ſociety, founded in nature and reaſon, That no law of the ſociety can be binding on any individual, without his conſent,

given by himself in person, or by his representative, of his own free election.

And whereas, in and by an act of the British Parliament, passed in the first year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, of glorious and blessed memory, entituled, an act declaring the rights and liberties of the subject, and settling the succession of the crown; the preamble of which act is in these words, viz. "Whereas the late King James the second, by the "assistance of divers evil counsellors, judges and ministers "employed by him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the "Protestant religion, and the laws and liberties of this king-"dom;" it is expresly, among other things, declared, That the levying money for the use of the crown, by pretence of prerogative, without grant of parliament, for a longer time, or in other manner, than the same is granted, is illegal.

And whereas, in the third year of the reign of the same King and Queen, William and Mary, their Majesties were graciously pleased, by their royal charter, to give and grant to the inhabitants of this his Majesty's province, all the territory therein described, to be holden in free and common soccage: And also to ordain and grant to the said inhabitants certain rights, liberties and privileges therein expresly mentioned: Among which it is granted, established and ordained, that all and every the subjects of them, their heirs and successors, which shall go to inhabit within said province and territory, and every of their children, which shall happen to be born there, or on the seas in going thither, or returning from thence, shall have and enjoy all the liberties and immunities of free and natural subjects, within any of the dominions of them, their heirs and successors, to all intents, purposes and constructions whatever, as if they and every of them were born within the realm of England.

And whereas, by the aforesaid act of parliament, made in the first year of the said King William and Queen Mary, all and singular the premises contained therein, are claimed, demanded and insisted on, as the undoubted rights and liberties of the subjects born within the realm.

And whereas, the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town, the metropolis of the province, in said charter mentioned, do hold all the rights and liberties therein contained to be sacred and inviolable: At the same time publicly and solemnly acknowledging their firm and unshaken allegiance to their alone rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the third, the lawful successor of the said King William and Queen Mary, to the British throne: Therefore,

Resolved, That the said freeholders, and other inhabitants of the town of Boston, will, at the utmost peril of their lives and fortunes, take all legal and constitutional measures to defend and maintain the person, family, crown and dignity of our said Sovereign Lord GEORGE the third; and all and singular the rights, liberties, privileges and immunities granted in the said royal charter; as well those which are declared to be belonging to us as British subjects by birthright, as all others therein specially mentioned.

And whereas by the said royal charter it is specially granted to the great and general court or assembly therein constituted, to impose and levy proportionable and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, upon the estates and persons of all and every the proprietors and inhabitants of the said province or territory, for the service of the King, in the necessary defence and support of his government of the province, and the protection and preservation of his subjects therein: Therefore,

Voted, as the opinion of this town, That the levying money within this province, for the use and service of the crown, in other manner than the same is granted by the great and general court or assembly of this province, is in violation of the said royal charter; and the same is also in violation of the undoubted natural rights of subjects, declared in the aforesaid act of parliament, freely to give and grant their own money for the service of the crown, with their own consent, in person, or by representatives of their own free election.

And whereas in the aforesaid act of parliament it is declared, That the raising or keeping a standing army within the kingdom, in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of parliament, is against law: It is the opinion of this town, that the said declaration is founded in the indefeasible right of the subjects to be consulted, and to give their free consent, in person, or by representatives of their own free election, to the raising and keeping a standing army among them; and the inhabitants of this town, being free subjects, have the same right, derived from nature, and confirmed by the British constitution, as well as the said royal charter; and therefore the raising or keeping a standing army, without their consent, in person, or by representatives of their own free election, would be an infringement of their natural, constitutional and charter rights; and the employing such army for the enforcing of laws, made without the consent of the people, in person, or by their representatives, would be a grievance.

The foregoing report being divers times distinctly read, and considered by the town----The question was put, whether the same shall be accepted and recorded? and passed unanimously in the affirmative.

Upon a motion made and seconded, the following vote was unanimously passed, viz.

WHEREAS by an act of parliament of the first of King William and Queen Mary, it is declared, that for the redress of all grievances, and for amending, strengthening, and preserving the laws, parliaments ought to be held frequently; and inasmuch as it is the opinion of this town, that the people labour under many intolerable grievances, which unless speedily redressed, threaten the total destruction of our invaluable, natural, constitutional and charter rights.

And furthermore, As his Excellency the Governor has declared himself unable, at the request of this town, to call a general court, which is the assembly of the states of this province, for the redress of such grievances.

Voted, That this town will now make choice of a suitable number of persons to act for them as a committee, in convention with such as may be sent to join them from the several towns in this province, in order that such measures may be consulted and advised as his Majesty's service, and the peace and safety of his subjects in the province may require. Whereupon, the Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq; Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, and JOHN HANCOCK, Esq; were appointed a committee for the said purpose; the town hereafter to take into consideration what recompence shall be made them for the services they may perform.

Voted, That the Select-men be directed to write to the Select-men of the several towns within this province, informing them of the foregoing vote, and to propose that a convention be held, if they shall think proper, at Faneuil-Hall, in this town, on Thursday, the 22d of September inst. at ten o'clock before noon.

Upon a motion made and seconded, the following vote was passed by a very great majority, viz.

WHEREAS by an act of parliament, of the first of King William and Queen Mary, it is declared, That the subjects being Protestants, may have arms for their defence: It is the opinion of this town, that the said declaration is founded in nature, reason and sound policy, and is well adapted for the necessary defence of the community.

And forasmuch, As by a good and wholesome law of this province, every listed soldier, and other housholder (except troopers) who by law are otherwise to be provided) shall be always provided with a well fixed firelock, musket, accoutrements and ammunition, as is in said law particularly mentioned, to the satisfaction of the commission officers of the company; and as there is at this time a prevailing apprehension, in the minds of many, of an approaching war with France: In order that the inhabitants of this town may be prepared in case of sudden danger: Voted, That those of the said inhabitants, who may at present be unprovided, be, and hereby are requested duly to observe the said law at this time.

The Honourable Thomas Cushing, Esq; communicated to the town a letter lately received from a committee of merchants in the city of New-York, acquainting him with their agreement relative to a non-importation of British goods----Whereupon the town by a vote expressed their high satisfaction therein.

The town taking into serious consideration the present aspect of their public affairs, and being of opinion that it greatly behoves a people professing godliness, to address the supreme ruler of the world, on all important occasions, for that wisdom which is profitable to direct.

Voted unanimously, That the Select-men be a committee to wait on the several ministers of the gospel within this town, desiring that the next Tuesday may be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer.

Ordered, That the votes and proceedings of the town in their present meeting, be published in the several news papers.

The town voted their thanks to the Moderator for his good services, and then the meeting was dissolved.

Attest. WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

AUSPICIOUS as is your press to the cause of liberty, an advocate for it cannot but be acceptable to you, and meet with your approbation, when, for the public good, he detects the errors, and points out the mistaken principles, with which a late writer in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, under the title of *A Barbadian*, would mislead mankind. True it is, that his signature promises nothing favourable to public freedom, and therefore the venerable names of *Coke*, *Burleigh*, *Hale* and *Addison*, are produced, to persuade the *Americans*, that they are, and of right ought to be slaves. So expert indeed is this writer at misapplying meanings, that he would make us believe even Mr. *Otis*, who has written expresly in vindication of the *rights of the colonies*, was with him in opinion, that they had no rights at all. But is it not most evident to the discerning reader, that those celebrated *English* writers, when they wrote so highly of parliamentary power, meant the *English representatives* of *Englishmen*, the *actual*, not the *virtual* representative only, of the people; that power, which the community had chosen, and continued (at proper intervals) to choose for securing the *property*, and promoting the happiness of the whole society. In like manner, I presume, it may be inferred, that the *American* writer contended for colony taxation by representation, altho' he admitted the binding force of *British* laws in those points that conduce essentially to *American* union with the parent state. Nor is this distinction confined alone to Mr. *Otis*; the *Barbadian* may find it strongly and eloquently insisted on by the great Mr. PITT, in his speech for the repeal of the Stamp-act. But unhappily for this *Barbadian*, the citations from *Coke*, *Burleigh*, *Hale* and *Addison*, can never avail against the *American* claim of exemption from *British* taxes, until it can be made appear that the *Americans* vote for members in the *British* parliament. As the *Barbadian* would have us influenced much by great names, perhaps he may allow its proper weight to the opinions of the finest reasoner, and best writer on government, that this or any other age has produced---that I mean Mr. LOCKE, must be evident. This great writer, after having considered man in a state of nature, and with much pregnancy of reason, developed the ends for which he quitted that state to enter into society, concludes in his second treatise on government, chap. 9, sect. 124, "The great and chief end, therefore, of mens uniting into commonwealths, and putting themselves under government, is the preservation of their *property*." And again, chap. 11, sect. 138, "The supream power cannot take from any man any part of his property, without his own consent. For preservation of *property* being the end of government, and that for which men enter into society, it necessarily supposes and requires, that the people should have *property*, without which they must be supposed to lose that by entring into society, which was the end for which they entered into it, too gross an absurdity for any man to own. Men therefore in society having property, they have such a right to the goods, which by the law of the community are theirs, that no body hath a right to take them, or any part of them, from them, without their own consent; without this they have no property at all. For I have truly no property in that which another can by right take from me when he pleases, without my consent. Hence it is a mistake to think, that the supream or legislative power of any commonwealth, can do what it will, and dispose of the estates of the subject arbitrarily, or take any part of them at pleasure. This is not much to be feared in governments where the legislative consists wholly, or in part, in assemblies which are variable, whose members, upon the dissolution of the assembly, are subjects under the common laws of their country, equally with the rest. But in governments where the legislative is in one lasting assembly---there is danger still, that they will think themselves to have a distinct interest from the rest of the community, *and so will be apt to increase their own riches and power, by taking what they think fit from the people.*" Here let me pause, and ask the *Barbadian*, whether when the *British* house of commons are imposing a tax on the people of *America*, solely, no part of which they or their constituents pay, may not consider themselves to have a distinct interest from this community, and so be apt to increase their own riches and power, by taking what they think fit from the *Americans*? Or whether the *British* parliament, when passing acts which are to have operation only in *America*, over a people amongst whom perhaps they never propose to live, even when they cease to be members of the *British* legislature, may not be considered, with respect to *America*, as a *lasting assembly*, whose acts may, from partial motives, become extremely oppressive and ruinous?----But Mr. *Locke* proceeds, sect. 139, "Government, into whatsoever hands it is put, being, as I have before shewed, intrusted with this condition, and for this end, that men might have and secure their properties, the Prince or Senate, however it may have power to make laws for the regulating of property between the subjects, one amongst another, yet can never have a power to take to themselves the whole, or any part of the subjects property, without their own consent. For this would be, in effect, to leave them no property at all. And to let us see that even absolute power, where it is necessary, is not arbitrary by being absolute, but is still limited by that reason, and confined to those ends, which required it in some cases to be absolute." Again, sect. 140, says this great Philosopher and Statesman, "It is true government cannot be supported without great charge, and it is fit every one who enjoys his share of the protection, should pay out of his estate his proportion for the maintainance of it. But still it must be with his own consent, that is, the people themselves, or their representatives, chosen by them; for if any one should claim a power to lay and levy taxes on the people, by his own authority, and without such consent of the people, he thereby invades the fundamental law of property, and subverts the end of government. For what property have I in that which another may by right take when he pleases to himself." Thus far this great and generous friend to the rights of human nature, and by this time I hope the *Barbadian* is convinced, that the liberty of mankind is not to be reasoned away by misapplied quotations, or well turned periods. I shall now take my leave of this writer, by agreeing with Mr. *Locke*, that as "Slavery is so vile and miserable an estate of man, and so directly opposite to the generous temper and courage of our nation, that it is hardly to be conceived that any man, much less a gentleman, should plead for it."

A VIRGINIAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Derry township, Lancaster county, the 13th of August last, a young black mare, about four years old, trots and paces, and is of a small size. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. LAWRENCE M'GILL. †

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from his bail, living in Salem, a certain Joseph Hanes, born in England, is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a brown complexion, with black hair, tied; had on, when he went away, a snuff-coloured cotton velvet vest, without sleeves or pocket-flaps, check trowsers, high quartered calf-skin pumps, silver buckles, and thread stockings. It is supposed he has plenty of money; he sings a good song, and is much given to liquor. As he can write, it is probable he may forge a pass. Whoever secures said Hanes, in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his bail may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me ¶

EDWARD TEST.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT, in the town of Salem, in West New-Jersey, now in the tenure of Robert Johnson, Esq; the lot is 23 feet 6 inches in front on the street leading from the Court-House to the Great Bridge, and extends above 250 feet back, the house 20 feet front, two stories high, two rooms on the first, and three on the second floor, with good garrets, and cellars under the whole house; a large kitchen back, with two rooms over it for servants; a large oven, and a good well in the yard, and a garden, &c. Whoever wants to purchase the same, may see the house and lot, and know the terms of sale, by applying to said JOHNSON, on the premises, or to JOHN MITCHELL, in Philadelphia, who will give an undoubted title to the same.

Lancaster, September 20, 1768.

RUN away from the subscriber, a servant boy, named BARNEY CAMPBELL, born in the north of Ireland, about 16 years of age, about 5 feet high, well set, black hair, is pitted with the small pox, and hath a scar on his right cheek, near his eye. He hath for some time past been at the tanner's business, and hath no other clothes with him (it is thought) than such as are much dirtied, and appear as if worn by a person accustomed to work at that business, which are thought to be a light coloured cloth coat, a coarse linen shirt and trowsers, shoes, and an old hat. It is supposed he is gone towards Carlisle, as he hath been seen on the road leading from Lancaster to that place. Whoever takes up the said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings reward; but if brought home to his master, the subscriber, in Lancaster, Thirty Shillings, and reasonable charges, paid by

† CASPER SINGER.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE NEGROE MAN, four likely boys, and one woman, they have all had the small-pox, the man and boys brought up to plantation work, the woman to house work, sold for no fault (only for want of employ.) For further particulars enquire of HARMAN ENOCHS, in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county. ¶

Cumberland County, West New-Jersey, September 19, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the first Tuesday in November, the subscriber's STAGE-WAGGON will set out from his house, near the Cross Roads, in Stow-creek township (about 5 miles from Greenwich, and near the same distance from the Bridgetown) to William Cooper's ferry; and return the Thursday following, and so continue weekly; the price for passengers three halfpence a mile each, and four shillings and sixpence per hundred weight for goods, carried the whole distance. Those who please to employ him, may depend on good usage, and the utmost care taken, by their humble servant,

¶ WILLIAM SHUTT.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphan's Court, will be sold, by public vendue, on the premises, in Plumsted township, Bucks county, on the 22d day of October next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, 100 acres of unimproved land, lining with Durham road at one end, and Stump road at one side of it, extraordinary well timbered, a good part of which may be made meadow of, about 50 acres of which is good wheat land, all inclinable to be good pasture land; its situation, in the fork of two great roads, renders it pleasant, and suitable for any sort of country public business, &c. part of the real estate of James Hart, deceased, and to be sold by

JANE HART, administratrix.

N. B. Those having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly attested; and those that are indebted, to pay immediately. ¶

Christiana Bridge, September 17, 1768.

WHEREAS, Robert Hamble, obtained seven bonds, of me the subscriber, to the amount of 105 l. viz. One of Twenty Pounds, due in May, 1768; and five of Fifteen Pounds each, to be paid in May, yearly, till all are paid; and one of Ten Pounds, due in May, 1774. The above bonds were given for a tract of land, which said Robert Hamble was to have made over to me, but he hath never complied with his bargain, nor given me up my bonds, and has since sold the said tract of land to James Moore of Chesnut Level; therefore, I forewarn all persons, not to take an assignment on them, or any one of them, as I will not pay them.

§ WILLIAM HAMBLE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Bart township, Lancaster county, about the first of August last, a brindle steer, supposed to be about 3 years old, cropped on both ears, and branded on one horn with the letters M. B. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again. ARCHIBALD M'DOWELL. ¶

TWO PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living at Elizabeth furnace, Lancaster county, on Saturday, the 10th inst. September, an English servant man, named NICHOLAS MOYSE, about 5 feet 4 inches high, of a thin visage, about 35 years of age, and wears a dark brown wig; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a striped shirt, check trowsers, leather breeches, cloth jacket, yarn stockings, thick shoes, and brass buckles; he has followed the seas, and professes to be a sailor; he has a wife, a short chunky woman, of a fresh complexion, and very talkative, who went with him. Whoever secures the said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ HENRY WILLIAM STIEGEL.

CAME to the plantation of WILLIAM BRACKENRIDGE, in Hamilton township, Cumberland county, the 12th of August last, a bay colt, branded on the near shoulder RB, his hind feet white, paces and trots, 4 years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶

RUN away, on Wednesday, the 7th of September inst. from the subscriber, in Baltimore county, Maryland, an English servant woman, named SARAH HEAMES, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, has a scar on her cheek, is pock-marked, fair complexion, and has flaxen hair; had on, when she ran away, a white silk hat, green quilted petticoat, shoes, and silver buckles in them; she stole and carried off cash, to the amount of Fifty Shillings, a silver watch, and womens apparel, to the value of Twenty Pounds. As she has gowns, &c. of different colours, her dress cannot be described; she went, as is supposed, with two sailors, towards Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and secures said woman, so that her master may have her again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, including what the law allows. WILLIAM BANNISTER. §